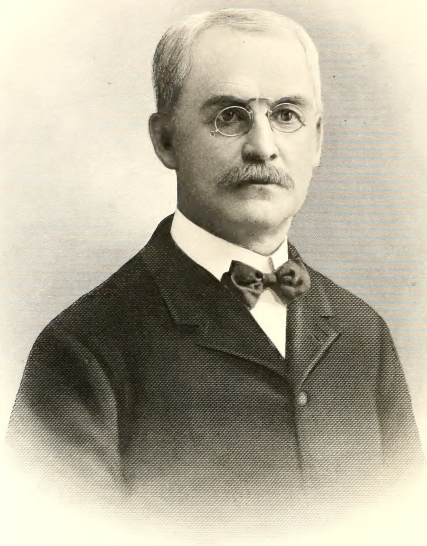


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Geo P. Howell

HISTORY
OF
YORK COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA

By GEORGE R. PROWELL

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ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME I

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PREFACE.

THE encouragement given by many prominent and influential citizens induced the author and publishers to undertake the task of preparing this work in two comprehensive volumes. After diligent, faithful and well-directed effort, the work has been completed. The facts embodied in this history have been obtained from all the available sources of information and a faithful attempt has been made to produce an authentic work, one that is worthy of the County of York, so full of historic associations. In no part of Pennsylvania, except Philadelphia, did so many events of the greatest importance occur during the Revolution as in the town of York, where Congress assembled for nine months of the darkest period of that war.

The story of the early settlements west of the Susquehanna and the controversy between the Provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania during the Colonial period, is given in exhaustive detail. The settlement of the Quakers, the Germans and the Scotch-Irish who first took up the valuable lands of York County has been carefully treated. The valor and patriotism shown by the people of York County in the different wars in which our county has been involved shine with lustrous effect on the pages of history. The growth and development of the business, manufacturing and farming interests of the County of York commanded the closest attention on the part of the author and publishers. The first volume also contains a special history of the City of York, every borough and township in the County, and chapters devoted to the Press, the Bench and Bar, Medical Profession, religious and educational interests.

In the preparation of the first volume words of special commendation are due Miss Lena T. Root, who was the efficient secretary to the author during the whole time of its preparation. Mr. James W. Shettel was a valuable assistant in consulting the records relating to York County in the Revolution and Continental Congress at York, two of the important subjects of this volume. Miss Vera E. Wolf rendered valuable aid in the preparation of several chapters and in putting the book through the press. A few articles were prepared by able contributors whose names appear in the text.

The second volume, which contains the genealogical records of prominent and influential families of York County, was prepared under the special management of the publishers. These records show the development and progress of the community from the first settlement and are a useful contribution to history and a valuable legacy to future generations.

The portraits and historic views in both volumes are an important aid in the embellishment of the work, and contribute largely to its interest and value. The views of industrial establishments and the portraits of living men who have forged to the front and made themselves conspicuous in the affairs of York County also appear in the work. When it is borne in mind how swiftly the stream of life and time sweeps on and how quickly the present glides into the past, this feature will be invaluable after the generations now marching in the front, and in the closely succeeding ranks, shall have passed away. With these few remarks the History of York County is presented to the public, and a verdict of the success attained is left to the judgment of the intelligent reader.

G. R. P.



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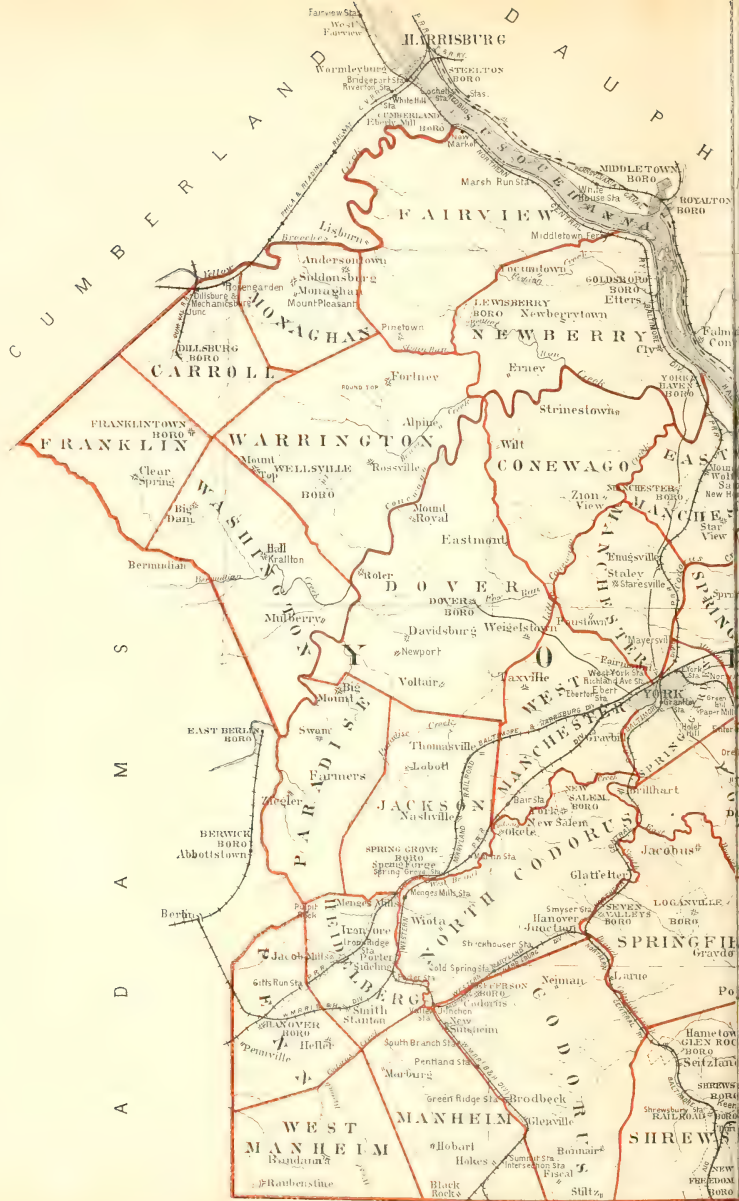
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Map of YORK COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA.



HISTORY

OF

YORK COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

Organization of York County—Adams County Formed—Topography—Geology—The Indians—Aboriginal Occupation—Indian Traders.

Chester, Bucks and Philadelphia were the three original counties established at the first settlement of the Province of Pennsylvania, under the direction of its founder, William Penn. These counties were organized within two months after the arrival of Penn in America, under the charter granted him by Charles II, King of England, March 4, 1681.

By the treaty of 1718 with the Indians, the western boundary of Chester County was not definitely established until the erection of Lancaster County from Chester, by act of May 10, 1729. There were then no authorized settlements west of the Susquehanna, within the present limits of York County. As far as the treaties with the Indians were instrumental in establishing county boundary lines, the Susquehanna was the western limit of Chester County before 1729.

At the conclusion of the Indian treaty in 1736, the limits of Lancaster County were extended indefinitely westward. It included all of the present counties of York, Cumberland, Franklin, Adams, and Dauphin and a large portion of Berks and Northumberland. The Indians, then being peaceful, the fertile lands west of the Susquehanna were soon occupied by immigrants and in a short time hundreds of industrious farmers were clearing the lands and plant-

ing their crops. In a few years a number of petitions were presented to the Provincial Council, signed by influential citizens of "Lancaster County, west of the Susquehanna," asking for the erection of a new county. The causes of these early petitions for the formation of a new county were owing to the rapid increase of the population west of the river, troubles and difficulties that arose among settlers, and the long distance to the Lancaster court, where a redress of grievances might be obtained.

The first petition was presented in 1747, but it was unheard. In 1748, a strong and urgent request was made, whereupon favorable action was taken and on August 19, 1749, the act obtained the official sanction of James Hamilton, deputy governor of the Province, and York County, the first west of the Susquehanna River, and in order of date the fifth in the Province of Pennsylvania, was formed. The county from which it was detached had the historic name of Lancaster, after a shire on the west coast of North England. East of Lancashire is the grand old district of Yorkshire, rendered memorable by the War of the Roses, its magnificent cathedrals and castles of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and for its ancient manufacturing city of York, where the first English Parliament assembled in 1160. It has been for a long time and is today the largest county of England. By the unanimous consent of the petitioners for a division of Lancaster County in Pennsylvania, and the commissioners who formed the division, making low water mark on the west side of the Sus-

quehanna the boundary line, York County was named after Yorkshire, in England. The town of York was laid out and named eight years before this event.

The commissioners named in the act to carry out its provisions and lay off the new county were Thomas Cox, of Warrington Township; Nathan Hussey, of Newberry; John Wright, Jr., of Wright's Ferry; George Swope, of York, and Michael Tanner of the vicinity of Hanover. The first three were English Quakers. The others were Germans. They all became court justices. Tanner was the first leader of the German Baptists in York County.

The boundaries of York County, as then formed, which included the present county of Adams, according to the Act of Assembly, embraced "all and singular the lands lying within the Province of Pennsylvania, to the westward of the river Susquehanna, and southward and eastward of the South Mountain to the Maryland line, and from thence eastward to the Susquehanna." The northern boundary line was not definitely established until after the erection of Cumberland County, which was also formed from Lancaster, by act of March 27, 1750, and named after a maritime county of northern England.

York County, when first formed included Adams County and contained 1,469 square miles, or about 950,000 acres. In 1749, the year of its formation, it had 1,466 taxable inhabitants, with an entire population of about 6,000. In 1750, there were 1,798 taxables, and in 1751 there were 2,043 taxables and an entire population of over 8,000. This will illustrate how rapidly immigration into the county took place, as the increase of population in two years was 33 1-3 per cent. Immediately after the close of the Revolution, in 1783, by an action of the county court, the township assessors were required to take an enumeration of the people in their respective districts. According to their reports, the county in that year contained a population of 27,007; of this number 17,007 lived within the present limits of York County. There were in addition to this, 657 colored slaves.

By an act of Legislature passed January 22, 1800, Adams County was formed out of York, with an area of 548 square miles. It

was named in honor of John Adams, who was then President of the United States. This reduced York County to its present area of 921 square miles. York County is in the shape of an irregular quadrangle, with Mason and Dixon's line for the base, a distance of forty miles, and is the fourth in line westward of the southern tier of counties, with Lancaster and Dauphin on the east and southeast, the state of Maryland on the south, Adams County on the west, and Cumberland and Dauphin on the north. The Susquehanna River washes the eastern boundary from the mouth of the Yellow Breeches to the Maryland line, a distance of fifty-five miles. The western boundary line from the southern line north eight and a half miles is an exact meridian; from thence Beaver Creek and a public road form a winding line northwestward to a point on the South Mountains, where York, Cumberland and Adams meet. From here the boundary is a due northeast line along a ridge of the South Mountains to the Yellow Breeches Creek, continuing in nearly the same direction along the many bends of this stream to its mouth at the Susquehanna, two miles below the city of Harrisburg.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The topographical features of York County consist principally of easy-rolling hill and valley surface. The county belongs to the open country of the great Atlantic plain, with an average elevation of about 500 feet above high tide at Philadelphia. A ridge of the South Mountains enters the northwestern corner of the county and terminates above Dillsburg. A spur of these mountains extends across Fairview Township and down along the Susquehanna. Enclosed within the different smaller ridges are the fertile Redland and Fishing Creek Valleys, composed of the new red sandstone and red shale formations. Round Top 1,110 feet above sea level, and its quiet neighbor, Knell's Hill, are isolated peaks of basalt or trap formation, in Warrington Township. The Conewago Hills, isolated ridges of South Mountain, terminates at York Haven. Above Wrightsville, to the mouth of the Codorus Creek, extending westward to near the Harrisburg Pike, is a woodland ridge of white sand-

stone, known as Hellam Hills. Between this elevation and Conewago Hills there is a wide extent of red sandstone.

Pidgeon Hills in the western part of the county, are of elliptical formation. The southeastern portion of the county contains slate ridges and hills, and extensive quarries are worked in Peach Bottom Township, yielding roofing slate of the very best quality. The Martic Ridge crosses Lancaster County. Its western extension passes from the Susquehanna to the vicinity of Jefferson. The southern and southwestern sections of York County are undulating, containing here and there woodland hills.

Conewago Creek and its branches, Little Conewago, Bermudian Creek and Stony Run, drain the northern and western portions of the county. Codorus Creek with its two branches, flows through the central part, past York. Muddy Creek with its two large branches drain the southeastern section.

York County has the shape of an irregular quadrangle. It borders on Maryland and lies on the parallel of latitude, 39 degrees, 43 minutes, 26.3 seconds (Mason and Dixon's line), and extends northward nearly to Harrisburg, or about 15 minutes above the fortieth parallel, which passes through Emigsville, three miles north of York. The county is crossed by the meridian of Washington, and with reference to that line, its extreme eastern and western points are in longitude 45 minutes east and 10 minutes west. York County extends along the Maryland line about forty miles, bordering on the counties of Harford, Baltimore and Carroll. It adjoins on the north and west the counties of Cumberland and Adams, the latter of which was formerly a part of York County. It contains an area of 921 square miles. The Susquehanna River flows for nearly fifty-five miles along the eastern boundary, and the extreme eastern point of its southern boundary is about fifteen miles north of Havre de Grace, at the head of Chesapeake Bay.

The accompanying tables and specifications of altitudes above the ocean level of many points in York County were gathered from different sources, many from observations with transit or barometer, some were gathered

from altitudes measured by practical geologists of the two different state surveys, and still others from the profiles of railroads.

The following is a table of elevations of various points in the county above mean tide at Philadelphia:

	Feet.
Round Top	1,110
Base of Round Top	665
Rossville	501
Mount Royal	547
Conewago Hills, highest point.....	800
Dover	434
Wellsville	489
Franklintown	580
Emig's Mills	550
Dillsburg	510
Lewisberry	601
York (Centre Square)	385
Webb's Hill	880
Longtown	937
Innersville	680
Loganville	734
Jefferson	600
Hanover (Centre Square)	601
Maryland line south of Hanover.....	820
Dallastown	650
Bangor	500
Fawn Grove	810
Castle Em	100
New Park	812
Bryansville	210

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Baltimore	600
Parkton	720
New Freedom	827
Scotland	611
Glen Rock	551
Hanover Junction	442
Smyser's	389
Glafelter's	335
Tunnel	299
York Junction with Frederick Division of P. R. R.	390
Emigsville	379
Mount Wolf	379
Summit No. 2	466
Conewago Bridge	289
York Haven	291
Goldboro	394
Middletown Ferry	307
Marsh Run	309
New Cumberland	312

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, FREDERICK DIVISION.

Wrightsville	257
Hellam	318
Hiestand	427
York (depot)	390
Codorus Creek	357
Grayball's	420
Bar's	452
Spring Forge	455
Menges' Mill	455
Iron Ridge	499
Railroad Crossing, Hanover Junction and Gettysburg R. R. crosses at grade.....	607
Hanover	590
Little-town	699
State Line	540

The levels on the line of the Frederick Division Pennsylvania Railroad were copied from a profile in the office at Philadelphia. The datum is mean tide at Baltimore.

HANOVER AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

	Feet.
Lineboro	682
Valley Junction	741
Black Rock	790
Glenville	701
Junction	544
Porter's	510
Hanover (depot)	600
Abbotstown	457
East Berlin	273

YORK AND PEACH BOTTOM RAILROAD.

Susquehanna River	85
Peach Bottom grade	118
Bangor Summit	511
Delta	435
Bryansville	241
Woodbine	294
Bridgeton	304
Bruce	331
Muddy Creek Forks	366
High Rock	382
Laurel	411
Fennore	434
Brogueville	478
Felton	536
Windsor	598
Springvale	734
Red Lion	900
Dallastown	657
Ore Valley	570
Enterprise	531
Small's Mills	433
Spring Garden	431
York	372

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL.

The elevations here given are estimated above mean tide at

Havre de Grace	000
State Line	68
Peach Bottom (on canal)	101
Muddy Creek	121
Slate Tavern	130
McCall's Ferry	117
York Furnace	141
Shen's Ferry	152
Lockport	163
North Bridgeville	187
Wrightsville (on canal)	214

By a comparison of all the above tables it will be observed that the elevation of nearly all points in the southern part of the county is higher than in the northern part.

GEOLOGY OF YORK COUNTY.

Prof. A. Wanner, superintendent of schools of the City of York, has made a diligent and careful study of the geology of York County. The following article was prepared by him specially for this work:

The geology of York County is extremely complex. It contains some of the earliest formations and some of the latest, so faulted and folded, so much eroded and fractured, as to obscure the geological succession. The problem is not yet fully solved. However, since the publication of the State Geological Reports, closer study of local and related deposits and the discovery of fossils in the limestone formation have resulted in extensive changes in the geological map of York County. Strata that were erroneously, or provisionally, placed have been definitely located, mainly in the Cambrian.

Some reference, however brief, should be made to the dominant mineral constituents that go to make up the various strata before the formations themselves are discussed. Now whilst there are a number of different minerals found in York County, the great geological formations are essentially composed of only five elemental substances. These have furnished the materials, in one form or other, from which the varied rock beds and the soil have been derived.

Silica is the most abundant mineral. **Silica.** It results from a union of oxygen and silicon, two elements that go to make up about seventy-five per cent. of the entire earth's crust. (Clarke, Science, Jan. 5, 1906, p. 16.) Sandstone, sand, flint, quartz and quartzite are but some of the common names under which it is everywhere known. In addition to its prevalence under these simple forms, it is often a chief constituent in a variety of very important compounds.

Silica combined with aluminum forms alumina, or clay. **Alumina.** Aluminum, after silicon, is the next most important element. It contributes about eight per cent. to the bulk of the earth's crust. Slate, argillite and shale are some of the common and widely disseminated rocks of which it is an essential constituent.

Though less abundant than either **Iron.** silica or alumina, iron in some of its compounds is universally represented. It is nature's pigment. In some form or other it is widely disseminated throughout this section. The characteristic red color of the upper end of York County is due to the presence of iron; so is the less

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF YORK COUNTY

EXPLANATION

Topography

Boundaries

Geological Formations

Structural Features

Vegetation

Water Bodies

Other Features

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Sheet

prevalent green of the chlorites, shales and schists of the lower half.

Carbon, oxygen and calcium unite to form limestone. The determining constituent is calcium. Magnesia is another mineral often combined with it. The presence of carbonate of magnesia, in varying quantities, gives to the local formation the name of dolomitic limestone. About three and one-half per cent. of the earth's bulk is calcium.

It is unnecessary to add to the previous list of minerals because the geological formations under discussion are almost wholly composed of silica, alumina, calcium and iron.

The geological formations of the earth, for convenience and study, are given appropriate names. These placed in the order of succession, reading from below upward, follow:

Cenozoic Era..	{	Quaternary Period, or
		Pleistocene Epoch.
		Tertiary Period.
Mesozoic Era..	{	Cretaceous Period.
		Jurassic Period.
		Triassic Period.
Paleozoic Era..	{	Permian Period.
		Carboniferous Period.
		Devonian Period.
		Upper Silurian Period.
		Lower Silurian Period.
		Cambrian Period.

Archean and Algonkian Eras.

The oldest rocks, those from which, of course, have been derived all later formations, are called Archean. They are essentially complex, highly crystalline, and of more or less uncertain and varying structure. Whilst none of these come to the surface in this region, yet to the transition beds of clastic rocks, the Algonkian, lying immediately above, have been referred the oldest rocks of York County. These compose the underlying floor upon which all subsequent formations have been laid. The lowest beds of the series are exposed along the Susquehanna river, just above McCall's ferry, in the form of a broad anticlinal arch, extend-

ing across the county in a southwesterly direction. Upon both sloping sides of this roof-like floor, have been deposited the gneissoids, slates and schists characteristic of Upper and Lower Chanceford, Hopewell, Fawn and Shrewsbury townships.

Where the Susquehanna river crosses these beds of crystalline rocks, above and below McCall's ferry, they have remarkably withstood the eroding action of the water. Great irregular masses and huge bosses obstruct the channel and make this part of the river exceedingly picturesque.

To the Algonkian formation also belongs a small area at the foot of the South Mountain in Franklin Township.

The next oldest rocks laid down on the Algonkian are the Cambrian. They comprise a broad belt extending across the central part of the county on both sides of the included limestone ribbon passing through Wrightsville, York and Hanover. The northern limit of this belt is very conspicuous because of the red soil that marks the beginning of the Trias. On the south the Cambrian and the Algonkian so merge into each other and are represented by rock structurally so complicated as to make it difficult to draw the line of contact. It has not yet been satisfactorily determined.

The Cambrian belt, without attempting to give its insufficiently defined base, and naming from below upward as it spreads out over the county, is composed of chlorite schists, the Hellam quartzite, slates, sandy and calcareous layers, capped by the York limestone. (Walcott Bulletin U. S. Geology Survey, No. 134—The Cambrian Rocks of Pennsylvania.)

To it is also referred the greater part of Peach Bottom Township, with its roofing slate and related deposits. In fact all that remains of the county, with the exception of the Triassic area to be next located and the possible marl bed north of Dillsburg, probably belongs to the Cambrian.

The Hellam quartzite, so called **Quartzite**, because it predominates in the township of that name, is the most durable member of the series. Owing to its great hardness and composition it is but little altered and decomposed either through mechanical or chemical action. Above it, on elevated ridges, the less en-

during shales, slates and limestones were long ago disintegrated and carried away, leaving the quartzite boldly projecting, as in the Hellam hills. The same property is exhibited in the rapids at Chickies, where the Susquehanna River forces its way through and over the obstructing ledges of quartzite.

Limestone. The limestones are exceedingly variable in composition. Some sandy layers, on exposure, soon decompose, disintegrate and mingle with the soil. Other layers are sufficiently durable to furnish good material for building purposes.

A peculiar and persistent member, exposed just east of the old fair grounds in York, at Stoner's quarry, Hellam township, in Wrightsville, between the pike and school house, and elsewhere as it extends across the county, is a brecciated limestone conglomerate. Irregular blocks of limestone, more or less angular, and varying in size from a few inches to several feet in diameter, are cemented together in a limestone matrix. Charles D. Walcott, Chief of the United States Geological Survey, thinks the included fragments of the intraformational conglomerate, as he names it, were largely transported and dropped by shore ice.

After the Cambrian, in York **Trias.** County, there is a great break in the geological succession of formations. Chronologically speaking, between the Cambrian and the Trias, or New Red Sandstone, should come great deposits of the Silurian, the Devonian and the Carboniferous periods. They do occur elsewhere in our State, and yield all the oil, the gas and the coal of Pennsylvania. Here the Trias lies immediately above the Cambrian, in unconformable contact, and covers nearly the whole of the upper part of the county. The Northern Central Railroad cut at Emigsville exposes the oppositely inclined strata of the two formations as they come together, strikingly presenting their unconformability. It is also shown, but less conspicuously, at other localities.

To put it differently, York County, with its well baked lower and upper crusts, but with nothing between them, may be called appropriately a deceptive geological pie.

The Trias is essentially made up of beds

of red shale, red sandstone and quartz conglomerate, characteristics of the formation elsewhere, with extensive areas of trap.

Igneous Rocks. Igneous rocks of unknown age, but certainly of a later period than the rocks in which they occur, played an important part in the formation of York County. They occur sparingly in a few dikes in the older formations. One of these, less than one hundred feet wide, is exposed just west of Stony Brook, in the railroad cut. The contact lines between the plutonic rock and the including limestone are well defined. A slightly raised ridge, covered with detached fragments, rounded and weathered "iron stones," marks the trend of the same dike southward. It can be traced to within a short distance of Glen Rock.

Extensive dikes and sheets of plutonic rocks characterize the Triassic beds. Elevated ridges and hills denote the presence of trap because of its great resistance to disintegrating forces. This is well illustrated in the steepness and prominence of the northern end of Hill Island, in the Susquehanna River, just above Goldsboro; also in the picturesque and turbulent falls of York Haven, where the river cuts through a broad dike.

Scale of Geological Time. Various estimates of the length of time required to produce the different geological formations have been made by eminent geologists and physicists. Conclusions are drawn from many sources and of course results widely differ. A recent and very conservative estimate, fully as reliable as any other, is given in the following table (Walcott Am. Assn. Adv. Science, Vol. 42, 1893):

Period.	Time Duration.
Cenozoic, including Pleistocene	2,900,000
Mesozoic	7,240,000
Paleozoic	17,500,000
Algonkian	17,500,000
Archean	10,000,000

According to the above estimates about 17,500,000 years elapsed after the Cambrian was elevated above the ancient sea before the Triassic deposits were made. The lower half of York County is older than the upper by just that many years. Then came the Triassic uplift, and, the red soil area,

the remaining part of the county, appeared. During the entire period the Cambrian area was exposed to erosion and the changes due to the action of natural forces. The later formation, in like manner, though for a relatively shorter period, has been eroded and greatly modified. Strata that now terminate in the surface, in some cases extended originally to an altitude of several miles. The formations least liable to decomposition and disintegration, were less rapidly eroded. They crown the elevations.

The soil and its fragmental stones, generally covering the stratified rocks beneath, represent a very little of the detritus of the ancient surface. The rest was carried away; it went to add to the thickness of some other part of the earth's crust.

Paleontology. The characteristic Cambrian fauna is well represented by numerous specimens from the limestones, shales and quartzites. (Walcott, U. S. Geological Bulletin, No. 134; Wanner, Proceedings Wash. Acad. Sciences, Vol. 3, pp. 267-272.) Trilobites, as proven by the abundance of fossil remains from numerous localities, were the most widely distributed and well represent the predominating type of life that animated the Cambrian sea of York County. In addition to trilobites there were echinoderms, brachiopods, gasteropods and pteropods. Their remains, or rather, the impressions made by their remains, in the rocks show that some parts, at least, of the ancient Cambrian sea during favorable periods, abounded in life. The macerated and fragmentary character of the fossils often makes identification difficult and leads to the conclusion that the fauna will be further enriched with the discovery of better specimens.

The Triassic beds contain the tracks of reptiles, together with fragmentary remains of their bones and teeth. The tracks (Wanner, Penna. Ann. Geolog. Report, 1887, pp. 21-35) on a sandstone slab found west of Goldsboro have been referred by Hitchcock to birds, dinosaurs, reptiles and amphibians. (Proceedings Boston Socy. Nat. Hist., Vol. 25, 188, p. 123.) Occasional fish scales and a few fossil mollusks testify to the presence of other forms of life.

In the shales are found the impressions of plants and trees representing equisetæ, ferns, cyads and conifers. (Wanner and Fontaine, Triassic Flora of York Co., Pa., 20th Annual Report U. S. Geological Survey, pp. 233-255.) Both brackish and fresh water marshes extending over considerable areas of the upper part of what is now York County, supported the strange and often gigantic forms of life that gave to this period the appropriate name of the Age of Reptiles.

Economic Features. In the older formations of the county, are occasional veins of white quartz. Some years ago, when the demand existed, a few of these deposits were worked and the stone taken to flint mills and crushed. A larger supply of flint came from the fields and hills, from which the largest stones scattered about were collected.

The Peach Bottom slate, from the lower part of York County, is unexcelled. It is known everywhere. The rock, owing to its composition, is what is called a mica slate. The beds originally marine deposits, cemented together, have been exposed to enormous pressure and have been so metamorphosed as to include in their texture overlapping scales. These make the slates not only strong but elastic. Slate, in order to be of commercial value, must not only be a fine grained rock of even texture, but must possess more or less perfect cleavage. These are structural requisites that exclude rocks possessing all the other properties of slate, such as composition, color and hardness. Some of the schists in other sections of York County are essentially of the same composition as the Peach Bottom slate, but they lack the physical properties and are therefore valueless.

Around the borders of the limestone areas years ago numerous iron ore deposits, principally limonites, were extensively and profitably worked. Since then the discovery of equally good and better ores, easy of access, often in close proximity to coal, has so much cheapened the cost of the raw material as to render mining in this region unprofitable.

The upper part of the county, around Dillsburg, yields better ores than the southern belt in the form of red hematites and

magnetites, but the same influences that have closed the ore banks elsewhere in the county, have operated against the mines in this section.

However the unprecedented increase in the demand for iron will eventually exhaust present sources of cheap supply. Even should new localities yielding good ore easy of access, be discovered, the day of scarcity will be put off only a little longer.

Limestone. The limestone, as previously stated, on account of the presence of magnesia, belongs to the dolomitic variety. Such limestone, when sufficiently rich in magnesia, is used as a flux in the reduction of iron ores. Changed into lime and used for building and other purposes, it sets slower than pure lime. Many prefer it for that reason. It furnishes the foundation walls of nearly all structures erected within the limestone belt, and is occasionally used for entire buildings. New quarries are being opened, old ones more extensively worked; and the erection of modern kilns and stone-crushers testifies to an ever increasing demand for the York County limestone. Elsewhere there seems to be the same increase. The out-put of limestone for 1904, in the United States, was valued at \$22,178,964, and in 1905 at \$26,025,210. The increase for the year was greater than that in the value of any other stone.

Good sand for building purposes, is obtained from different localities.

Clay and shales furnish an abundance of good material for the brick kilns.

Trap, notably at York Haven, has been extensively quarried and used under the name of "granite." Many abutments and bridge piers in the county are constructed of this stone. The rounded surface fragments of trap, known as "iron stones," reveal the trend and width of the underlying dike.

The brown stone of the Trias is quite generally and effectively used in houses and barns throughout

Brown Stone. the red sandstone region, but it is not to any great extent sent elsewhere. Numerous quarries, some on an extensive scale, have been opened to uncover and develop a deposit of good color and uniform structure that could be relied on to furnish stone of different sizes in paying quantities. There is no known reason why this forma-

tion which contains the celebrated brown stone of Hummelstown, across the Susquehanna River, should not carry similar or equally valuable layers in York County. (U. S. Geological Report.)

Deceptive and illusive stains on Triassic rocks, of both the green and blue carbonates of copper, serve to stimulate the search of the prospector for a paying deposit of the ores of that metal.

Likewise occasional traces of coal in the red shales and sandstones encourage the belief that paying veins of that mineral may exist somewhere beneath the surface. In some localities exploitation pits have been dug always with disappointing results. A close observation of the numerous exposures, along roads and streams, particularly along the Susquehanna River, shows the folly of such expenditures. For there is no need to dig to ascertain the character of the different strata. In the sections so exposed can be seen the successive layers of the whole formation rising up to the surface, often at an angle of as much as thirty degrees, presenting fairly well the composition and peculiarities of the different strata.

A typical deposit exists, or did exist recently, just south of York Haven, between layers of sandstone. It is in the section exposed to view from York Haven up the Conewago Creek to the railroad bridge and occurs not far from the latter.

The vertical bank to the west of the track, cut to make way for the road bed, shows the geological succession for some thousands of feet. In it are several very insignificant coal deposits. The largest is a section of an elongated lens, visible for about 20 feet. Its greatest thickness is three inches. But the occasional exhibits of such traces of coal, nowhere encourages the belief that larger veins exist. The reverse is the case.

In addition to references already given, other sources frequently consulted were United States Geological publications, the State Reports containing the geological work done in this section and the Geology of York County by Dr. Persifer Frazer, as published in *The History of York County*, John Gibson, Historical Editor, 1886. Dr. Frazer worked out the geology of this section and in the report just cited has presented, with more or less detail, in a very

complete manner, the results of his field work. Analyses of minerals, ores, etc., together with a geological map of the County, accompany the report and are invaluable for reference purposes.

THE INDIANS.

Indian implements, relics so-called, suggest at once the inquiry what tribe made them and how were they used? A knowledge of certain tribes which resided or had their villages in a locality answers in a general way the first question; the second is more difficult and may never be solved.

The Indians dwelling on the islands and east shore of the Susquehanna River adjacent to York County, first known to the white men, were called by the Tuckwaghs of Maryland, themselves being Nanticokes, Susquehannocks. The word Susquehannock was first heard by Captain John Smith. Philologists accept the meaning, applied to a people, as "Dwellers at the Falls." The habitations of this tribe stretched along the lower part of the river from Harrisburg to the Octoraro Creek. About 1650-1665 they seem to have been driven from their sites of ancient occupancy. None of the Indians ever spoke of such expulsion, but historians refer to a battle or series of contests between the Susquehannocks and an invading body of Massawomeks or Senecas and Cayugas. Their principal villages were at Conewago, Columbia, Little Washington, Pequa and Hill Island. There were also several villages used during the fishing season only, as the Indian Steps village.

At the time Penn came to the Delaware, 1682, there were apparently no Susquehannock Indians residing on our part of the river. The Conestogas alone were mentioned. The mystery of the Conestogas is that they were of uncertain ancestry as well as tribal name and described in early records as "Seneca-Susquehannock-Cayuga-Iroquois-Conestoga Indians." They dwelt back from the river, north of Conestoga Creek. They called their town the "New Town." This possibly was the remnant of the Susquehannocks which escaped the Senecas when they invaded the shores of the lower Susquehanna at what is now Washington in Manor Township, Lancaster County.

In the year 1697 or 1698 the Conestoga Indians appeared in Philadelphia accom-

panied by a delegation of strange Indians who called themselves Shawanohs. These besought the Penns to allow them to come into the Province and reside there. It was agreed that if the Conestogas would guarantee their good behaviour and at all times have a watch over them, they would be permitted to occupy the "deserted posts along the Susquehanna River." The Shawanohs came and settled at the mouth of the Pequa Creek, and Decanoagah (Columbia) in then Chester County. They dwelt permanently at these points and also occupied the neighboring islands. In 1701 the Conestogas and Shawanohs again appeared in Philadelphia accompanied by representatives of a strange tribe from the head streams of the Potomac, called in their language Kanawhas or Piscataway Indians. In ours, they were called Ganawese, the same word, and by contraction in the latter days of their residence, after they had made abode at Conewago, was Conois or Conoys. The Ganawese were first permitted to settle in the Tulpehocken Valley, Berks County, the Conestogas and Shawanese jointly guaranteeing their good behavior.

From the earliest times there seems to have been a close relationship existing between the Susquehanna River Indians and those dwelling on the Potomac. In fact the country comprising York and Adams counties seems to have been if not a mutual at least a contiguous hunting ground. No large towns were seated in it. It was the wild range they roamed over during their hunting seasons. The route to these hunting grounds, as stated by the Conestogas, Shawanese and Kanawha Indians in their complaints to Philadelphia lay along the York Valley from Wrightsville to the South Mountains. Obstruction of this route was the chief cause of Indian objection to German settlements in Hellam Township, and Maryland occupation at Conojehela (Five Mile Level). By reason of these extended hunting trips is accounted doubtless, the eventual incoming to Pennsylvania of the Shawanese and Ganawese. While York County had no large villages distant from the river there are, nevertheless, evidences that our larger streams and springs were all dwelt by. Three causes explain this. Indian polity frequently produced outcast families. These separated from the

main tribe and secreted themselves remote inland. Others from choice, there being striking examples of varying moods among the Indians, withdrew from tribal fellowship and built their teepees in hidden places, apart from the beaten trails. Every tribe had a number of out dwellers. Furthermore the evidences of crude stone tools found around all springs along a water shed are the remains of night camps at halting spots on journeys to or from the hunt or warpath.

The makers of York County stone implements, such as arrows, spears, knives, celts, totems, hoes, axes, skinners, mortars, pestles, plummets, besons, beads, etc., were Susquehannocks, Conestogas, Shawnee and Conoy Indians. These relics are not distinguishable from thousands of other specimens that exist in the Susquehanna Valley and deposited on its islands and bottoms by New York and Virginia aborigines, during that uncertain period of intercommunication up and down the river before the white men came. It must not be lost sight of, that the Susquehanna was the high water way between the north and south. It must also be understood that the word Susquehanna in one of its interpretations means "the stream which falls toward the south." Being a composite Iroquois and Lenape word, it is significant that the rivers of the Iroquois—the St. Lawrence, Mohawk and other streams of that country—flow north and east.

The southern Indians also made many of the specimens found along the water courses of York County, particularly in the south and west parts. The names of our streams are nearly all Seneca, Mohawk, or Iroquois words, as Conewago, Conowingo, Conestoga and Codorus, which the writer believes to be a corruption of Kydaross, a Mohawk stream, flowing into Lake Saratoga.

The solitudes of York County, during the Indian period, are set forth in the map accompanying "Early developments west of the Susquehanna," facing page 26. The map mentioned was designed by Robert C. Bair, who has also written the introduction to this article.

ABORIGINAL OCCUPATION.

Prof. Atrous Wanner of York in a lecture before the Historical Society of York

County, February 26, 1903, treated local stone implements found by him under the title "Aboriginal Occupation of York County," as follows:

To what extent York County was inhabited prior to its occupation by the first white settlers, must always remain an open question. There is nothing under the head of tradition that will bear even the most superficial investigation. Historians for want of data can do little more than give us a glimpse of conditions prevailing at the time of first contact between the red and the white races—a situation, probably, very well summarized in the following from a History of York County: "It was, as it appears from the Indian complaints, preceding its settlement, a hunting ground, or in the way to hunting grounds, nearly all woods, and claimed by the Indians to have been expressly reserved for them by William Penn. The original settlers here found immense tracts of land entirely denuded of timber by the annual fires kindled by the Indians, for the purpose of improving their hunting grounds."

In order to arrive at some conclusion based upon indisputable evidence, I collected from the fields themselves, in a selected locality, whatever remains of prehistoric occupation could yet be found. The search was systematic and covered an area extending about three miles, in all directions, from York as a centre. The yield has been a surprise both in the number and variety of specimens. All were collected on the surface since 1882, no burial places having been discovered. The absence of unique and large specimens, as well as the fragmentary condition of much that was found, is fully accounted for by the fact that many of the fields have been cultivated for more than a hundred years.

In describing the collection, since the aborigines were of necessity early in life and always hunters and warriors, it is appropriate to place first those specimens used in war and the chase.

Enough whole and broken specimens of lanceheads, spearheads and arrowheads were found to represent the ordinary sizes and shapes. They range from five inches to

less than one inch in length, and, generally speaking, are not very symmetrically flaked. This, however, is partially if not wholly accounted for by the properties of the minerals out of which they were fashioned. These are, in the order of occurrence, rhyolite, white quartz, calcareous argillite and a local fine grained quartzite. Flint, jasper and chert, so generally selected wherever available because of excellent flaking properties, are together represented by only a fraction of one per cent of the entire collection. Quartzite is sparingly in evidence, being a difficult mineral to flake; argillite constitutes about eight and white quartz thirty per cent. These three minerals are local. Rhyolite, a volcanic product, was the preferred rock out of which was made sixty per cent of the collection numbering over seven hundred projectile points. These minerals will be referred to again under the head of rejeitage.

Cutting and Perforating Implements.

It is difficult to identify stones fashioned for cutting purposes since they conformed to no special shape. Most of the projectile points and some of the larger flakes having good cutting edges, mounted at the end of short handles, as was the practice, would have made typical knives. A few large specimens bearing cutting edges, the result of flaking, easily grasped in the hand, were probably unhafted knives improvised for the occasion and then discarded. Whilst, inferentially, a number of the specimens were cutting implements, proof of such use is difficult to furnish.

Another class of artifacts, at first sight taken to be finished arrowheads, or rejects, of various shapes, both roughly worked out and finely finished, have points that were worn smooth by rotation in some hard substance. Of these six specimens were found. All are abraded but a short distance above the extreme point and were evidently applied to drilling holes in stone. These and other stone drill heads that I have collected elsewhere in York and adjoining counties, were it not for their worn points, would be classified as arrowheads. There seems to have been no specialized form for drill heads. Possibly an arrow taken from the quiver, twirled in the hand, or rotated by a cord, occasionally furnished a conven-

ient drill. The primitive form described by Dr. W. H. Holmes, in "Anthropological Studies in California," doubtless illustrates the drill used here.

In all drills having stone ends, the extreme point, rather than the sides, did the cutting. Enlargement followed the use of a larger drill point. The six specimens in the collection, with the exception of one of agate, are made out of rhyolite.

Stone axes are conspicuous and **Axes.** easily recognized objects. For that reason it is an unusual piece of good luck now, in this thickly settled and long cultivated section, to find one. It is the common practice in this part of the country, about once a year, to gather from the fields the larger stones and fill up waste places, or more frequently to haul them out and throw them into the "chuck" holes of the public road. I have found more than one axe in a stone pile, and in one instance recovered a beautiful specimen from a roadside mud-hole into which it had been thrown with other stones from a neighboring field.

Often axes found along the Susquehanna river, particularly the larger ones, have grooves extending around only three sides of the stone; one of the two narrower sides presenting an unchanneled surface. Moreover these grooves frequently extend obliquely across the specimen, so that when hafted one side of the axe formed an obtuse angle with the handle.

In the limited area under discussion, five axes were found; six others from the same territory were located. One specimen, weighing but one and one-half pounds, is encircled by two grooves one inch apart. All are comparatively small and wholly encircled by straight grooves. They are, with one exception, made out of trap and its associated baked and indurated shales, materials found in situ in the immediate vicinity.

Mullers are more in evidence than **Mill** pestles. They are somewhat irregular water worn stones, generally quartzites, from one to three pounds in weight. Held in the hand they were rubbed over the larger flat stone beneath, on which was spread the substance to be reduced to meal. Some of these mullers have their edges battered and one side

slightly indented by a pit mark, results of use as hammers or nut crackers. The side worn smooth by rubbing over the under mill stone—mealing stone—is usually convex. No under mill stones were found. The reason is apparent. Because of their large size and flat shape they were long ago broken up, or carried away to be laid in foundation walls. Mullers were found in eight different places.

A number of fields yielded ham-

Hammers. merstones, mostly quartzites, with unmistakably battered edges. Occasionally one bears a single shallow pit-mark, and very rarely two indentations, opposite each other, as though intended for thumb and forefinger. Some of them containing shallow pit-marks were probably used in cracking nuts. The nut was placed in the cavity and then cracked. Such use of these stones at the present time amongst the Indians is described by Dr. W. H. Holmes.

Eight localities have yielded
Pots and fragments of steatite pots. These
Pottery. specimens bear the usual tool marks and are identical in composition with the steatite vein exposed just below the state line in Harford County, Maryland.

Six different localities have produced potsherds made of clay, sand and pounded quartz. The original vessels represented by these pieces were evidently shaped in containing grass or other basket work as proven by the closely placed symmetrical indentations on the fragments.

A few celts, of the normal triangular shape, with sharpened edges, were found. Whilst there is some doubt as to the exact use to which they were put, as stated by Morgan, their world-wide range and remarkable similarity establish their utility. They were often hafted in a sheath of bark, or skin, and employed for a variety of purposes for which now axes, hatchets, chisels, knives and scrapers are better tools.

Certain specimens of like shapes usually bearing similarly placed perforations, are supposed to have been decorative stones, insignia of office in some secret order. When found in graves they are often in such a position as to prove that they

were worn over the breast, or at least were so placed at the time of interment. Their exact significance is conjectural, but because of the resemblance between specimens from widely separated localities they are interesting. Three very fragmentary specimens made out of slate are all that this locality produced.

A triangular prism of slate, four inches long, containing two conjoined perforations at each end, is probably a bird totem; a very rare find for any part of Pennsylvania.

Winged stones containing a perforated body, found throughout the entire region of the United States and called "banner stones" by the late S. S. Haldeman, are now better classified as ceremonial implements. The type form, very little deviated from in numerous specimens, rarely made of any mineral but slate, beautifully wrought, by its very persistence proves that it was one of the most significant and valued possessions. Its unknown use is supposed to have been closely identified with some important ceremony.

Five localities have yielded fragmentary specimens of these ceremonial stones.

Without further description, it may be stated, in a general way, that the collection presents an almost unbroken series of artifacts. A few of the specimens are unique and very interesting, notably the double grooved axe and the bird totem, but, as a whole, their chief value centers in their testimony to the prehistoric occupation of this immediate section.

The materials of which the specimens are fashioned, with the exception of rhyolite, jasper, flint and steatite are found within the limited area methodically searched. White quartz outcrops in projecting veins in the country rocks and also occurs in loose pieces that have weathered out. It is common throughout the southern half of the county. Trap is found in dikes and in detached and rounded fragments. It forms a large part of the upper half of York County. Rhyolite is obtained not far distant. Dr. W. H. Holmes discovered and has described extensive aboriginal quarries of rhyolite in the South mountain, some forty miles westward. Jasper, identical in composition and structure, outcrops near Reading where prehistoric quarries have been located.

Flint nodules are sparingly mixed with other water worn pebbles in the bed of the Susquehanna river, having been brought down from the glacial drift mantle covering the northern half of the state. A belt of steatite crosses the Susquehanna just below the state line and extends across the southeastern corner of Pennsylvania.

But all this does not prove that any of the specimens described, or others made out of local minerals, were fashioned here. Mere presence of, or nearness of, material will not establish the fact of manufacture of implements at the place where found. But I have other evidence to submit, convincing proof, upon which to locate places of manufacture and settlement. Associated with the finished specimens in many localities, are flakes and rejectage, waste materials, resulting from the manufacture of articles. As might have been expected the per cents representing minerals composing this waste agree with those given under projectile points. The rejectage is almost wholly rhyolite and white quartz; about seventy per cent of the former and twenty-nine of the latter, the remaining one per cent representing all other materials. Argillite is not included because flakes of that mineral are not found owing to decomposition under atmospheric conditions; even the larger forms of argillite, as projectile points, usually have all flake marks obliterated through weathering.

The preponderance of rhyolite is easily accounted for. It can be better flaked than any other local mineral. White quartz, besides being much less easily worked, is often weakened by cross fractures. Failures of white quartz, partially wrought into projectile points, but thrown aside because of apparent defects, are more numerous than those of rhyolite.

Occasionally, over a small space, flakes of white quartz, or of some other mineral, will be found exclusively, as though the ancient stone-worker, for a time at least, confined himself to one material.

The limited area selected was used as a base, a starting point, for investigations carried on throughout the county and other parts of southeastern Pennsylvania. Other valleys in our county show that very much the same conditions prevailed there. Rejectage, in varying quantities, is found al-

most everywhere along the principal water courses, proving more or less permanent occupancy at some time. The fields about the mouths of runs tributary to larger streams are most productive. The more elevated land and hills are practically barren. Of course the valley of the Susquehanna and the river islands are richer in remains than other places in this region. But the difference is one only of quantity and not of kind; artifacts and rejects are identical.

In reaching conclusions as to character and duration of occupation, based upon collections such as made here, allowance must be made for agencies that have exposed or buried aboriginal remains. Streams have been greatly changed by the erection of numerous dams. The entire absence of specimens along such a changed water course is misleading. They may have been deeply buried under accumulating sediment.

Sometimes an overflow, washing the surface of a newly ploughed area, may carry away the soil to the depth of cultivation. Over the hard sub-soil will be scattered the stones, artifacts and rejectage that otherwise would have been imbedded in a foot or more of soil. In that event such a place is popularly assumed to have been an ancient battle ground and the presence of so many projectile points thus accounted for. The conclusion is unwarranted. In my investigations, I have specially studied a number of supposed battle fields in this locality and invariably find the presence of other artifacts than projectile points in proportionate abundance, particularly stoneworkers' chips, thus establishing the existence there, in the remote past, of a settlement.

One is not able from a study of prehistoric remains collected in York and adjoining counties to separate occupancy into periods or to recognize different tribes. In fact the remarkable similarity in implements, weapons and rejectage from the middle part of the Atlantic coastal plain strikingly suggests close contact. And yet very interesting evidence to the contrary seems to be found in the composition of the pottery from the Conoy village-sites. Within the historic period the "Ganewese" Indians, later known as the Conoy Indians, were permitted to occupy several places on the left bank of the Susquehanna river, within the adjoining county of Lancaster. From 1705

to 1708 their village-site was located about four miles below Columbia on or near the land now occupied by Little Washington. Subsequently from 1708 to 1743 they settled on the Conoy creek near its mouth just below Bainbridge.

Fragments of Conoy pottery, from both sites, contain pounded unio shells. That characteristic alone enables one to locate the sites of their villages for the other and older pottery from this section is made of clay, sand and broken stone, usually quartz, but contains no shell fragments.

The addition of pounded shells very much improved the pottery and if there was close contact, as there seems to have been, along the coastal plain, it is difficult to account for the absence of shell pottery throughout this part of the Susquehanna river region.

Communication with tribes west of the Appalachians seems to have been very slight. The almost exclusive use of local materials and the absence of chert and flint, favored flaking minerals, far superior to anything found here, and so widely distributed throughout the Mississippi valley, are significant. It shows almost complete separation.

Taking all the evidence into consideration, the unmistakable conclusion is reached that the valleys of York County were permanently occupied by the aborigines. Successively, doubtless, different places were selected as the abundance or scarcity of game and fish made a change of location desirable. There may not have been any very large settlements except along the Susquehanna, in which contingency the period of occupation of this section must have extended over a very long time.

The Susquehanna river was evidently the great highway from which came those who ascended its tributary streams to find suitable village-sites along the lesser water ways. Rudely fashioned shelters, covered for the most part with matted grasses and bark, were erected. A small part of the forest was burnt over, trees were barked with stone axes and killed and in this partially open space their primitive crop of maize was grown. A journey of a few days brought them to the soapstone quarries where they made their soapstone pots. An equally short trip to the South mountain took them to the outcrops of rhyolite.

Here they quarried the stone, rudely chipped it into blanks, so-called leaf shaped implements, suitable for the flaker's art. When a sufficient quantity had been fashioned, they returned to the village-site, bringing back the blocked out material to be specialized into the future supply of knives and projectile points.

From the quantity of rejectage found along our streams, throughout the county, the conclusion is inevitable that this part of America was longer inhabited by the aborigines than is generally supposed.

INDIAN TRADERS.

The eastern bank of the Susquehanna from the site of Harrisburg to the head of Chesapeake Bay contained many Indian trading stations, established there early in the history of Pennsylvania. These stations formed a picket line along the frontier of the province. They were moved westward with the tide of civilization. During the colonial period of our history, Indian traders exerted a strong influence in moulding public sentiment. In the main they acted fairly with the Indians, and carried on a prosperous business with the Red men occupying the present area of York County, and the region farther to the westward. The provincial assembly enacted numerous laws regulating trade with the Indians.

The pioneer Indian traders along the lower Susquehanna were French Canadians. They first located on the banks of the Schuylkill and the Brandywine, and later took position along the Susquehanna. The first of these interesting personages in the colonial history of Pennsylvania was Martin Chartier, who moved from the eastern part of Chester County, and built a trading post at the site of Washington Borough, a few miles below Columbia. He married an Indian squaw, and thus gained friendship with tribes who lived along the Susquehanna River, and as far west as the Potomac. At this time the fur bearing animals were quite numerous along the streams. Chartier bought furs from the Indians and sent them to Philadelphia where he got high prices for them. He died at his Susquehanna trading station in 1708, and left his property to his son, Peter Chartier, who married a Shawanese squaw, of a tribe that had recently settled nearby. Peter Char-

tier sold his trading station and the land that he had acquired to Stephen Atkinson in 1727, and moved to the mouth of the Yellow Breeches Creek, at the northwestern end of York County. Later he moved to Cumberland County, and during the French and Indian War went over to the French with the Shawanese Indians.

Peter Bazaillon, another French Canadian, first settled as a trader on the Schuylkill. He then moved to East Caln Township in Chester County and resided near St. John's Episcopal Church, which was built by his wife, Martha. Although his residence was in Chester County, he maintained a trading post at Paxtang, below the site of Harrisburg. In 1719, a patent was granted to his wife for seven hundred acres of land in Donegal Township, a short distance below the Conoy Creek, and adjoining the Conoy Indian town. Peter Bazaillon died at a great age in 1740, and was buried at St. John's Church, as was also his wife, who survived him several years.

James LeTort, another early French Canadian, settled at the mouth of the Conoy Creek, opposite York Haven. He moved to the spring near Carlisle which bears his name, and he is said to have been the first settler within the Cumberland Valley. From there he moved up the Susquehanna to Northumberland, where the north and west branches unite, and there established a store.

Edmund Cartlidge, a Quaker, opened a trading station with the Indians at the mouth of the Conestoga Creek about 1710. Several Indian conferences were held at his house.

But the Indian trade was far too profitable to be left in the control of a few Frenchmen. The Scotch-Irish now began to work their way to the frontier, and they also became Indian traders.

James Patterson, an enterprising Scotch-Irishman took up lands and opened a trading station in 1717, along the northern boundary of Conestoga Manor, a short distance east of Washington Borough, in Lancaster County. Soon after he established his trading station, Patterson obtained a license to take up several hundred acres of land on the west side of the river, on and around the site of East Prospect Borough in Lower

Windsor Township. This fertile region was then called the Conojohela Valley, a beautiful name which should be restored. Patterson carried on an extensive trading business with the Indians as far west as the Potomac River. He kept his pack horses on a large tract of cleared land in the present area of Lower Windsor Township. During the border troubles with Maryland settlers, he was among the first to be affected. Colonel Thomas Cresap and his followers came up the river in 1730, and built a log fort on the west side of the river, four miles south of Wrightsville, and killed some of Patterson's horses. Patterson obtained a warrant from Justice John Wright and secured the arrest of a man by the name of Lowe, a leader of the Cresap party. Lowe was arrested and taken to the Lancaster jail, where he was afterward rescued by a party of Marylanders. These troubles between the Marylanders and Pennsylvanians increased and entirely broke up Patterson's Indian trade on the west side of the river, and caused great loss to him. His son James was taken a prisoner and confined in Cresap's block house for a short time.

In 1735, before the termination of these troubles, James Patterson, died at his home, on the east side of the Susquehanna. To his son, James, he gave three hundred acres of land along the Conecocheague in Cumberland Valley. He was the father of Colonel William Patterson, who settled on the Juniata at Lewistown, and became a prominent officer in the French and Indian War and the Revolution. William's son, Robert, married Sarah Shippen, daughter of Robert Shippen. James Patterson left another son, Thomas, and three daughters, one of whom married Captain Benjamin Chambers, of the Revolution, who founded Chambersburg.

Peter Allen, an Indian trader, settled at the site of Marietta in 1718. He continued to trade with the Indians for several years, and then sold his land to Rev. James Anderson, who about 1740, started what is known as Anderson's Ferry, across the Susquehanna at Marietta. Anderson sold his property to William Wilkins, who with his brother, Robert Wilkins, became prominent Indian traders. William Wilkins moved to Cumberland County, where he died, leaving

three sons, James, Robert and William. The descendants of William and Robert Wilkins, after the Revolution, moved to Pittsburg, where one of them, William Wilkins, became a president judge of the courts. The town of Wilkinsburg was named in his honor.

Lazarus Lowry was a prominent Indian trader. He came from the north of Ireland and settled at Donegal near Marietta, in 1729. He opened his trading post in 1730, and obtained a license to trade and sell liquor by retail. Owing to the fact that intoxicating drinks had a fascination for the Indians, a law was passed by the province a few years later, prohibiting their sale to these people. Lazarus Lowry made trips as far west as the Ohio River and traded with the Indians on an extensive scale, exchanging goods from his store for valuable skins and furs, which he sent to Philadelphia. He accumulated considerable property at Donegal and died in Philadelphia in 1755. His four sons, James, John, Daniel and Alexander Lowry, succeeded him as Indian traders.

Alexander Lowry. Colonel Alexander Lowry engaged in the trading business in 1744; at first with the Indians west of the Susquehanna, embraced in the region of Cumberland and York counties. He learned several Indian tongues, and often engaged in sports and games with the red men, in order to gain their friendship. He was probably better acquainted with the local tribes in York County than any other person among the early settlers. Colonel Lowry who afterward commanded a battalion of soldiers in the Revolution, established a trading post at Carlisle when the town was founded in 1751. Later he had an Indian trading post at the site of Pittsburg and several times traveled as far west as the Mississippi River. He continued to trade with the Indians for a period of forty years. Meantime he served as a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and late in life was a state senator, and also a member of the State Constitutional Convention of 1790. He died at Donegal in 1805, at the age of eighty-two years. Colonel Robert Lowry, a descendant, late of Pierre, South Dakota, was for many years superintendent of the United States land office at Pierre.

John Harris. John Harris, an Englishman, who settled at the site of Harrisburg in 1705, was one of the most noted Indian traders of the Susquehanna region. He opened a trading station and built a block house soon after he obtained his first permit to locate in this vicinity. Harris purchased skins and furs in large quantities from the Indians on both sides of the Susquehanna, up and down the stream. He opened a ferry across the river in 1730, and it was chartered by the Province of Pennsylvania in 1753. John Harris was on friendly terms with the Shawanese Indians, who lived on both sides of the river. On one occasion, a band of drunken Indians came along and demanded rum of him. When he refused to give them the rum, they captured him and tied him to a tree and would have tortured him, had he not been rescued by some friendly Indians who came to his assistance from the region above and below the mouth of the Yellow Breeches Creek. His son, John Harris succeeded him in conducting the store, and afterward became the founder of the city of Harrisburg.

In 1763, a party of twenty-three Indian traders from eastern Pennsylvania, under the leadership of Colonel Alexander Lowry, made an expedition into the western country with a long train of pack horses, carrying goods and merchandise. The object of this expedition was to reopen trade with the Indians of the Ohio Valley. This trade had been ruined during the French and Indian War. They started at Wright's Ferry, and extended their trip westward over the road that Braddock had taken on his expedition against Fort Duquesne. When Colonel Lowry and his party of traders reached the region now embraced in Washington County, in the extreme southwestern part of Pennsylvania, they discovered that Pontiac, the great Indian chief of the Ohio Valley, was on the war path with many warriors. A band of hostile red men attacked the traders, captured their valuable goods and merchandise and appropriated them to their own use. The entire valuation of the goods taken and destroyed is estimated in the Provincial records of Pennsylvania at £80,000, or about \$215,000. It was a financial calamity to most of these enterprising men, only a few of whom ever afterward recovered their fortunes.

CHAPTER II

INDIAN CONFERENCES

**Conestoga Conference of 1721—Keith's
Newberry Tract—Conestoga Conference
of 1722.**

CONESTOGA CONFERENCE OF 1721.

The rights to lands west of the Susquehanna had not been purchased from the Indians until 1736 when a conference was held at Philadelphia with the chiefs representing the Six Nations. Lancaster County was organized out of Chester in 1729, when its boundaries extended indefinitely westward, including the present area of York, Lancaster, Adams and Cumberland Counties. In fact, according to the Indian purchase as recorded in the minutes of this conference, the boundary of Lancaster County extended west to the "setting sun." As early as 1721, the settlers east of the Susquehanna cast longing glances across the river, desiring to have the first opportunity to take up the lands in the rich valleys west of the river, then covered by a primeval forest and occupied by roaming bands of Indians. According to early records, the territory now embraced in York County, was the favorite hunting grounds for the Susquehannock, Conestoga, Conoy and Shawanese Indians, who lived in small towns at different places along the Susquehanna from the site of Harrisburg to the mouth of the river.

Sir William Keith. Sir William Keith, a Scotch nobleman of rank and station, assumed the duties of lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania in 1717, one year before the death of William Penn, who then resided in England. He had previously served as surveyor-general of customs under Queen Anne, for the southern colonies, and then resided in Virginia. Keith was popular with the colonists and, while on a visit to Philadelphia, was entrusted by the Pennsylvania Assembly to carry an address of greeting to George I, expressing joy upon his accession to the throne of England. It was the success of Keith's career in America that caused William Penn to select him as his lieutenant-governor, who, when he came to America in May, 1717, was clothed with all the powers of a governor of the Province,

although Leacock objected to receive instructions at stated times from Penn himself, who was then growing old. Governor Keith served from 1717 to 1736. The early part of his administration was crowned with success and he grew very popular with the majority of the settlers. He established a court of chancery which continued until 1735. It is claimed that he was the only governor before the Revolution who espoused the cause of the common people. He ordered the first paper money to be issued in the Province. His success in dealing with the Indians was almost equal to that of William Penn.

In 1721 and before, a trouble had arisen between the Indians of Pennsylvania and those of Virginia. This trouble threatened to disturb the peace of the Province and eventually to cause a collision between the settlers and the aborigines. In order to avoid this, Sir William Keith paid a visit in April, 1721, to the Governor of Virginia, with whom he formed an agreement, which would confine the Indians on the north and the south of the Potomac to their respective sides of the river. Keith's visit to Virginia was made with great ceremony, in order to cause an impression on the Governor of a neighboring province, and to increase the influence of Pennsylvania with the Indians. He was attended by a company of seventy horsemen, well armed. Upon his return to Philadelphia, he was welcomed at the upper ferry on the Schuylkill by the mayor and aldermen of that city, accompanied by two hundred of the most prominent citizens.

Meets the Indians at Conestoga. The confederation of the Five Nations of Indians at this time, had their headquarters in central New York. The chiefs of the tribes composing this confederation were notified by Keith that an agreement had been made with the Governor of Virginia. He invited these chiefs to Philadelphia to ratify these agreements and to settle difficulties which the Indians had with white settlers along the Susquehanna. The Indian chiefs refused to go to Philadelphia, but they agreed to meet Governor Keith and his associates near the mouth of the Conestoga Creek, a few miles south of the site of Columbia. At this place a small band of Conestoga Indians had settled for a considerable time. Here Gover-

nor Keith met the Indians July 6, 1721. He was accompanied by James Logan, who came to this country with William Penn, and was now secretary of the Province; Col. John French, the surveyor; Richard Hill, Caleb Pusey and Jonathan Dickinson. James LeTort and John Cartlidge, who had a knowledge of the Indian language, were also present as interpreters. Six Indian chiefs had wended their way down the Susquehanna to attend this council. Three of the five nations were represented. Ghesaont and Awennool were sent by the Seneca tribe; Tannawree and Skeetowas by the Onondagoe tribe; and Scaboode and Tcheluhque by the Cayuga tribe.

When Governor Keith arrived at Conestoga, he proceeded to the cabin of Captain Civility, a noted Indian interpreter, where four chiefs of the Five Nations called upon him. Keith said he had come a great way from home to bid them welcome, and that he hoped to be better acquainted and hold a further conference with them. Through their interpreter the Indians said that they also had come a great way to see the Governor and speak with him, and that they would have come here before, but that the faults or mistakes of some of their young men had made them ashamed to show their faces.

Makes a Speech. The council between Governor Keith and the Indians took place the following day, July 6, underneath a large tree at the Conestoga village near the Susquehanna. After they were seated in a semi-circle, in imitation of former councils with the Indians held by William Penn, Governor Keith arose and spoke to the Conestoga Indians in part, as follows:

"I have recently returned from Virginia, where I wearied myself in a long journey both by land and water, only to make peace for you, my children, that you may safely hunt in the woods without danger from Virginia and the many Indian nations that are at peace with the government. But the Governor of Virginia expects that you will not hunt in the Great Mountains on the other side of the Potomac River, since it is a small tract of land which he keeps for the Virginia Indians to hunt in, and he promised that his Indians shall not any more come on this side of the Potomac, or behind

the Great Mountain this way to disturb your hunting. And this is the condition I have made for you, which I expect you will firmly keep, and not break it on any consideration whatever."

Ghesaont's Speech. On the next day, July 7, Ghesaont, in behalf of the Five Nations, replied to the Governor in a long speech. The

substance of this speech as reported by the Secretary of the council, states that they were glad to see the Governor and his council at this place. They had not forgotten William Penn's treaties with them, and that his advice to them was still fresh in their memories. He complained that white traders up the Susquehanna ill-treated some of their young men and called them dogs. They resented this treatment and said that their brothers, the white people, should not compare them with such creatures.

Then laying a belt of wampum down upon the table, he said that all their disorders arose from the use of strong spirits and rum which had been furnished to them by white traders, and desired that no more rum be sent amongst them. Then presenting a bundle of dressed skins he said that the Five Nations faithfully remember all their ancient treaties and now desire that the chain of friendship between them and William Penn's subjects may be made so strong that none of the links can ever be broken.

He then presented another bundle of dressed skins and observed that "a chain may contract rust with lying and become weaker, wherefore I desire that it may now be so well cleaned as to remain brighter and stronger than ever it was before." He presented another parcel of skins and said: "In the firmament all clouds and darkness are removed from the face of the Sun, so we desire that all misunderstandings may be fully done away; so that when we who are here now shall be dead and gone, our whole people, with our children and posterity, may enjoy the clear sunshine of friendship with you forever, without anything to interpose or obscure it." He presented another bundle of skins and said: "We look upon the Governor as if William Penn were present. We desire that in case any disorders should hereafter happen between our young people and yours, your

people should not be too hasty in resenting any such accident, until our council and yours can have some opportunity to treat amicably upon it, and so to adjust all matters so that the friendship between us may be inevitably preserved." He presented a small parcel of skins and continued: "We desire that we may now be together as one people, treating one another's children kindly and affectionately on all occasions. We consider ourselves in this treaty as the full plenipotentiaries and representatives of the Five Nations, and we look upon the Governor of Pennsylvania as the great King of England's representative, and therefore we expect that everything now stipulated will be made absolutely firm and good on both sides." He now presented a bundle of bear skins and said, that "Having now made a firm league with Governor Keith such as becomes brothers, we complain that we get too little for our skins and furs so that we cannot live by our hunting. We desire you therefore to take compassion on us and contrive some way to help us."

On the 8th of July, the Governor and his council, at the house of John Cartlidge, near Conestoga, having advised upon and prepared a proper present, in return for that of the Indians, which consisted of a quantity of stroud match coats, gunpowder, lead, biscuit, pipes and tobacco, the Governor made his speech in reply to that of the Five Nations, from which the following extract is made:

"As to what you have said of trade, I suppose that the great distance which you live from us prevented all commerce between us and your people; we believe those who go into the woods and spend all their time upon it, endeavor to make the best bargains they can for themselves; so on your part you must take care to make the best bargain you can with them, but we hope our traders do not exact too much, for we think that a stroud coat or a pound of powder is now sold for more buckskins than formerly.

"Beaver is not of late much used in Europe, and therefore does not give so good a price, and we deal but very little in that commodity. But deer skins sell very well amongst us, and I shall always take care that the Indians be not wronged, but except

other means, I shall not regulate the Indian trade except in the common methods used in trade. If you will follow us, and every man purchase what he wants, when I buy anything from you, I will give it I do not give them their own goods, I keep it, for we are a free people. I am sensible that rum is very hurtful to you, we have made laws that none should be carried amongst them, or if any were, that it should be staved and thrown upon the ground, and the Indians have been ordered to destroy all the rum that comes in their way. But they will not do it; they will have rum, and when we refuse it they will travel to the neighboring provinces and fetch it. Their own women go to purchase it, and then sell it amongst their own people, at excessive rates. I would gladly make any laws to prevent this that could be effectual, but the country is so wide, the woods are so dark and private, and so far out of my sight, that if the Indians themselves do not prohibit it, their own people, there is no other way to prevent it. For my part, I shall readily join in any measure that can be proposed for so good a purpose."

Sir William Keith having accomplished the purpose of his visit to the Conestoga Indians, returned home, July 9. At this time, he was at the height of his power and influence and lived in baronial style in a large mansion at Horsham, situated in Montgomery County, a short distance northwest of Philadelphia. William Penn, having died in England in 1718, Keith's powers as lieutenant governor were somewhat curtailed by restrictions interposed by the widow of William Penn, and later by her three sons, John, Thomas and Richard, who succeeded as the proprietors of Pennsylvania. While William Penn lived, under proprietary right, there were several manors laid off in the eastern part of the Province as well as in Lancaster County, east of the Susquehanna.

KEITH'S NEWBERRY TRACT.

A great deal of interest has always been attached to the first authorized surveys west of the Susquehanna. Robert C. Bair, of York, having made a diligent study of Keith's Newberry Tract, his investigations on this subject are herewith given in full:

To John Grist belongs the distinction of being the first white settler in the unbroken forest west of the Susquehanna in this province. The first survey by authority was made on the 10th and 11th days of April, 1722. It was made by Jacob Taylor and James Steel, deputy surveyors of the proprietary of Pennsylvania. Sir William Keith being Governor, and in a peculiar way interested in this survey, it was originally called "Keith's Mine Tract" and subsequently "Newberry."

The Draft Discovered.

The facts pertaining to and the causes for this survey were all matters of record, but no draft of survey was known to exist of it, indeed, the location of the tract or tracts had long been forgotten and become involved in doubt and uncertainty. An old draft was accidentally identified by the writer in 1898, while classifying the garet records of the York County Court House. An unmarked and unexplained draft in the old court files attracted attention; it contained lines of the Susquehanna as making a grand bend in its course from the northwest to the southwest, an unusual curvature for this river, and only existing at one point on the lower river shores, opposite Chiques, at the new town of Marietta, Lancaster county. Comparison with the original surveyor's notes of Newberry Tract clearly identified the draft as being that of the long lost Newberry. Later diligent search discovered a similar but manifestly older unidentified fragmentary draft of this tract in the Department of Interior at Harrisburg.

The facts surrounding this survey are interesting and herewith as fully as possible set forth. The border warfare which disturbed for a number of years Maryland and Pennsylvania prior to the survey of Mason and Dixon Line was carried on within the bounds of this survey.

Searching for Minerals.

Land west of the Susquehanna early in 1722, so far as the proprietary surveyors were concerned, was terra incognita. Information had come to the land office at Philadelphia, and particularly to Governor Keith, that copper was to be found west of the Susquehanna. The Governor, a shrewd and enterprising Scotchman, who had been made Governor largely

for his abilities to develop the natural resources of Pennsylvania, soon began to take active steps toward the utilization of these resources. Several things done by him never met the approval of the proprietary, as examples, this Keith copper mine survey and his having secretly placed the New York Germans from Schoharie in the Tulpehocken Valley (1723) of his own motion and without permission of or having first purchased the land from the Delaware Indians. These acts of themselves caused much irritation and afterwards received open condemnation before the council from the secretary of the province, James Logan.

Sir William Keith, of enterprising mind, was among the first to erect iron works in what is now Chester or Delaware counties during his administration, 1717-1726. Notification that copper was supposed to exist in Chester county and elsewhere in the province, and his alert interest, occasioned suspicion in the Council against Governor Keith as it had against his predecessors, for they had all been active in locating and prompting mineral lands. This was early and so generally manifest that the proprietor himself, then in England, wrote to his trusty friend and secretary, James Logan, in 1708, "Remember the mines which the Governor (Evans) yet makes a secret, even to thee and all the world but himself and Michelle, pray penetrate the matter and let us see the ore in as large a quantity as thou canst." It was this Michelle who first drew attention to mineral lands west of the Susquehanna.

Lewis Mitchel or Michelle was a roving prospector. By his own account he was a native of Switzerland sent by the canton of Berne to the colonies to locate a site for a Swiss settlement. Newbern, North Carolina, was selected by him. In connection with this work he was a mineral prospector, having tramped through North Carolina, Virginia, and into Pennsylvania by way of the forks of the Potomac, through the Susquehanna Valley to Philadelphia. His several visits to the Conestoga Indians upon the Susquehanna and his mischievous persuasions, led numbers of the younger Indians to join him in his roving researches. This being contrary to the provincial policy, he was afterwards called before the commissioners of property and peremptorily

ordered to desist as to both his Indian engagements and his general movements, or vacate the province. This was the same Mitchell, William Penn referred to in his Logan letter and taken in connection with subsequent events, which we are about to relate, it makes plain that the note on the Minute Book of Property in the Interior Department respecting the purposes of the Newberry Survey west of the Susquehanna was founded on selfish personal interests in acquiring mineral rights in that section.

At a council held at Philadelphia, April 16, 1722, Sir William Keith, the Governor, spoke as follows:

"Upon some information I lately received, that the Indians were like to be disturbed by the secret and underhand practices of persons, both from Maryland and this place, who under pretence of finding a copper mine, were about to survey and take up lands on the other side of the river Susquehanna, contrary to a former order of this government; I not only sent up a special messenger with a writ under the lesser seal to prevent them, but took this occasion to go toward the upper parts of Chester county myself, in order to locate a small quantity of land unto which I had purchased an original proprietary right. And understanding further upon the road, that some persons were actually come with a Maryland right to survey lands upon the Susquehanna, fifteen miles above Conestoga, I pursued my course directly thither, and happily arrived but a very few hours in time to prevent the execution of their design.

"Having the surveyor general of this province with me in company, after a little consideration, I ordered him to locate and survey some part of the right I possessed, viz: only five hundred acres upon that spot on the other side of the Susquehanna, which was like to prove a bone of contention and breed so much mischief, and he did so accordingly upon the 4th and 5th days of this instant April, after which I returned to Conestoga in order to discourse with the Indians upon what had happened. But in my way thither, I was very much surprised with a certain account that the young men of Conestoga had made a famous war dance the night before and that they were all going out to war immediately. Thereupon, I appointed a council to be held with the In-

dians next morning in Cribby's Cabin, the minutes of which I carefully took myself."

The Survey. At a meeting of the Commissioners of Property held in Philadelphia on the 16th day of April, 1722, the following minute is recorded:

"16th day of the second month, Anno Domini, 1722, Present, President, Richard Hill, Isaac Norris and James Logan. The Commissioners having some days ago been informed that the Governor, (Sir William Keith) was gone toward Susquehanna, and had taken Jacob Taylor with him, which gave them some apprehension of a design he might have on a parcel of land on the other (west) side of Susquehanna, where was supposed to be a copper mine, whereupon they thought it expedient to send James Steel with a warrant under their hands and seals, dated the 5th inst., directed to himself and Jacob Taylor, authorizing them to survey and lay out for the use of the trustees (till the mortgage money and interest due thereon should be paid and the property then revert to the heirs and devisees of the late proprietary) the quantity of two thousand acres of land, enclosing within the lines of survey the land whereon is supposed to be the copper mine.

"James Steel accordingly set out with the warrant and met with Jacob Taylor at Conestoga, who readily accompanied him over the Susquehanna, where, after some opposition made by one, John McNeal, by the Governor's express order, as he said, they proceeded on the survey on the 10th inst. and finished the same on the 11th. A return whereof dated April 5th, 1722, is produced."

Return of the Survey. By virtue and in pursuance of a warrant from Richard Hill, Isaac Norris and James Logan,

proprietary agents for the province of Pennsylvania, dated the fifth of April, 1722, to us directed, we do hereby certify that we did actually survey and lay out on the 10th and 11th days of the same month for the use in the said warrant mentioned a certain tract of land, situate on the southwest side of Susquehanna river, beginning at the mouth of a branch opposite to the Sawanna Indian town and a little below the settlement made by John Grist and running up the same on the several courses thereof one thousand and fifty

perches to a marked white oak standing on a bank of a small meadow near the said branch, from thence running by a line of marked trees northwest nine hundred perches to a corner white oak standing in the woods near the head of a branch which runs into Susquehanna river opposite to the lower part of James LeTort's plantation; thence down the said branch by the courses thereof, three hundred and twenty perches to the river; thence down the same, fifteen hundred perches to the place of beginning, containing two thousand acres.

JACOB TAYLOR,

JAMES STEELE.

It will be observed that the Minute of the Board of Property above cited states that "James Steele met with Jacob Taylor at Conestoga." Steele did not overtake him. In the light of after discovery this statement confirms the fact that Jacob Taylor was coming or had come from some point beyond Conestoga. The fact is, he had already been on the west side of Susquehanna and surveyed five hundred acres for the Governor. Of this survey there is no date when made, warrant, return or draft, yet found. Doubtless there is no record in existence. Keith stated at one time that the survey was made on April 4th and 5th. Keith's five hundred acres were included within the two thousand acre survey of Newberry Tract. That this was a fact appears in a rude, imperfect, preliminary draft in Department of Internal Affairs, made two months later, June, 1722, for the Governor when he was planning Springettsbury Manor survey. The Governor at that time knew the lines of his own five hundred acres, having been with the surveyor, but it seems he either did not know the metes and bounds of Steele and Taylor's survey of April 11 and 12, 1722, or, if he did, ignored them and boldly named the northwest corner tree of his own five hundred acre tract as a known corner and directed that it be made one of the Springettsbury corners in order that it might be distinctly designated and associated thereafter with the first trans-Susquehanna warrant and survey made on behalf of the Proprietors and Springett Penn. It seems that by so doing he intended to show thereby that he had carefully excluded his own personal five hundred acre preemption from the Manor.

Whatever the cause may have been for protracting this last mentioned imperfect draft, made either by John French, Francis Worley or James Mitchell, it never had any importance in the Land Office other than it has preserved for us in the absence of all other written information the exact location of Governor Keith's secret survey.

Early The Philadelphia Court House erected 1707, where the Provincial Council met in all its
Highways. deliberations, stood in the middle of High (Market) street west of and fronting on Second street. (The State House, Independence Hall, was not completed or occupied until 1734.) From the old Court House on Market street James Steele on horseback took his departure for Conestoga. The route lay by the Chester Valley, through the Gap, (where Pennsylvania Railroad now crosses the Pequa and Octoraro divide) thence into Pequa Valley to Strasburg, crossing the Big Conestoga Creek near mouth of the Little Conestoga at James Hendricks and John Hendricks places. The distance was about seventy-five miles due west from Philadelphia, through woods, over a rough and stumpy bridle path. This interesting old road was marked as early as 1710 on the Palatinate German draft. A public road was ordered by council to be laid out and opened on the Conestoga trail in 1718. This road was called the King's Highway or Conestoga road. From the earliest use of it to the present day it has been known in Lancaster county as the Long Lane. It is the Long Lane that had no turn. The country through which the highway ran in 1722 was thinly settled by Swiss German Mennonites. The elevation of the ground over which it ran adapted it naturally as a trail between the Susquehanna and Delaware. It was over this route the Indians passed to and fro long before the coming of the settlers of Pennsylvania.

According to the draft and return of survey, **Boundaries of** Taylor and Steele began
Newberry Tract. at the mouth of White Oak branch. This creek is now called Kreutz Creek, in Hellam township, a German form of the word "Grist," after John Grist, the first squatter or settler on its banks. Grist to the German ear sounded as

"Christ" "Krettz" is the name also of one of the oldest German churches in the Krettz Creek Valley. Krettz in the German language is "the cross." The stream was undoubtedly named for John Grist.

The 1030 perches line by the courses of the creek is generally that along which now runs the York and Wrightsville Railroad. The post marking this distance fixed the first corner at or near what is now "Stoner's Station" in Hellam township, York county. The northwest line, 900 perches, runs to a corner at the head of a small stream near ore lands, in Hellam township, one mile from the river. The line continues by this small stream, 320 perches, and comes to the river at a point opposite and above the mouth of Chickasalunga Creek. The course then follows the bank of the river 1,500 perches to the point of beginning.

The old draft at York does not indicate John Grist's settlement. The draft in the Department of Internal affairs identifies the habitation of John Grist and Captain Beaver, an Indian. The draft in the York Court fixes Captain Beaver's place about where the Pennsylvania Railroad Station now stands at Wrightsville, and a number of wigwams, called Indian huts, are located on the same draft further up the river at the site of the present iron furnace and extending toward the high hill opposite Chickies Rock.

CONESTOGA TREATY OF 1722.

Governor Keith's visit to the Indians at Conestoga in June, 1721, produced a strong impression upon the minds of the aborigines whom he met. The chiefs of the Five Nations who had been present at this conference, told of its success to their people. The Conestogas and other local tribes along the Susquehanna River seemed to look upon the lieutenant-governor with almost the same favor and regard which they had entertained for William Penn. It has often been stated that the Indians never forgot a treaty or an agreement, if white settlers treated them with proper regard. Knowing of this excellent characteristic of the red men, and already learning of the encroachment of Maryland settlers on lands west of the Susquehanna, Keith determined to secure a right and title to a part of these lands. He laid this plan for the purpose of securing this title before he went to the

conference at Conestoga. The youth, the chief of the Cayuga tribe, the chief of the Seneca tribe, in addition to the commissioners of the conference he had held with the Indians at Conestoga in 1721.

It must be clearly remembered that William Penn and his heirs at Conestoga had secured the rights from the Indians before they settled on lands of the natives west of the Susquehanna. The land of country west of the Susquehanna was still in the possession of the Indians and remained so until the treaty of 1739, when at the conference of the Indians at Philadelphia, a clear title was procured by the heirs of William Penn, the region west of the Susquehanna "from the setting sun."

The trouble concerning the border line between Maryland and Pennsylvania had begun in Chester County, soon after the earliest settlements. The boundary line was a line of contention from that time until the Temporary Line was run between Maryland and Pennsylvania in 1739. Even the completion of this line did not settle the difficulty, for it continued until Mason and Dixon's line was run from the Delaware River west to the Allegheny Mountains, in 1767-8. Governor Keith had frequent controversies with Governor Ogle, of Maryland, with reference to the encroachments of the Marylanders on lands situated in the southern part of Lancaster County. These Marylanders were already attempting to make settlements west of the Susquehanna, in the present area of York County. Keith assured that he would obtain the consent of the small tribes of Indians along the Susquehanna to lay off a large manor, as the proprietary's one-tenth, he proceeded to Conestoga, early in June, 1722. Here he called together the Conestogas, the Shawanese, who lived farther up the river, and the Ganawese, afterwards known as the Conoys, who lived above the site of Columbia. He had authority from the heirs of William Penn to lay off a manor west of the river for the benefit of Springett Penn, the favorite grandson of the founder of Pennsylvania and son of Richard Penn.

The conference with the local tribes of Indians Keith Addresses the Indians. first met on June 15. It was near the banks of the Susquehanna on this occasion, that Sir William Keith, with persuasive eloquence,

commended the Indians for their virtues, praised them for what they had already done for William Penn and his heirs, and obtained their consent again to cross the river and make a survey of 70,000 acres. The entire speech of Governor Keith and the response made by the Indian chief, are productions of so much interest, that they are given in full, and read as follows:

Friends and Brothers—You say you love me because I come from your father, William Penn, to follow his peaceable ways, and to fulfill all his kind promises to the Indians. You call me William Penn, and I am very proud of the name you give me; But if we have a true love for the memory of William Penn, we must show it to his family and to his children that are grown up to be men in England, and will soon come over to represent him here. The last time I was with you at Conestoga, you showed me a parchment which you had received from William Penn, containing many articles of friendship between him and you, and between his children and your children. You then told me he desired you to remember it well for three generations, but I hope you and your children will never forget it. That parchment fully declared your consent to William Penn's purchase and right to the lands on both sides of the Susquehanna. But I find both you and we are likely to be disturbed by idle people from Maryland, and also by others who have presumed to survey land on the banks of the Susquehanna, without any powers from William Penn or his children to whom they belong, and without so much as asking your consent.

I am therefore now come to hold a Council and consult with you how to prevent such unjust practices for the future, and hereby we will show our love and respect for the great William Penn's children who inherit their father's estate in this country, and have a just right to the hearty love and friendship of all the Indians promised to them in many treaties. I have fully considered this thing, and if you approve my thoughts, I will immediately cause to take up a large tract of land on the other side of the Susquehanna for Springett Penn, the grandson of William Penn, who is now a man as tall as I am; for when the land is

marked with his name upon the trees it will keep off the Marylanders and every other person whatsoever from coming to settle near you to disturb you. And he bearing the same kind heart to the Indians, which his grandfather did, will be glad to give you any part of his land for your own use and convenience; but if other people take it up they will make settlements upon it and then it will not be in his power to give to you as you want it.

Those who have any wisdom amongst you must see and be convinced that what I now say is entirely for your good, for this will effectually hinder and prevent any person from settling lands on the other side of the Susquehanna, according to your own desire, and consequently you will be secure from being disturbed by ill neighbors and have all lands at the same time in your own power to make use of. This will also beget a true hearty love and friendship between you, your children, and the great William Penn's grandson, who is now lord of all this country in the room of his grandfather. It is therefore fit and necessary for you to begin as soon as you can to express your respect and love to him; he expects it from you according to your promises in many treaties, and he will take it very kindly. Consider then, my brothers, that I am now giving you an opportunity to speak your thoughts lovingly and freely unto this brave young man, William Penn's grandson; and I, whom you know to be your true friend will take care to write down your words, and to send them to England to this gentleman, who will return you a kind answer, and so your hearts will be made glad to see that the great William Penn still lives in his children to love and serve the Indians.

The council was continued on the next day, the following being the minutes of that meeting:—

At a council with the Indians held at Conestoga, June 16th, 1722.

Present:

Sir WILLIAM KEITH, Bart., Governor.
Col. John French & Francis Worley,
Esqs.

The Chiefs of the Conestoga, Shawanese and Ganaway Indians; Smith and James Le Tort, Interpreters.

The Indians spoke in answer by
Tawena's Tawena, according to the inter-
Reply. preters, as follows:—

They have considered of what the Governor proposed to them yesterday; and think it a matter of very great importance to them to hinder the Marylanders from settling or taking up lands so near them upon the Susquehanna. They very much approve what the Governor spoke, and like his Council to them very well, but they are not willing to discourse particularly on the business of lands lest the Five Nations may reproach or blame them.

They declare again their satisfaction with all that the Governor said yesterday to them in council; and although they know that the Five Nations have not yet any right to these lands, and that four of the tribes do not pretend to any, yet the fifth tribe, viz.: the Cayugas, are always claiming some right to lands on the Susquehanna, even where they themselves now live; wherefore, they think it will be a very proper time when the Governor goes to Albany to settle that matter, with the Cayugas, and then all parties will be satisfied.

They ask the Governor whereabouts and what quantity of land does he propose to survey for Springett Penn. It is answered, from over against the mouth of Conestoga Creek up to the Governor's new settlement, and so far back from the river as no person can come to annoy or disturb them in their towns on this side.

They proceed and say, That they are at this time very apprehensive that people will come when the Governor is gone to Albany and survey this land, wherefore they earnestly desire that the Governor will immediately cause the Surveyor to come lay out the land for William Penn's grandson to secure them, and they doubt not but the Governor's appearance and conduct afterwards at Albany will make things easy there.

CHAPTER III

SPRINGETTSBURY MANOR

The First Survey—The Re-survey—Biographical—Blunston's Licenses.

THE FIRST SURVEY.

Copy of warrant for Survey of Springettsbury Manor, Sir Wm. Keith, Bart. Governor of the province Pennsylvania, &c.

To Colonel John French, Francis Worley & James Mitchell, Esqrs. Whereas the three Nations of Indian, settled on the North side of the River Susquehanna, in his Majesty's Peace & under the protection of this Government, viz. The Conestogas, The Shawanese, and Tio Carawese, are very much disturbed, and the Peace of this Colony is hourly in danger of being broken by persons who pursuing their own private gain without any regard to justice, have attempted and others do still threaten to survey and take up lands on the South West Branch of the said river, right against the towns and settlements of the said Indians, without any right or pretense of authority so to do, from the proprietor of this province unto whom the lands unquestionably belong. And whereas, it is reasonable and agreeable to former treaties with the Indians that a sufficient quantity of land upon the south west side of the river Susquehanna be reserved in the proprietor's hands for accommodating the said Indian Nations when it may hereafter be thought proper and convenient for them to remove their settlements further from the Christian inhabitants.

And lastly, Whereas, at a treaty held between the Indians and me at Conestoga, the 15th and 16th days of this instant, They did earnestly desire and request me forthwith to cause a large tract of land right against their towns upon Susquehanna, to be surveyed and located for the proprietor's use only; because, from his bounty of goodness, they would always be sure to obtain whatever was necessary and convenient for them from time to time.

These are therefore, by virtue of the powers wherewith I am entrusted for the preservation of his Majesty's peace in this province and with a due and perfect regard to the proprietor's absolute title and unquestionable rights to authorize, empower and command you, the said Colonel John French, Francis Worley and James Mitchell, with such of the neighboring inhabitants as you shall think fit to call to your assistance immediately to cross the River Susquehanna, and to survey or cause to be surveyed, marked and located the quantity of 70,000 acres or thereabouts, in the name and for the use of Springett Penn. Esq.,

which shall bear the name and be called The Manor of Springettsbury, Beginning your survey as near as you can upon the south west bank of the river Susquehanna, over against the mouth of Conestoga Creek; from thence by line W. S. W. distance ten miles more or less; thence by line N. W. by N. twelve more or less; thence by line E. N. E. until you meet with the uppermost corner tree of my settlement called Newberry; from thence S. E. b S. along my head line until you come at my southern corner tree in the woods; from thence down the side line of my land E. N. E. until you come at the river Susquehanna, and from thence by the said river's side unto the place where you first begin, which line will be fourth side of the said survey, and when it is done, and finished, you are to make a return thereof upon the back of this warrant unto the Governor and Council of Pennsylvania: For which this shall be unto you, the said Colonel John French, Francis Worley and every of you, a sufficient warrant, power and authority. Given under my hand and seal at Conestoga, the 18th day of June, in the 8th year of our Sovereign Lord George I. Annoq. Dom. 1722.

Signed,

W. KEITH.

Report of the Survey.

To his Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council of Pennsylvania.

May it please your Excellency:

In obedience to the within Warrant to us directed, We did, upon the nineteenth and twentieth days of this instant, June, begin and complete the survey of the Manor of Springettsbury upon the river Susquehanna in manner following, viz.: from a red oak upon the said river (by a run's side called Penn's Run) mark'd S. P.; west south west ten miles to a chestnut (by run's side called French's Run) mark'd S. P.; from thence north west and by north to a black oak mark'd S. P. twelve miles; from thence east north east to Sir William Keith's western corner tree in the woods eight miles; from thence along the south east and north east lines of the said Sir William Keith's tract called Newberry into the river Susquehanna again, and from thence along the river side to the place of beginning. The whole containing seventy-

five Thousand five Hundred and twenty acres, according to a Plan thereof hereunto annexed, all which is humbly submitted by
Y^r Excellency's

Most humble and obedient Servants,

John French,
Fran. Worle,
Ja. Mitchell.

At Newberry, June 21, 1722.

Boundaries of Springettsbury Manor.

The exact positions and boundary lines of the original Springettsbury Manor, were never thoroughly understood or marked on any maps of York County until the year 1898. Robert C. Bair, a member of the York County Bar, upon examining some official papers and records in the county Court House, and at Harrisburg, was enabled to describe and identify the exact position of the manor as first laid out by Sir William Keith in 1722. These boundary lines are designated by the following description given by Mr. Bair: "Beginning opposite the mouth of Conestoga Creek at a run called Penn's Run (Lockport Run, in Chanceford Township) and running thence southwest by west ten miles by French's Creek (a stream flowing into Muddy Creek near Felton). Thence northwest by north twelve miles to a point in Manchester Township north of York. Thence northeast by east eight miles to uppermost corner tree of Governor Keith's Mine or Newberry Tract. Thence along the southeast and northeast lines of said Mine or Newberry Tract into the Susquehanna again, and from thence along the river side to the place of beginning, containing 75,500 acres according to a plan thereof hereto annexed. Signed at Newberry, June 21, 1722."

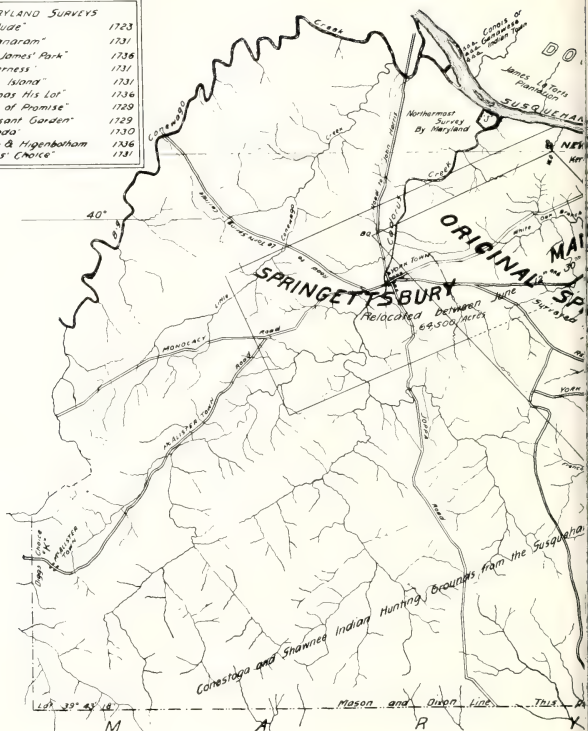
Controversy About the Survey.

Hon. John Gibson, President Judge of the York County Courts, prepared the following exhaustive statement, relating to Springettsbury Manor:

The proceedings of the treaty of Conestoga were communicated to the Provincial Council on the 2nd of July, 1722. But that body declared that so far as they concerned or touched with the proprietary affairs they were not judged to lie before the Board, which acted as a council of state, and not as commissioners of property.

Map E.

MARYLAND SURVEYS		
A	"Solitude"	1723
B	"Padanaram"	1731
C	"San James' Park"	1735
D	"Wilderness"	1731
E	"Bear Island"	1731
F	"Thomas His Lot"	1736
G	"Isles of Promise"	1729
H	"Pleasant Garden"	1729
I	"Canada"	1730
J	"Pere & Higgenbotham"	1736
K	"Diggs' Choice"	1731



MAP Illustrating text of Early Surveys W.

Historical Design, Robert E. Burr

Colonel French, one of the surveyors, who executed the warrant, then undertook to vindicate the conduct of Sir William Keith to the Council, stating that "the warrant specified his true reasons; and that it was, under all the circumstances, the only effectual measure for quieting the minds of the Indians and preserving the public peace." The warrant and survey could not be returned into the land office at that time, for it was said, that the land office continued to be closed from the death of William Penn in 1718 until the arrival of Thomas Penn in 1732. Nor does it appear that they were ever filed in the land office at any subsequent period. (Penn vs. Kline, 4 Dallas, 405.) But it is elsewhere said: "It has generally been supposed that the land office was closed from the year 1718, when William Penn died, until the arrival of Thomas Penn in the year 1732. It may be suggested that there were other reasons why the survey was not returned into the land office at that or any other time. The warrant itself was not issued from the land office, but under the private seal of Gov. Keith, at Conestoga. The land had not been purchased from the Indians, the office was not open for the sale of them, and it was out of the usual course to grant warrants for unpurchased lands. The Council on the report of the proceedings seemed cautious about it, and refused to interfere further than to permit the warrant, and return of survey to be entered on their minutes." Although Colonel French defended the proceedings, because the facts and circumstances recited in the warrant were truly stated, "and in his opinion of Springett Penn, in whose name the warrant was issued, was the late proprietor's heir-at-law, and whatever turn the affairs of that family might take to resettle the property and dominion of the province, he did not conceive this measure would be interpreted or deemed to the prejudice of a family for whose service it was so plainly meant and intended. But although the land was out of the purchases, as the Indians consented to the survey, the measure itself cannot but be considered as having been founded on the soundest and wisest policy, and Sir William Keith conducted himself with great zeal for the proprietary interest." (H Smith's Laws, note.)

Origin of the Penn Manors.

It is said that Penn, in his charter, contained several powers to erect manors. On the 14th of July, in the same year, 1682, with "the adventurers and purchasers in England, who were interested in his charter, the settlement of the province was made, "on conditions and concessions." The sum of these was, that "in every one hundred thousand acres, the Governor and Proprietary, by lot, reserveth ten to himself which shall lie but in one place." The name of "manor" was given to these portions of reserved land in its genuine legal sense. The nineteenth section of the charter empowered him, "his heirs and alienees, to erect manors, with a court baron and view of frank pledge (court leet), to be held by themselves, or lords of other manors, and every person erecting such manor, shall grant lands to any person in fee simple, to be held of the said manor so as no further tenures shall be created, but further alienations shall be held of the same lord and his heirs of whom the alien did then before hold."

And such seems to have been in William Penn's own mind when on his last visit he gave a paper agreeing to give land on a quit rent, "holding of the said manor, and under the regulations of the court thereof when erected." (Sergeant's Land Laws, 196.) He empowered the commissioners of property to erect manors, with jurisdiction thereto annexed. But the Commissioners declined exercising the power, which would have been repugnant to the freemen of the province. Afterwards in judicial opinions, the manors were construed to mean such in legal sense with its court and train of feudal appendages. It was held to mean a portion of the country, separated from the rest, so as to be open to purchasers on "common terms" or to settlers. Whatever was granted was by special agreement in the several manors. It was originally intended that title should be given by warrant and survey, but titles afterward grew by settlement and improvement. This practice became prevalent from 1718 to 1732. They were to be consummated by payment of the purchase money and issuing of a patent. The warrant fixed a price and time of payment, and when there was no warrant, the

price at the time was to be paid, which was called "on common terms." The most of the country was opened through the land office, but this did not include proprietary tenths or manors.

THE RE-SURVEY.

After the controversy with Maryland was settled, by the final agreement between the proprietaries, James Hamilton, Governor of Pennsylvania, on the 21st of May, 1762, issued his warrant for the re-survey of the Manor of Springettsbury, which was duly returned into the land office of Pennsylvania in 1768, where it has since remained, and is now on record at Harrisburg. By this survey the manor was found to contain 64,250 acres. It extended westward from the Susquehanna nearly fifteen miles, bounded by a north and south line west of the dwelling plantation of Christian Eyster, and east and west lines about four miles distant north and south of York. The town had been laid out for the proprietor's use in 1741, as within the limits of a manor, and licenses to settle had been issued as early as 1734, and grants confirming titles within it had been given by the Proprietary, Thomas Penn, in 1736. It had been recognized as a manor, but there was no record of the same. It acquired the name in 1768, if not before. The lines to be surveyed by the warrant then issued were specially directed.

Two principles were early settled, namely, that no sales were to be made, no settlements permitted, until the Indian title should be extinguished, and that no title could originate but by grant from William Penn. He and his descendants were trustees by virtue of the concessions and agreements for such individuals as should acquire equitable rights to particular portions of land. They erected an office, reserving the right to appropriate one-tenth of the whole to themselves, for their private and individual uses. No right could be acquired except by agreement with the proprietaries. In grants of lands to purchasers, the only distinction was, that the lands not reserved were sold at stated prices, and those reserved, that is within the manors, were sold by special contract. Although settlements had become notorious within it, and licenses were issued and titles conferred by grant, the appropriation of the Springettsbury

Manor was not sufficiently notorious, prior to the warrant of survey of 1762, to effect with constructive notice subsequent purchasers and settlers. The warrant of 1762 affected all persons with notice of the existence of the manor. The judicial difficulties arose from the fact, as alleged, that the survey of Sir William Keith, in 1722, was without authority, and that survey was never returned to the land office.

Webster and Clay as Attorneys.

The questions involved did not arise until after the Revolution, and Pennsylvania had become a sovereign state. The cases in which these titles are investigated, both arising in the County of York, are Penn's Lessee vs. Kline, reported in the fourth volume of Dallas Reports (page 404), and in Kirk and Another vs. Smith, ex-demise of Penn, reported in the ninth volume of Wheaton's United States Supreme Court Reports (page 241). In this last case the counsel for the plaintiff were Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, and the counsel for the defendant were the Attorney-General, William Wirt, and John Sergeant, and the opinion was delivered by the Chief Justice, John Marshall. The following is the warrant in that case:

Pennsylvania, ss.:—By the Proprietaries.

Whereas, Bartholomew Sesrang, of the County of Lancaster, hath requested that we would grant him to take up 200 acres of land, situated between Codorus Creek and Little Conewago Creek, adjoining the lands of Killian Smith and Philip Heintz, on the west side of the Susquehanna River in the said county of Lancaster, for which he agrees to pay the sum of 15 lbs. 10 s. current money of this province, for every acre thereof. These are therefore, to authorize and require to survey, or cause to be surveyed unto the said Bartholomew Sesrang, at the place aforesaid, according to the method of townships appointed, the said quantity of 200 acres if not already surveyed or appropriated; and make return thereof into the secretary's office, in order for further confirmation; for which this shall be your sufficient warrant; which survey, in case the said Bartholomew Sesrang fulfil the above agreement within six months from the date hereof, shall be valid; otherwise void.

Given under my hand and seal of the land office, by virtue of certain powers from the said proprietaries, at Philadelphia, this eighth day of January, Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred and forty two.

GEORGE THOMAS.

To William Parsons,

Surveyor General.

**Warrant
for
Re-survey.**

The warrant of re-survey of Governor Hamilton set forth: "That in pursuance of the primitive regulations for laying out lands in the province, William Penn had issued a warrant, dated the 1st of September, 1700, to Edward Pennington, the Surveyor-General, to survey for the proprietor, 500 acres of every township of 5,000 acres; and generally the proprietary one-tenth of all the land laid out, and to be laid out; that like warrants had been issued by the successive proprietaries to every succeeding Surveyor General; that the tracts surveyed, however, are far short of the due proportions of the proprietary; that therefore by order of the then Commissioners of property, and in virtue of the general warrant aforesaid to the Surveyor-General, there was surveyed for the use of the proprietor on the 10th and 20th of June, 1722, a certain tract of land situated on the west side of the river Susquehanna, then in the county of Chester, afterward in Lancaster, and now of York, containing about 70,000 acres called, and now well known by the name of the manor of Springettsbury; that sundry Germans and others, afterward seated themselves by leave of the proprietor on divers parts of the said manor, but confirmation of their titles was delayed on account of the Indian claim; that on the 11th of October, 1736, the Indians released their claims, when (on the 30th of October, 1736), a license was given to each settler (the whole grant computed at 12,000 acres), promising patents, after surveys should be made; that the survey of the said tract of land is either lost or mislaid; but that from the well-known settlements and improvements made by the said licensed settlers therein, and the many surveys made around the said manor, and other proofs and circumstances, it appears that the said tract is bounded east, by the Susquehanna; west by a north and south line west of the late dwelling plantation of Christian Eyster, called

Oyster, a beech of settler, north by a line nearly east and west, distant about three miles north of the present great road, leading from Wright's Ferry through York, by the said Christian Eyster's plantation to Monockassey; south by a line nearly east and west, distant about three miles south of the great road aforesaid; that portions of the said tracts and settlements within the said manor, have been surveyed and confirmed by patents, and many that have been surveyed, remained to be confirmed by patents, for which the settlers have applied; that the proprietor is desirous, that a complete draft or map and return of survey of the said manor, shall be replaced and remain for their and his use, in the Surveyor-General's office, and also in the Secretary's office; that by special order and direction, a survey for the proprietor's use was made by Thomas Cookson, Deputy Surveyor (in 1741), of a tract on both sides of the Codorus, within the said manor, for the site of a town, whereon York has since been laid out and built, but no return of that survey being made, the premises were re-surveyed by George Stevenson, Deputy Surveyor (in December, 1752), and found to contain 436½ acres."

After the recital, the warrant directed the Surveyor-General "to re-survey the said tract for the proprietor's use, as part of his one-tenth, in order that the bounds and lines thereof, may be certainly known as ascertained." James Tilghman, Secretary of the land office, on the 13th of May, 1768, wrote to John Lukens, Surveyor-General, to proceed with all expedition on the survey, and make return of the outline of the manor at least. The survey was accordingly executed from 12th to the 13th of June, 1768, and the plan was returned into the land office and also into the Secretary's office, on the 12th of July, 1768, containing 64,520 acres, a part of the original tract of 70,000 acres, having been cut off, under the agreement between Penn and Baltimore, to satisfy the claims of Maryland settlers. This is known as Hamilton's Survey.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

JACOB TAYLOR, a land surveyor and surveyor-general of the Land Office under the province of Pennsylvania at Philadel-

phia, November 26th, 1706, to October, 1733.

JAMES STEELE, a deputy surveyor, of Philadelphia, and receiver general of the Land Office under the province of Pennsylvania, January 30th, 1714, to December, 1732.

FRANCIS WORLEY, appointed a Justice of the Peace of Chester County and chosen a member of the council at Philadelphia July 4th, 1718. He resided in Hempfield township, within the manor of Conestoga, near the Conestoga Indian town. He afterwards removed to Manchester township, now in the county of York, and died July, 1768, leaving to survive him eight sons and two daughters, viz.: Daniel, Jacob, Nathan, Henry, Samuel, James, Francis, Thomas, Mary, wife of Peter Shugart, and Lydia, wife of George Eichelberger.

JAMES MITCHELL was a Justice of the Peace for Chester county and dwelt in the township of Donegal, now the county of Lancaster, appointed in the year 1722. He was also a surveyor. In 1722 he was appointed one of the commissioners to survey the original Springettsbury manor on the west side of Susquehanna. In 1723 he and James LeTort held a treaty with the Ganawese, Nanticoke and other Indians at Conoy (Bainbridge, Lancaster county). James Mitchell owned and resided upon a farm which lay south of John Galbreath, between Marietta-Mount Joy Turnpike and Little Chiques Creek. He died 1747, leaving the following children: James, Alexander, Thomas, William, Jean, Rachel, Mary, Margaret.

When the temporary line was run between Pennsylvania and Maryland in 1739, James Mitchell, of Donegal, was one of the assistants to the commissioners of the two provinces. He was elected a member of Assembly for the years 1727, 1744 and 1746. In the year 1741 he was elected sheriff of Lancaster county.

COL. JOHN FRENCH, of New Castle, was an early surveyor and enjoyed the confidence of the Proprietor. He was described as active and influential, being a person of integrity, reputation and ability. He was one of the Supreme Judges in the New Castle County court of Appeals. He was delegated June 8, 1710, to a treaty with

the Indians at Conestoga. He was frequently sent on missions to the Conestoga Indians, accompanied either by the secretary of the province, James Logan, or by the Governor. He was a member of the Provincial council at Philadelphia, 1717-1727. He was one of four men appointed to administer one of the four great oaths of office to the Governor, Sir William Keith, Bart., upon his arrival from Great Britain. Governor Keith was inaugurated June 1st, 1717. John French administered the fourth oath "Due Observation of the Acts of Trade." In 1717 he was commissioned "Chief Ranger and Keeper of the Marches of Pennsylvania." A particularly important undertaking was assigned him when sent to the Conestoga Indians to inquire into the facts pertaining to the first killing of an Indian by a white man in the province, namely—John and Edmund Cartledge, traders, for killing an Indian at a place three days' journey from Conestoga. He was able to appease the Indians and successfully secured the Cartledges in the jail at Philadelphia. He was divested of all power and authority under the government and dismissed from the council board March 29, 1727, for "disregardful expressions of the proprietor and his charter and for underhand practices in detriment thereof," and died the following year.

JAMES LETORT, according to Cunningham, was a French Huguenot; according to Evans, a French Canadian. He was a member of the French settlement on the Schuylkill, north of Philadelphia, and dwelt there with his wife, Ann LeTort. He is first mentioned in 1693 as Captain Jacques LeTort. The Colonial Records, Vol. 2, page 100, say "He lived in Pennsylvania from his infancy." Living among the Indians he early acquired a knowledge of their language and was useful to the government as an Indian agent and interpreter. He was trading in the valley of the Susquehanna prior to 1700. He dwelt from time to time near the mouth of Pequea creek, trading with the Shawnese at that place, and also with the Susquehannock or Conestoga Indians, whose village was a few miles north above the mouth of Conestoga creek. He lived at Conoy, 1700, near the village of the Kanawa or Ganawese, who were the same as the Conoise Indians. In

the year 1701 he left the province and went to Canada; returning in the spring of 1703. He probably made this journey by the waterway of Susquehanna. According to an old map, 1701, by Isaac Taylor, he had a trader's store among the Shawnese at the forks of the Susquehanna, opposite the Indian town, Shamokin, (Sunbury). He was granted a large tract of land, 900 acres, on the banks of the Susquehanna, north of the Chickasalonga creek, now Marietta, Lancaster county, on the draft of "Newberry," called "LeTort's Plantation." He migrated as an Indian trader to the spring in Cumberland valley, afterwards called for him "Le Tort Spring," (Carlisle) as early as 1731. For further information see Colonial Records, Vol. 1, pages 299, 396, 435. Vol. 3, pages 188, 202, 210 and 295.

JOHN HENDRICKS AND JAMES HENDRICKS, with Tobias Hendricks, sons of James Hendricks, Quakers, first settled in the township of Conestoga, at what is now Rock Hill, formerly Postlewaites, Lancaster county. The ford on Conestoga creek was at the mouth of a small run on the Hendricks property where the old trail to Philadelphia went from Conestoga Indian town. James Hendricks, the elder, kept an ordinary at this point. John Postlethwait owned it after the Hendrickses migrated west of Susquehanna. It was on this same tract, while owned by Postlethwait that the first Court House, or rather place where court was held, and the first jail of Lancaster county, was erected. This was prior to the selection of a site for the city of Lancaster. About 1726 John Hendricks, his wife, Rebecca, and James, his father, removed to the west side of the river and settled at a point on the river now known as the upper part of Wrightsville. John, with Joshua Minshall, was one of the chief participants in the Cresap border warfare, 1729 to 1738. James seems to have been a sympathizer with the Cresaps. John afterwards removed from the township of Hellam into the adjoining township of Manchester, York county, and settled on a tract of land adjoining Francis Worley. He sold this land, 150 acres, in 1742, to Jacob Garber and moved into the adjoining township of Dover, where he died January 21, 1749, leaving to survive him four sons, James, John, Francis and William. Tobias

Hendricks, the youngest of Vice President Thomas A. Hendricks, settled on the west side of the river in East Pennsboro township, now Harrisburg and Seaberry, York county. Tobias afterwards dwelt in the Cumberland valley along the great road where he kept an ordinary a few miles west of Harrisburg. He died in Cumberland county.

The following warrant on behalf of John Hendricks, James Hendricks and Joshua Minshall is interesting as it indicated what was even then called primitive methods regarding grants to the specially protected lands west of Susquehanna. Nothing like this warrant appears elsewhere among the Pennsylvania records. It is inserted here as an explanation for certain conditional grants made by Samuel Blunston in his own name in form of deeds under a certain twelve hundred acre survey made in that section, but as this survey is not defined, and there seeming to be no draft or drafts of it in existence, its location is only known as generally being at the foot of Kreutz Creek valley extending from the river westward:

"WHEREAS, upon the application of John and James Hendricks and some others, inhabitants of Pennsylvania the Commissioners of Property did in the year 1738 order Samuel Blunston to lay out a tract of land of twelve hundred acres lying on the west side of Susquehanna opposite to Hempfield; which land was then settled by the said parties, and is now in the possession of the said John Hendricks and of Joshua Minshall, who hold in right of the said James Hendricks; and it appearing to me that the said John Hendricks and Joshua Minshall are settled upon the said land by regular surveys—ordered to be made in the year 1738 of which I approve and will order a patent or patents to be drawn for that share of the land laid out to the said John and James Hendricks to John Hendricks and Joshua Minshall as soon as the Indian claim thereon shall be satisfied—on the same terms other lands in the county of Lancaster shall be granted.

Philadelphia, 20th March, 1739.

THO. PENN."

Witness, John Georges.

JOHN GRIST settled in Hempfield township, Lancaster county. The name as it appears on the patent book of Pennsylvania is Greist, alias Krist or Crist.

John Grist was the first white squatter on lands west of the Susquehanna. He was forcibly removed therefrom about the time of the survey of Sir William Keith's tract and confined at Philadelphia for the offense of entering unpurchased Indian lands.

About 1738 John Grist settled on two hundred and ninety-eight acres in the western part of York county, as described in

warrants of July 23, 1742, and October 25, 1747, land being on Bermudian creek in Manchester township, in the county of Lancaster adjoining lands of Samuel, William and Richard Cox.

CONESTOGA, an Indian town in Manor township, Lancaster county. This was the village of the last remnant of the Susquehannock or Conestoga Indians. They called it their new town, although they were dwelling there prior to 1682, and sent from that place to the great treaty at Shackamaxon on Delaware, their King Canoodaghto and his wife, Ojuncho, with others. The old town of these Indians was on the river at Conejohalla (Washington and Creswell, Lancaster county), where they had a stockaded fort. Between the years 1635 to 1675, the exact time being in dispute, the Seneca and Cayuga Indians came from the lakes of New York and almost exterminated the Susquehannocks. After this defeat they removed four miles from the old town, inland, behind Turkey Hill, and founded the new village where Penn found them. Thereafter they are called Conestogas, although the uncertainty of their exact title is indicated in treaty papers and deeds, for in these they are frequently named as Seneca-Susquehannock - Cayuga - Iroquois-Conestoga Indians.

Conestoga Indian town was situated about eight miles southwest of a small Indian village at Lancaster and the same distance southeast of a Shawnee village at Columbia, Decanoagha. The Conestogas dwelt back from the river east about two and a half miles and north of the mouth of Conestoga creek about the same distance. The site of their town was happily located, with an eastern and southern exposure in a grand sloping depression behind the river hills. Numerous springs and streams, Indian Tom run being the largest, with other natural protective advantages, made the place an Indian's ideal abode. Finally, 1762, all the inhabitants of this town were brutally slaughtered at Lancaster by armed white men from Paxtang in and around Harrisburg.

SHAWNEE, or SAWANNA TOWN, Columbia, Lancaster county. This village was located under the shelter of the high bluff called Chickie rock. It was an important village, being the main point to

which the Shawanese of the south were assigned by William Penn when they made application to remove from North Carolina into this province. The place seems to have been called Deckanoagha. Professor S. S. Haldeman, the archaeologist, excavating on the site of this old village, discovered their rock retreat, as he designated it, and from which were taken many specimens of stone and bone relics. The grave or burial ground of this village was located at the foot of what is now Locust street. When excavations were made for the Philadelphia and Reading railroad depot the writer was able to secure a fine specimen of shell and skull bead from one of the graves. The Sawicka-Salunga creek referred to on the original draft of Keith's Newberry is the Chickasalunga. Whether at the time this stream had two names or not it is now impossible to state, but the variation is probably to be accounted for as a misnomer, there being another Shawnee word—Suickasalunga, Sawicka-Salunga.

BLUNSTON'S LICENSES TO LANDS.

In 1734 a title originated, which in controversies concerning the Manor of Springettsbury, became the subject of judicial investigation. The land on the west of the Susquehanna not having been purchased from the Indians, no absolute title, irregular or otherwise, could be given according to the established usage and law. But the dispute was existing with Lord Baltimore, concerning the boundary of William Penn's charter and the Marylanders were extending their settlements up the Susquehanna. On the 11th of January, 1733-34, a special commission was given to Samuel Blunston, a resident on the banks of the Susquehanna, to encourage the settlement of the country, and most of the titles over the Susquehanna originated in the licenses issued by him, to settle and take up lands on the west side of the river. Not because the land office was at that time closed, as has been generally conceived, but because the office could not be opened for those lands which were not yet purchased of the Indians. He issued many licenses from January, 1734, to October, 1737, by which he promised patents on the usual terms, when the purchases could be made from the Indians. The first license issued by Samuel Blunston was

dated the 24th of January, 1734, and the last on the 31st of October, 1737, all of which, and they were numerous prior to the 11th of October, 1737, were for lands out of the Indian purchase west of the Susquehanna. These grants the proprietors were bound to confirm, being issued by their express consent, as soon as they purchased the land from the natives, upon the clearest legal principles, as expressed in the case of *Weiser's Lessee vs. Moody*. (11 Yeates, 27.)

This title was always recognized, and after the purchase made in 1736 the proprietary confirmed the licenses by regular warrants. They were likened by some to locations, by others to warrants. They had all the essential parts of a warrant, except in the single circumstance of the purchase money not being previously paid. They contained a direction to make a survey, equally with a warrant, and it was the constant usage of surveyors to make surveys under them, in the same manner as under warrants and such surveys were accepted in the office. (*Lessee of Dunning vs. Carruthers*, 11 Yeates, 17.)

In the case of *Penn's Lessee vs. Kline* (IV Dallas, 405) it is said, "In order to resist the Maryland intrusions, encouragements were offered by Sir William Keith, and accepted by a number of Germans, for forming settlements on the tract, which had been thus surveyed; and in October, 1736, Thomas Penn having purchased the Indian claim to the land, empowered Samuel Blunston to grant licenses for 12,000 acres (which were sufficient to satisfy the rights of those who had settled, perhaps fifty in number) within the tract of land, commonly called the "Manor of Springettsbury," under the invitations of the governor. But in addition to such settlers, not only the population of the tract in dispute, but of the neighboring county, rapidly increased." In 1736, Thomas Penn was in Lancaster, and signed warrants taken under Blunston's licenses. The number of Germans who had formed settlements on the tracts is elsewhere mentioned as fifty-two. In *Calhoun's Lessee vs. Dunning* (IV Dallas, 120) the inception of the plaintiff's title depended upon an extract from the record of licenses or grants by Blunston, dated March, 1735, which was merely a minute in

these words: "John Calhoun, 200 acres on Dunning's Run, called the Dry Spring, between Jacob Dunning and Ezekiel Dunning." A number of covenants were brought for tracts of land lying in York county, in all of which the general question was, whether the land was included in a tract called and known by the name of a proprietary manor duly surveyed and returned into the land office, on or before the 4th day of July, 1776. The titles of the lessors of the plaintiff, to the premises in dispute, were regularly deduced from the charter of Charles the Second, to William Penn, provided there was a manor called and known by the name of Springettsbury, duly surveyed and returned, according to the terms and meaning of the act of the 27th of November, 1770. (1 Smith's Laws, 480.)

On the trial of the cause already mentioned, evidence was given on each side to maintain the opposite position respecting the existence or non-existence of the Manor of Springettsbury, from public instruments, from the sense expressed by the proprietaries, before the Revolution, in their warrants and patents; from the sense expressed by the land warrants and patents issued since the Revolution; from the practice of the land office, and from the current of public opinion. The general ground taken by the plaintiff's counsel was: First, That the land mentioned is a part of a tract called or known by the name of a Proprietary Manor. Second, That it was a Proprietary Manor duly surveyed; and third, that the survey was duly made and returned before the 4th of July, 1776. The defendant's counsel contended: First, That Sir William Keith's warrant, being issued in 1722, without authority, all proceedings on it were absolutely void, and that neither the warrant nor the survey had ever been returned into the land office. Second, That Governor Hamilton's warrant was issued in 1762, to re-survey a manor which had never been legally surveyed, and was in that respect to be regarded as a superstructure without a foundation. Third, that the recitals of Governor Hamilton's warrant are not founded in fact, and that considering the survey in pursuance of it, as an original survey, it was void as against compact, law and justice,

the proprietor should assume, for a manor, land settled by individuals.

The licenses granted by Thomas Penn, in 1736, to about fifty-two settlers, in different parts of the first, as well as second survey, in which this is called the Manor of Springettsbury was strongly relied upon to show that, even at that early period, it had acquired this name. The tenor of the warrants afterward granted for lands within this manor, varying from the terms of the common warrants, marked this manor land. There was testimony to show that the west line of this manor was always reputed to go considerably beyond York to Eyster's.

As some of the persons interested in the ejectments brought for lands in Springettsbury Manor had purchased from the Commonwealth, and it would be entitled to all arrears of purchase money if the proprietary title should not be established, the Legislature had authorized the Governor to employ counsel to assist the counsel of the defendants. After the decision of the case of Penn's Lessee vs. Kline, the Legislature appointed James Ross and James Hopkins, Esqs., to take defense in the next ejectment, Penn's Lessee vs. Groff, (IV Dallas, 410), which was tried in the April term, 1806, and upon the same charge, the same verdict was given. The defendant's counsel, having tendered a bill of exceptions to the charge of the court, arrangements were made to obtain a final decision of the Supreme Court, upon a writ of error. It appears, however, from the journals, that the Legislature was not disposed to interfere any further, and terms of compromise were proposed and accepted by the parties. The resolution appointing Ross and Hopkins, counsel for the inhabitants of Springettsbury Manor, was passed March 31, 1806. (P. P., 682. 8 Bioren, 474.)

**When
Proprietary
Titles
Ended.**

The proprietary manors were reserved by the Legislature to the Penns after the Revolution, while their title to all other lands in the province was divested in favor of the Commonwealth. The royal grant of the Province of Pennsylvania to William Penn was an absolute one, and the quit rents reserved by him and his heirs, on the alienation of lands therein, became their private property. By the Revolution and conse-

quent change of government, the proprietaries lost their right of preemption of unpurchased land, in which the Indian title was not extinguished. The grant to Penn was in free and common socage; but the Revolution and the act for vesting the estates of the late proprietaries in the commonwealth and for the opening of the land office, passed in 1779 and 1781, abolished all feudal land tenures, and rendered them purely allodial in their character, even as to lands held by the late proprietaries in their private capacity. At the commencement of the war of the American Revolution, the proprietary went to Great Britain, where he remained, and in the year 1779, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed the act "for vesting the estates of the late proprietaries of Pennsylvania in this commonwealth." It was held, however, in the courts, that the lands within the lines of the survey of the manor were excepted out of the general operation of the act, and were not vested in the commonwealth. The powers of government and rights of property were always kept distinct, the former being exercised by the General Assembly, and the latter by means of an agency, constituting what is called a land office. After the Revolution, the proprietaries had a land office to receive purchase money of lands and grant patents. The commonwealth did not receive the purchase money of lands included within the limits of manors, nor grant patents for them. There were, in fact, two land offices. The act of investiture contained the following:

"All and every estate of those claiming to be proprietaries of Pennsylvania, to which they were entitled on the 4th day of July, 1776, in, or to the soil and land contained within the limits of said province, together with royalties, etc., mentioned or granted in the charter of said King Charles; the Second shall be, and they are hereby vested in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

There was nothing in the act of 1779, which would lead to the opinion that the legislature was actuated by a spirit of hostility against the Penn family. The great object of the act was to transfer the right to the soil of Pennsylvania from the proprietary to the commonwealth. This was the great and national object. In addition

to the private estates of the family, to manors actually surveyed and to the quit rents reserved on the lands sold within the manors, 120,000 pounds sterling are bestowed on the family amongst other considerations, in remembrance of the enterprising spirit which distinguished the founder of Pennsylvania. The line of partition between the commonwealth and the Penn family was to be drawn. It was proper that the commonwealth, and Penn, and the people of Pennsylvania, should be able distinctly to discern it. (Marshall C. J., 9 Wheaton, 267.)

To have suffered the Penn family to retain those rights, which they held strictly in their proprietary character, would have been inconsistent with the complete political independence of the state. The province was a fief held immediately from the Crown, and the Revolution would have operated very inefficiently toward complete emancipation, if the feudal relation had been suffered to remain. It was therefore necessary to extinguish all foreign interest in the soil, as well as foreign jurisdiction in the matter of government. (Gibson, J., 7 Sergeant and Rawle, 188.)

We are then to disregard the Revolution and these acts of Assembly as emancipating every acre of soil in Pennsylvania from the grand characteristic of the feudal system. Even as to the lands held by the proprietaries themselves, they held them as other citizens held under the commonwealth, and that by a title purely allodial. The State became the proprietor of all lands, but instead of giving them like a feudal lord to an enslaved tenantry, she has sold them for the best price she could get, and conferred on the purchaser the same absolute estate she held herself. (Woodward, J., 8 Wright, 501.)

Among the proceedings of the Supreme Executive Council, January 25, 1787, appears the following: "A letter from Tench Francis, Esq., requesting the delivery of a number of counterparts of patents for lands within the Manor of Springettsbury, granted by the late proprietaries of Pennsylvania, now in the keeping of the secretary of the land office, was laid before the council; and on consideration, an order was taken that the secretary of the land office be authorized and instructed to deliver to

John Penn and John Penn, Jr. or their attorney, counterparts of all such patents for lots within the Manor of Springettsbury as upon examination shall appear to be entered into the Roll's office, taking their receipt for the same." And on September 22, 1788, the following appears: "A memorial from John Penn, Jr. and John Penn, by their agent, Anthony Butler, containing a brief of their title to the Manor of Springettsbury lying north of the city of Philadelphia, was read together with several inclosures; the memorial and inclosures were put into the hands of the committee appointed upon the petition of Thomas Britain and others."

All the titles of lands in the borough of York are derived from the Penns. The quit rents were reserved and paid. The agency for the Penns was in the hands of John Cadwallader, of Philadelphia, and the local agent was Charles A. Barnitz, and afterward David G. Barnitz. The last purchase of lands within the bounds of the Manor of Springettsbury was made by David Keller, of Windsor township, in 1858, the title to the piece of land before that being only one of occupancy by his father. This occupancy, however, inured to all of his heirs as tenants in common.

CHAPTER IV BORDER TROUBLES

Mission of Hamilton and Georges—The Chester County Plot—Colonel Thomas Cresap.

The history of York County, by reason of the disputed proprietary claims, was inaugurated by disturbances which involved its first settlers in serious difficulties. They had settled themselves on one of those unfortunate sections of country known to all history as border land. The persons who came west of the Susquehanna in quest of new homes, as citizens of the province of Pennsylvania, soon found that there were other claimants of the soil upon which they had planted themselves, coming here under the authority of the government of the province of Maryland. The broils and riots which followed in the wake of those who had first cleared the forests and sowed their

crops on this side of the river, filled the annals of that period with protests and remonstrances, criminations and recriminations, affidavits and counter affidavits, unparalleled in the archives of any other government. While it is our duty, as Pennsylvanians, to maintain the rights of the founder of this commonwealth, it is equally our duty to examine fairly the grounds upon which his rival proprietor on the south disputed these rights, and made claims of his own.

The people who are embroiled in differences of the character exhibited in the documents and traditions of that period, are not, as a general rule, to blame, especially in an age when the sentiment of loyalty to rulers made them regardless of the rights of others, in behalf of those who were ready and willing to protect them in their outrages. The blame must rest with those in authority, who could have no cause for encouraging unlawful claims, much less for the assertion of them by violent measures. In all frontier settlements there are fierce and reckless men who are eager to carry out, by any means, what they conceive to be the will of those in power, of whom they are the partisans. It is a remarkable feature in the details of those early disturbances, in which the interests of the rival proprietaries clashed, that the Governors of each province for the time being apparently believed and relied on the ex parte statements of their partisans on the one side or the other. It is not the Cresaps, and the Higgenbothams, whom we are accustomed to consider as marauders and disturbers of the peace, or the Wrights or Bluntons, whom, on the other hand, we consider the conservators of the peace, but those to whom was committed the government of the respective colonies, and the welfare of his Majesty's subjects therein, who are properly to be made the subject of animadversion, if they failed to use all the means in their power to restrain the evils existing, or from a spirit of partisanship closed their eyes to the real causes of those evils. The details of these disturbances and the mutual grounds of contention between the proprietaries are too tedious to relate. But a narrative of such incidents as led the respective provincial governments into the bitter controversy, may not be without interest to our

people, especially to those who dwell in the locality where the occurrences took place.

Governor Gordon's Letter.

The first complaint as to intrusions on the west side of the Susquehanna, after the agreement of 1724, appears in a letter from Governor Gordon to Governor Calvert, on the 14th of September, 1731:

I am further creditably informed that some persons of Maryland, having obtained grants of land from your offices, have pretended to lay them out over the river Susquehanna, where our Commissioners would never allow any survey to be made, not only on account of our agreement with the Indians, but also of that made with Maryland. Yet some of your people have pretended to large tracts thereof, which some, 'tis affirmed, lie many miles further north than this city of Philadelphia, and have further had assurance even to offer them to sale to some of our inhabitants, without making, on their parts, any scruple of the situation. 'Tis now some months since I heard the rumor of this, but very lately I have had a much fuller confirmation of it.

To which complaint there was the following reply from the Governor of Maryland:

"As to what you mention of our people taking up lands high up the river Susquehanna, I shall endeavor to enquire into it as soon as possible, till when I must beg leave to defer any further answer on that head." (1 Archives, 204.)

It would appear from this that whatever settlers there were over the river at that period in the territory, now the county of York, were ostensibly there without the knowledge or consent of either government. The sequel will not bear this out. The complaint came first from the Indians to the government of Pennsylvania. A letter from Samuel Blunston, of the 3d of October, 1731, contains a message from Captain Civility to Governor Gordon, that "the Conestoga Indians had always lived in good friendship with the Christian inhabitants of Pennsylvania, and have behaved themselves agreeable to their treaties with them. That William Penn had promised them they should not be disturbed by any settlers on the west side of the Susquehanna, but now, contrary thereto, several Marylanders are settled by the river on that side, at Conejohela. And one Cresap particularly, is very abusive to them when they pass that way. And had beat and wounded one of their women, who went to get apples from their own trees. And took away her apples. And further said, that as they shall always take care their people do us no hurt, so they

also expect we shall protect them." (I Archives, 205.)

Complaints Against Cresap.

This incident, trivial as it may seem, introduces and exposes the character of the principal participant, on the side of Maryland, in our border troubles. In this same letter it is said, in a postscript, "that James Logan had said he should be glad if Cresap could be taken," and Samuel Blunston writes, "we have now just cause to apprehend him for a breach of the law in entertaining and protecting a bound servant, belonging to one of our people, and threatening to shoot any person who shall offer to take away said servant. If you think it will be of any service to the government to have him taken, he believed it may be done." According to an affidavit of Thomas Cresap, made by him on the 20th of January, 1732, he had lived on the west side of the Susquehanna river since the 10th of March, as tenant of Lord Baltimore, by virtue of his lordship's grant and patent. He was the owner of a ferry opposite a point on the river called Blue Rock. The incident which occasioned his affidavit requires mention, because it first drew the governors of the rival provinces into angry controversy. He made oath that one day, about the last of October, he heard the report of three guns at the Blue Rock, the signal usually made by people who want to come over the river. That he and Samuel Chance, who was a laborer with him, went over the river, and that he saw two men and a negro whom he took into his boat. He then details an assault upon him, that after a struggle they threw him into the river, out of his depth, and went away with his boat and his servant, and that he was rescued from an island after night by an Indian. He complained to a magistrate in Pennsylvania, Mr. Cornish, against the men, and when he demanded a warrant the magistrate inquired where he lived. He said he was an inhabitant of Maryland, a tenant of Lord Baltimore, upon which the magistrate told him he knew no reason he had to expect any justice there since he was a liver in Maryland.

It appears, however, that the magistrate granted Cresap his warrant, and that the men were apprehended and bound over to court, and were indicted, convicted and

fined for the assault. This deposition was sent to the Governor of Maryland, and a full account of the matter was also sent to Lord Baltimore. Governor Ogle sent a copy of the deposition to Governor Gordon, and complained in his letter of the saying by Cornish, that he knew no reason why Cresap had to expect justice there, since he was a liver in Maryland. And that Cresap was in great fear of other injuries from the behavior of the magistrate and other circumstances, and that some Indians said they were offered a good reward by John Cartledge, of Conestoga, to drive Cresap and his family off his land and burn his house. The affidavit of Cresap also stated that a great number of horses and mares, which were claimed by James Patterson and others, inhabitants of Pennsylvania, had been very injurious and troublesome to him and his neighbors, in throwing down their fences and destroying their corn. This matter of the horses becomes important, because of another incident arising out of the killing of the horses, which led to the arrest and incarceration of persons on both sides, and my Lord Baltimore became a participant in the scenes that were enacted on this border land of ours. To the letter of Governor Ogle, Governor Gordon replied, among other things, that "Cresap, believing himself aggrieved, applied to one of our magistrates, telling him that he was an inhabitant of Maryland. In which application it must be owned that he had a large share of assurance, for Justice Cornish lives more northerly than Philadelphia, and Cresap's dwelling, by his own description of the Blue Rock, cannot be less than five miles northward. That justice had been administered in Pennsylvania, and that as to the fray, the government was in no way concerned in it, unless justice was denied, which was not the case. "For 'tis plain the whole amounts to no more than that a quarrel happened between Cresap and some others in Pennsylvania, which he thinks fit to call Maryland."

It appears from this and throughout the whole controversy, that the Pennsylvanians continually resented the intrusions of the Marylanders into their territory, above a designated line, while on the other hand the Marylanders, with the connivance

of their government, refused to recognize that line and collisions occurred necessarily incident to settlements under such conflicting claims. The lands about the Codorus and Conewago were attractive, as Governor Gordon wrote in the course of the correspondence, "and some Maryland gentlemen cast their eyes on those lands made valuable by the neighborhood of our inhabitants, and it suited their purposes to settle such persons there as would intimidate Pennsylvanians, and give some countenance to their claims." In the year 1729, Charles Carroll, as appears by a petition of his, about the time of the commencement of our border troubles, located a warrant of 10,000 acres on the vacant lands lying on Pipe Creek, and Codorus and Conewago Creeks, and lands contiguous, according to the accustomed method used within his lordship's province. This location was in possession of the surveyor of Baltimore County and was renewed from time to time.

Charles Carroll states in his petition that, apprehending some cultivation made during the former location, which the said warrant could not effect, he had obtained a special warrant to take up the same on express terms. About the 14th of June, 1732, he and John Ross went to view the lands, the better to inform themselves how to finish a survey of the same, and on the 21st of that month they came to the house of John Hendricks, on the Susquehanna River. The complaint of Carroll was that while they were at Hendrick's house several persons came there with a warrant from Justice Wright to arrest John Tradane, of the province of Maryland, resident at Monocacy, and which they were told was intended to try whether they would interfere, by objecting to the power of Pennsylvania. But they took no notice of the proceedings. Carroll complained that John Wright, Jr., a son of the Justice, had said "that in case the hominy gentry hindered their executing the warrant, they themselves should be put in prison, and that the best of their hominy gentry in Maryland should not get them out, and that if the Governor were there they would serve him in the same manner; that they would teach them to come to take their lands, and that neither they nor their Marylanders should come there to make a hominy country of their lands." He com-

plained also, he said, of other reflecting and abusive language to that purport. The complaint of Carroll also set out that one James Patterson, who came over, said that all the lands thereabout belonged to the Penns. That James Logan advised the people of Pennsylvania to stand up manfully against the Marylanders, and that Patterson said, for his own part, he would fight to his knees in blood before he should lose his plantations on either side of the river. Carroll asked him if ever he had a patent under Penn for his plantation or the lands he claimed, or had a warrant for taking it up, to which Patterson answered that he had neither warrant nor patent, and Carroll then said that Logan's advice was dangerous. This memorial of Charles Carroll was presented for the purpose of praying protection from the Maryland government in executing his warrant, and settling the lands, as they, the petition said, would have to repel force by force.

James Patterson had been settled, according to Governor Gordon, on Springettsbury Manor, for several years, but because it was a manor he had no patent.

Patterson had a plantation on this side of the river, but resided on the east side. He had, it appears, a number of horses necessary for carrying goods and skins in his trade with the Indians. Some of the family of John Lowe killed his horses, whereupon he came in the night time with a warrant, and the sheriff's posse, to arrest two of Lowe's sons, Daniel and William Lowe. But they also seized John Lowe, the father, and he, being brought before Justices Blunston and Wright, and nothing appearing against him, was discharged. Affidavits made by John Lowe and Thomas Cresap were sent to Governor Ogle, representing the arrest to have been made with great violence. In Cresap's affidavit it is represented that Patterson had said he would let them know that they were prisoners of Pennsylvania. Cresap said that if Lord Baltimore would not protect them in their rights and land, they, the inhabitants of the west side of the river, must appeal to the King. To which Patterson answered "that they had no business with the King, or the King with them, for Penn was their King."

Such were the representations sent for

the grave consideration of the proprietary and authorities of Maryland. John Lowe, in his affidavit, represented that the party came in the dead of night and arrested him in bed, and violently dragged him on the ground and over the river on the ice and kept him in custody the remaining part of the night. The consequent struggle arising from the resistance to the arrest was made the ground of complaint for riot in Maryland. The affair was communicated to Lord Baltimore, and a letter was received from him by Governor Gordon. As this letter came from a person of such dignity, and as it contains his own opinion of his rights, and his claim to obedience in this particular, it is given in full:

ANNO DOMINI Dec. 15th, 1732.

SIR—By the enclosed precept, founded upon information given upon oath to a magistrate here, you will see that a most outrageous riot hath lately been committed in my province, by a great number of people calling themselves Pennsylvanians. It appears by the same information that some of your magistrates, instead of preventing or discouraging these violences, countenance and abet the authors of them; whether with or without the approbation of your government, you best know. For my own part, I think myself in honor and justice obliged, and I am determined, to protect such of his majesty's subjects who are my own tenants, in all their rights, and therefore, to the end the persons complained of may be punished, if upon a fair trial they shall be found guilty, I desire that they or such of them as can be found in your province, may be sent without loss of time into this, as the only and proper place, where the fact with which they are charged is cognizable, and where my officers will be ready to receive them, particularly the sheriffs and justices of my counties of Baltimore and Cecil. I also desire that such of your magistrates as shall appear to have encouraged the commission of these or any other violences in my province by the people of Pennsylvania, may be punished for their abuse of authority, and that you'll favor me with a categorical answer to these my just demands by this bearer.

Your Humble Servant,

Baltimore.

Addressed thus: To his Excellency Patrick Gordon, Esq., at Philadelphia. (I Archives, 393.)

The letter enclosed a precept for the arrest of the persons concerned in the alleged riot. Lord Baltimore was then at Annapolis, and was of course acquainted with the location of the scene of this affair. In a subsequent letter, he speaks of it as having taken place in the province of Maryland.

The Report of Wright and Blunston.

At a meeting of the Provincial Council held at Philadelphia on the 9th of January, 1733, the Governor acquainted the Board with the letter of Lord Baltimore, together with a report of the affair from

Wright and Blunston. The statements of this report are entirely to the consideration of the question regarding the claims of the respective provinces, to the settlements within the territory, called by our Susquehanna, and northern Philadelphia. The substance of it is as follows:

In the year 1729, when the county of Lancaster was formed, the same was bounded, by the order, to be Octoraro creek, and the province of Maryland, and including the inhabitants, to be open to the northward. But as the line between the provinces was never run nor the exact boundaries known, no authority was claimed on those few families settled to the northward of Octoraro, by or under pretense of Maryland rights. They remained undisturbed, though many inhabitants of Pennsylvania lived some miles to the southward of them. At that time there were no English inhabitants on the west side of the Susquehanna River, in those parts, for, about two years before, Edward Parnell and several other families who were settled on the west side of the river near the same, at a place called by the Indians Conejohela, were at the request of the Conestoga Indians removed by the Governor—the Indians insisting upon the same to be vacant for them. But about two years since, Thomas Cresap and some other people of loose morals and turbulent spirits came and disturbed the Indians who were peaceably settled on those lands from whence Parnell and the others had been removed—burnt their cabins, and destroyed their goods and drove them away. The former settlers were good citizens of Pennsylvania, and before Cresap and his company none had settled by a Maryland claim, so far to the northward by nearly thirty miles. These men would fly to our laws for redress against their own party, and they who had fled from their creditors into this province when creditors would pursue them hither, would cry Maryland. They disturbed the peace of the government, carried people out of the province by violence, took away guns from friendly Indians, tied and made them prisoners without any offense given, and threatened all who should oppose them. They killed the horses of such of our people whose trade with the Indians made it necessary to keep them on that side of the river for carrying

their goods and skins, and assaulted and threatened to look after them. That this usage obliged James Patterson to apply to them for a warrant to apprehend and bind to the peace the two young men who had been most active, Daniel and William Lowe, and they were dismissed on security for their good behavior and appearance at court. They then say, that if they had supposed the issuing of their warrants would have given the least offense to Lord Baltimore, or that he would have looked upon those persons as his subjects and under his protection, they would have represented the case to the Governor and waited his direction. (III Col. Rec., 470.)

With this report they sent affidavits which were read before the board. The affidavits showed that Patterson was informed that his horses were killed near Lowe's plantation and that his sons said they would kill all the horses that came upon that land, and would tie and whip all he should send over thither. The constable, Charles Jones, to whom the precept was directed, having formerly met with resistance from these people and fearing new insults, for Thomas Cresap and his associates had threatened to shoot any officer who should come into those parts to do his duty, though he only took his staff himself, yet he thought it necessary to have a suitable strength, took in all nine men with him. Amongst them were only three guns, and these not loaded, serving only as an appearance of defense. They went quietly to the house of Lowe, the father, and the door being opened apprehended Daniel and William Lowe, his two sons. They made no disturbance but what was occasioned by the resistance of the prisoners, and those who came to their relief. That Lowe's house, where his sons were taken, is several miles more northerly than Philadelphia (which appears by a well known line that had been run about forty years since on a due west course from the city to the Susquehanna, in order to a more certain discovery of the country) and that there are about 400 people living more southerly than Lowe's house who pay taxes in the county of Lancaster, and have always acknowledged themselves inhabitants of Pennsylvania.

The council having fully considered the

said letters and affidavits and remarking on the style and manner of Lord Baltimore's letter, which they conceived too peremptory, were inclined to think that his lordship had left room for no other answer than barely to acquaint him that the supposed riot was committed within the reputed and known bounds of Pennsylvania; and consequently not cognizable by him. Lord Baltimore, in a letter of the 15th of February, 1733, says "that it is the first instance in his majesty's plantations, when rioters and people levying war against any of his subjects, have been denied to be delivered up to the government in which the offense was committed, on proper application, and such I make no doubt mine will appear to have been in due time." These facts appear upon the records of the Provincial Council, and are of no importance historically, except so far as they bear upon the conduct of the government in relation to them. The excited state of the parties immediately concerned in these quarrels is manifested by their violence of language. Consequently we find the depositions on either side laying stress on words used. Several witnesses deposed that they heard Cresap say, that if the sheriff of Pennsylvania or any other officer from thence, came to take any person on the west side of the Susquehanna River he would shoot them, for they had pistols and guns and would use them in their own defense. And with regard to a higher person in authority it was deposed that Cresap said he had been at Annapolis, and in council Lord Baltimore assured him that as he had received money for the land on which Cresap lived, he would defend him from the proprietor of Pennsylvania, although Lord Baltimore did believe that when the division line between the provinces was run, Cresap's lands would fall in Pennsylvania. But until that line was run, he would protect him, and thereupon gave him a commission of the peace, as a magistrate for the county of Baltimore, and with it gave him a strict charge to apprehend any person coming out of Pennsylvania, bearing arms, or committing the least offense whatsoever, and be sure to take no security of them but such as were freeholders in Maryland. (I Archives, 356.)

On another occasion Cresap said he had been at Annapolis since the arrival of Lord

Baltimore, had been very kindly received by his lordship, and had got his commission to be a Justice of the Peace, and added that his lordship would never execute the agreement made between him and the proprietors of Pennsylvania, because they had cheated his lordship by imposing a false map of the country upon him, and that his lordship would rather choose to pay the £5,000 forfeiture, mentioned in the agreement, than comply with the terms of it. And that he, Cresap, had heard this at Annapolis from gentlemen of note there. (I Archives, 375.)

Governor Ogle's Letter. At a meeting of the Provincial Council, held at Philadelphia on the 14th of February, 1733, the Governor informed the board that he had received a letter from the Lieutenant-Governor of Maryland, enclosing one from Lord Baltimore, by which it appeared that his lordship, notwithstanding what had been written to him, continued to insist on the demands made in his former letter, of delivering up those persons concerned in the execution of the warrant issued against the sons of John Lowe. In this communication Governor Ogle says: "His lordship cannot but be surprised to find your magistrates are justified in issuing warrants for the apprehension of persons in his lordship's province before the lines are run and bounds settled, which are stipulated by the articles to be done, and that probably such may fall within the government of Maryland, when the lines are run. If this is the case, his Lordship thinks it should not be so useful and necessary to name commissioners or to run the line intended by the articles, since every magistrate may, on the one hand, take upon them, though no lines are run, to distinguish the bounds and each government protect them." (III Col. Rec., 48r.)

The Council expressing their surprise that Lord Baltimore should, without taking the least notice of what the Governor had written to him, have thought fit to insist on the former demands in so peremptory a manner, came to the unanimous resolution that for the reasons contained in the said letter, his Lordship's demand is by no means to be complied with, and that the same should be signified to his Lordship in very plain terms. And they directed,

among other things, the Governor to say, in his letter to Lord Baltimore, that the offense was only cognizable in Pennsylvania, the place where it was done, and that his Lordship may be assured that this government shall have such a strict regard to do impartial justice between all its inhabitants, that John Lowe, if the case be as he represents it, on a proper application, may depend on being redressed in due course of law. That the demand of his Lordship was not a sufficient reason for delivering up a freeman of Pennsylvania to be tried in Maryland. That those persons were as independent of Maryland as were his of Pennsylvania, and though his principles and those of the greatest part of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, allowed of no force, except that of the civil magistrates, yet, being protected by his Majesty's wisdom and justice, we apprehend no danger from the different principles and superior strength of Maryland.

We have now come to a tragic incident, in these unfortunate disturbances, which had the effect of prolonging the unpleasant attitude of the rulers of the rival provinces toward each other, and after a continued voluminous and acrimonious correspondence, and further disturbances, resulted in the arrest of Cresap and his being held for trial. According to a letter from Samuel Blunston to Thomas Penn, proprietary, on the 30th of January, 1734, on information that Cresap and several hands were to be at John Hendricks' to square logs for a house and build a float for the ferry, John Wright, with Sheriff Emerson and others, went over the river with intent to proceed against Cresap and his party for forcible entry. The workmen were arrested and committed to jail. An attempt was made to arrest Cresap at his house, and one of the sheriff's men was shot in the leg, from the effects of which wound he died. The unfortunate man who was shot was Knowles Daunt, and it appeared from the affidavits that he was killed by Cresap. Blunston wrote that they were extremely concerned at this rash and indiscreet procedure, not knowing what use might be made of it, for they heard that Cresap had set out for Maryland, and would doubtless give a relation far beyond the truth, and that it was possible the government of Maryland might write to

our government about it. "Pray don't fail to let us hear from thee at our court, for we seem to be much at loss how to proceed against them we have taken, as well as what to say of the madness of the other." (I Archives, 410.)

A letter came from the government of Maryland, as was expected, and some extracts may not be uninteresting from the ensuing correspondence, bearing on the controversy. Governor Ogle, February 24, 1734: "It has always been my constant aim and view to prevent all disturbances as much as possible, having always hopes that the quiet and peaceable behaviour of our people, would, at least, induce those under your government to follow their example, and for this reason, notwithstanding the repeated violences committed against his Lordship's tenants on the borders, I have given them frequent orders not to offer the least injury to any person whatsoever, but when defending themselves against any unjust attack, which may be made upon them. What gives me the greatest concern is that these people were headed when they came over the river by two persons acting as magistrates under your commission, Mr. Wright and Mr. Smout. For now that things are come to that pass that magistrates, at the head of a parcel of desperate fellows, come out of one province and attack in the night time a magistrate in another, where blood is shed. Nobody can tell what dismal consequences may follow it, if not prevented in time. Therefore, I hope you will show that discountenance to your magistrates which may effectually discourage others from committing the like offenses. I do assure you I have ordered Mr. Cresap, (by whose hand the death of the person is supposed to have happened) into the custody of the Sheriff of Baltimore County, that he may be forthcoming at the next assizes to be held for that county, on the first Tuesday of next April, in order for his trial, and I hope for the satisfaction of justice you will give official orders to compel any witnesses under your protection to be at the assizes for the discovery of truth. I am afraid we should but ill answer His Majesty's gracious approbation of us, if we neglect to take the most proper steps in laying before His Majesty the unsettled condition of our confines—making applica-

tion to our proprietors on this head, and pressing them to procure His Majesty's directions herein." (I Archives, 414.)

The Case of John Hendricks. Governor Gordon, March 8, 1734: "It is with a very deep concern that I observe complaints arising and multiplying, and that you seem to charge this province with a prevailing humor to rioting. . . . John Hendricks had for several years past, and I think for some years before any settlement was attempted in these parts by any parties from Maryland, been seated on the west side of the Susquehanna, about four or five miles higher up the river above those since made by Cresap and his associates, and had obtained a grant and survey for the land on which he now dwells, and where he has lived peaceably until Cresap took it into his head, with divers others, to enter upon the possession of Hendricks, and when they were desired to leave the place, and desist from their unlawful attempts, the owner of the lands was insulted and menaced by Cresap, and such as he thought fit from time to time to encourage in their proceedings. This occasioned complaint to our magistrates, who took care to have the best council and advice how to proceed. . . . Accordingly, the magistrates went over, and when they came to Hendricks' land, they found eight men at work, whom I am sorry you call his Lordship's tenants, felling and squaring his timber, and building a house within 100 yards of Hendricks' door. . . . I am really troubled to find you saying in your letter that I know that Cresap is one of your magistrates. I assure you, sir, that I did not. I know that he has generally been said to be. From our knowledge of him we have no reason to consider him other than an incendiary or public disturber of the peace of both governments, and the main cause and prompter of all late contentions that have happened between us, and indeed the first placing of him there has always appeared to us not easy to be accounted for. I cannot comprehend in what sense their (the magistrates) going out of one province into another is to be understood, for I never yet heard it alleged that Susquehanna River was a boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania. Nothing can be more certain than

that their boundary on the north of the one and south of the other, must be a due east and west line, and therefore the opposite parts of the shore of that river must necessarily be both in the same province.

"To my great trouble I am to observe that I received a melancholy letter from John Hendricks and Joshua Minshall, dated from the gaol at Annapolis, with copies signed by your Sheriff of their commitment by yourself and some members of your Council, dated the second day of last month, that is three days before the date of your letter, and in this commitment I find the true allegations against them are for having disparaged his Lordship's title, that is, in other terms, as may well be supposed, that they asserted their right to their own settlement under Pennsylvania, about ten miles by our computation more northerly than Philadelphia, where neither his Lordship nor any for him then made, unless it be now done, any claim whatsoever. We have also heard of the manner of taking them, viz.: that the Sheriff of Baltimore County, with above twenty men, armed with guns, pistols, swords and cutlasses, traveled up thither to apprehend two men, who were quietly following their business on their plantations. 'Tis said also, that this is done by way of reprisal, and to intimidate, that is because our magistrates, in a most peaceable and legal manner, removed a forced and most unjust entry, you must make a prisoner of the man upon whom that force was committed, and over whom you can claim no manner of right. . . . There must be some certain known limits for the exercise of powers of government, without which his Majesty's subjects cannot possibly be secured in their persons or estates, such known limits as we always had till now within these two years, for the proprietors had by mutual agreement concluded an absolute determination of all disputes and differences on these heads, without any regard to which one Cresap has been authorized, or at least countenanced, with a pocket dial, as divers persons of credit have affirmed, to scatter and plant pieces of Maryland and his Lordship's tenants, as they are called, where he and they please, and the removal of these abuses, in a legal way, is called rioting. His Majesty's peaceable subjects are hurried off their

rightful settlements into distant parts, to the danger of their lives and lives, and now in the springtime, to the irreparable injury of their families, who depend for their bread on their labor and care. This further shows the absolute necessity of applying to his Majesty, without any delay. . . . In the first place calling for a reparation of this last injury to Hendricks and Minshall, and that Cresap may be delivered to receive his trial in this province, in which he perpetrated the murder. I must earnestly beseech you that we may concert some certain, just and equitable measures for preserving peace between his Majesty's subjects in both governments." (I Archives, 417.)

MISSION OF HAMILTON AND GEORGES.

Thomas Penn, proprietor, on the 14th of May, 1734, informed the Council that the business then to be considered by them related to some very unneighborly proceedings of the province of Maryland, in not only harassing some of the inhabitants of this province who live on the border, but likewise extending their claims much further than had heretofore been pretended to be Maryland, and carrying off several persons and imprisoning them. That some time since they carried off John Hendricks and Joshua Minshall from their settlements on Susquehanna, and still detain them in the jail at Annapolis. The proprietor said he intended to make use of the opportunity of Hamilton's going to Annapolis (Andrew Hamilton, Esq., who was to appear for the prisoners), to press the Lieutenant-Governor of Maryland to enter into such measures as should be most advisable for preventing such irregular proceedings for the future, and as he designed that his secretary, John Georges, should accompany Hamilton, he had drawn up instructions for them. Whereupon the Council desired that credentials be granted for the purpose mentioned. (III. Col. Rec. 542.)

Hamilton and Georges made their visit to Maryland, and on their return made a full report to the proprietor. (III. Col. Rec. 547.) Hamilton attended the Council, and made a narrative verbally of the proceedings had in the Provincial Court of Maryland against those who were carried

off prisoners from this government, and the arguments he had advanced for obtaining their discharge. Hamilton and Georges reported that they arrived at Annapolis on the 20th of May about sunset. Soon after coming to their lodgings they went to speak with John Hendricks and Joshua Minshall in prison, but were not suffered to see them until the next morning, when, going again, they were after some time admitted to the speech of the prisoners, who gave an account of their uneasiness in a most unwholesome prison; as likewise the best account they could of the several charges alleged against them. They waited upon Gov. Ogle, and delivered him a letter from the Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania, and acquainted him that they were sent to concert proper measures for the peace and good neighborhood between the two governments, and to desire a discharge of four of our inhabitants who were imprisoned at Annapolis. To which he was pleased to answer that he was ready to cultivate any measures with the government of Pennsylvania which would answer that purpose; and at the same time took occasion to say that our inhabitants were imprisoned for much greater offenses than probably they were aware of. To which they answered that they had no other way of coming at the knowledge of the cause of their imprisonment but by their several commitments, and by those, as they conceived, there seemed scarce a color for such proceedings as had been taken against them. They added, further, that supposing the offenses were really committed, and as great as his excellency was pleased to allege, yet the place where they were committed, as well as the place where the men were taken, was clearly beyond all the former claims of Maryland, and therefore it was their opinion the men were very hardly dealt by.

Gov. Ogle began to enumerate the many abuses the inhabitants of Maryland had suffered from those of Pennsylvania, and that since his accession to the government of Maryland, he had taken all possible care to be entirely on the defensive side, and was resolved to continue so, but at the same time he could not suffer Lord Baltimore's right to be so violently encroached upon, and his character so publicly affronted

within his Lordship's own government. "For," added he, "we claim no bounds but what are given to his Lordship by the express words of his charter." However, he expressed his willingness to enter into any reasonable measures for preserving the peace; and to show his readiness, proposed their meeting him in council, the next day, about ten o'clock, at his own house, to which they readily agreed. And then he was pleased to invite them to dine with him, which they did accordingly. They reduced to writing the heads of what they were to propose, and on the day appointed they met Gov. Ogle, and he said to them that he was glad to find our government seemed at last to agree to what he had long ago proposed in his letters to the Governor of Pennsylvania, to lay their unhappy misunderstandings before his Majesty, and in the meantime forbear making any encroachments upon one another, which he thought was the most likely way for preserving peace among the people; yet he fixed upon nothing certain by which the jurisdiction of the respective governments could be known. The Governor proposed that they ought to join without delay in representing to the King the unsettled state of the two provinces, and the necessity of his Majesty's interposition.

Hendricks and Minshall Arrested.

They finding this method of treaty was not likely to produce any certain conclusion, delivered to his Excellency a written representation, which set out the complaints on the part of Pennsylvania: That under the agreement of 1724 and that made in 1732, most careful provision was made for the ease and quiet of all his Majesty's subjects, whose estates or possessions should be affected by the same, and that the description of the southern boundaries of Pennsylvania might be very nearly discovered without new actual surveys, notwithstanding which two of his Majesty's subjects, to wit, John Hendricks and Joshua Minshall, inhabitants of Lancaster County, settled upon lands legally surveyed and patented to them under the proprietors of Pennsylvania, on the west side of the river Susquehanna, had been taken at their homes, which were at least eight miles to the northward of Philadelphia, and about twenty-three miles to the

northward of the line agreed upon by the aforesaid articles to be the northern bounds of Maryland, which line runs near the mouth of Octoraro Creek, to the northward of which Maryland has never exercised any jurisdiction, except over thirteen families, that is known to Pennsylvania, till within two or three years, about the time when an absolute boundary was agreed upon by the proprietors, though Pennsylvania has maintained its government as far southward as the mouth of the said creek for above these thirty years.

In the afternoon they endeavored to speak privately with Hendricks and Minshall and the two Rothwells, who were in prison. The jail was so noisome they could not go near it, but taking with them gentlemen of Maryland, they prevailed with the Sheriff to speak with them at his own house. They inquired particularly into the manner and cause of their commitment. They all gave the greatest assurances that they had never spoken any time of Lord Baltimore or his government that they could remember; that they never had any conversation with any one about Lord Baltimore or his government but upon their own plantations, and Hendricks and Minshall insisted that no person could swear any such thing against them, unless Cresap should be so wicked, who had threatened to ruin them. They applied themselves how they should get Hendricks and Minshall into court, who had been committed by the government and Council. They attempted to get a habeas corpus and consulted on the law Mr. Calder, who gave his opinion of the difficulties he apprehended they might meet with in the defense of the prisoners, which led them into thoughts of employing some other eminent gentleman of the law, who by his credit with the people and acquaintance with the practice of the court might be able to do the prisoners some service. But to their great disappointment they found them all engaged on the side of Lord Baltimore. At least there was none could be prevailed on against him. When their paper was presented, Gov. Ogle went on to enumerate all the differences that had happened upon the borders of the two governments since his coming to Maryland. He alluded to the affair of Patterson and Lowe, and the great abuses he said had been committed in mani-

fest contempt of Lord Baltimore's government upon Cresap. Moreover he aggravated in such manner all that had been speaking to men who had never seen them before. They thought it necessary to show that they were no strangers to these facts, and were not to be imposed upon by such a representation, and answered him as had been represented by Gov. Gordon.

Gov. Ogle declared that Hendricks and Minshall were under prosecution in the Provincial Court, which was then sitting, and that he would not interpose but let the law take its course. So they parted that day, after which time Gov. Ogle troubled himself no more about the formality of a Council. The Governor delivered to them an answer in writing to their representations, in which he desired them immediately to join with him in an application to his most gracious Majesty. In considering this paper they were not satisfied that it was proper for them to agree to join in such representation, but rather that the proprietors themselves or their lieutenant-governor should do so, and they concluded upon a paper which they delivered Gov. Ogle at his own house on the 24th of May. The Governor received them without any form and with civility, as if nothing had passed the day before, and promised them an answer by the next morning. In this paper they said they were now ready to agree upon any bounds that should be judged reasonable for limiting the present jurisdiction of the two governments without prejudice to the rights of the proprietor thereof, and that proclamation should be issued to forbid all persons within the respective governments from making any new settlements near the borders under the severest penalties. And that they were ready further to agree to remove any new settlements that had been made upon such bounds as should be agreed upon, lest the same may disturb the quiet of their governments, until the boundaries be actually settled between the proprietors themselves or until his Majesty's pleasure be known therein. And as they were well assured that a representation to his Majesty would be most agreeable to their government, they did not in the least doubt that their proprietors, or their Lieutenant-Governor, would readily join with the Right Honorable, the Lord Proprietor of Maryland, or himself, in such

a one as may best conduce to put an end to the misunderstandings which have arisen between the governments by reason of the present uncertainty of the respective boundaries. To this Gov. Ogle answered that he had believed that they were invested with a sufficient power to agree to any reasonable proposals for accommodating the present disputes, and preventing any of a like kind for the future, and upon that hope had offered the particular methods mentioned in his letter of the 23d inst. as very reasonable and the most proper for those desirable ends. But since he perceived by their paper that they thought themselves not sufficiently authorized to join with him in his just and reasonable propositions, he hoped that on their return they would receive more ample powers for their agreement with him.

Hamilton and Georges then said, in their report, that they saw from their first waiting on Gov. Ogle, they had no reason to expect any success in the business they were sent to prosecute, and that they saw plainly by his last paper that Gov. Ogle was resolved to avoid doing everything that might prevent any further differences upon the boundaries, and observing the ill use that he made of their saying that their proprietors or lieutenant-governor would readily join in a representation to his Majesty, and that he had construed those words into their thinking themselves not sufficiently qualified to join with him in what he calls his just and reasonable propositions; in order to remove that objection, they drew up a paper and delivered the same to him on the 27th of May, which would have been delivered sooner but they were obliged to give their attendance at court when the case of the prisoners was under consideration. That paper said they were ready on the part of Pennsylvania, at the same time that they agree upon some reasonable boundaries for limiting the jurisdiction of the two governments, to join with his Excellency in a just representation to his Majesty of the uncertainty of the present boundaries between the two governments, occasioned by not executing the articles of agreement solemnly entered into and concluded between the Right Honorable, the Lord Proprietor of Maryland and the Honorable the Proprietor of Pennsylvania, in May, 1732, and to pray his Majesty that he would be graciously pleased

to interpose and enjoin the execution of the said agreement according to the true intent and meaning thereof, in such manner as his Majesty should please to direct. After this they heard no more from Gov. Ogle, though they stayed till the 30th of the month.

In the meantime they made the most pressing instances to the Provincial Court to have our people discharged. But that could not be granted lest it should be understood as giving up his Lordship's right to the lands in question, as appears by the minutes of these men's case taken at the hearing. Though being denied any relief for the prisoners by the Provincial Court, and Gov. Ogle having taken no notice of what they said or proposed in their paper of the 27th, they thought a longer stay could be of no purpose and thereupon they resolved to represent Gov. Ogle a just reason our government had to complain of the unreasonable proceedings of Maryland, and the absolute necessity they were under to take proper measures for the protection of his Majesty's subjects under the government of Pennsylvania, and accordingly on the 30th of the month they drew up a memorial. But the Governor, Ogle, being said to be indisposed that day, they waited on him the next morning and delivered it to him, which he received, and, without reading it, desired his compliments might be made to Mr. Gordon and to those that he knew at Philadelphia, and wished them a safe return. In this memorial they enumerated the refusal of the court to discharge the prisoners and that they had used all means in their power to be in some measure relieved from those injuries and violences done to the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, and to procure the concurrence of the government of Maryland in measures to preserve the peace. It was therefore hoped that none who entertain any just notions of the rights of mankind will blame the government of Pennsylvania, if they take proper measures for protecting his Majesty's subjects under their jurisdiction, from the outrages frequently committed upon them by the people of Maryland, and by dutiful representation of their great patience under those public abuses imploring his Majesty's most gracious interposition, and for the meantime should the government of Pennsylvania, whose principles are well known to be against all force, and

who next to his Majesty's protection have no means to defend themselves but the authority of the several magistrates, to be laid under a necessity for their own safety to avoid what may be deemed unneighborly or to give trouble or uneasiness to his Majesty's subjects, pretending themselves to be under the government of Maryland. "We do declare that it will be entirely to your Excellency's not joining with us in some reasonable and equitable measures for preserving the peace amongst his Majesty's subjects inhabiting near the boundaries of the two governments, and the unreasonable confinement and prosecution of our inhabitants who were without all question taken by your officers within our government of Pennsylvania, and for that reason had they really been guilty of any offense ought to have been discharged."

Gov. Ogle, May 30, 1734: "It is to be wished there had never been a distinction made in your provinces between the power you have as Governor in other respects, and that in affairs relating to your land office. For the managers of that office not being restrained by the Governor, they themselves had liberty to make what encroachments they pleased, from which alone, I will venture to say, all the riots and disturbances have arisen amongst the borderers of the two provinces. I had the most sensible pleasure when I received your letter of the 14th of this month, wherein you require me to receive Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Georges, as duly authorized on behalf of your government to concert with us such measures as might effectually secure peace till such time as the division lines shall be run, and our boundaries indisputably fixed, the ultimate and only certain means of putting an end to all these most disagreeable contentions, or at least till such a time as his Majesty's pleasure is known therein, but to my great surprise I found these two gentlemen so far from agreeing to any settlement whatever for preserving peace upon the border till such time as the division lines be run and his Majesty's pleasure known therein, nothing would content them but the actual running of them directly contrary to the very purport of your letter, and to our duty as Governors, which obliges us to join heartily and sincerely in preserving peace in the meantime that the dispute as to our lines is

laid before his Majesty, from whose known wisdom and justice we have all the reason in the world to expect a just and equitable determination. As to that humble and dutiful application, I proposed to be made jointly to His Majesty to bring all our disputes to a speedy hearing, their behavior was so extraordinary, that I shall not take it upon me to set it forth in any words of my own but refer you to their own papers for information." (Archives, 434.)

On the 17th of August, 1734, the House of Representatives made a representation to Gov. Gordon that they had been cruelly disappointed in reasonable hopes that all disputes about the bounds of the provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland were at an end. They hoped that people who had settled and improved lands under the grants of the proprietor of Pennsylvania and within the constant reputed bounds of this province, and who have never owned any other authority but the government of Pennsylvania, ought to be protected in the possession of their freeholds until it shall appear by some legal decision or determination by some other authority, and as this province knows no other force but the lawful power of the civil magistrate, they requested that the Governor would be pleased to give directions to the Magistrates and other officers of the government that will exert themselves in the protection of the people of this province by a diligent execution of the laws against riots and tumults and for the preservation of the peace within their respective jurisdictions. This was accordingly done by the Governor. (I. Archives, 566.)

During the year 1735 there were many outrages perpetrated under the lead of Cresap, who had been commissioned a Justice of the Peace for Baltimore County, and made a captain of the Maryland militia. On the 1st of July, 1735, he, with men, women and boys, advanced, and with drums beating, invaded the premises of John Wright, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and although Cresap declared his intention to be to fight Pennsylvanians who had come over the river, Wright as a Justice commanded them to keep the peace at their peril, and that he would proceed upon his lawful business unless prevented by force, and by his firmness deterred them from proceeding to hostilities. The deposi-

tion of John Wright to the foregoing facts was taken in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, on the 24th of September, 1735. Daniel Dulaney, Esq., Attorney-General of Maryland, being present. Dulaney asked whether Thomas Cresap and his people did not assist Wright in carrying off his grain, to which he answered that Crseap, with those who were armed, being gone out of the field, the persons to whom the wagons belonged offered readily to assist in carrying it to the side of the river, since they said they were disappointed in carrying it where it was first intended. (I Archives, 465-70.) On the same occasion there was taken before the Supreme Court, a deposition to the following facts: That on the 23d of September, a party of Marylanders had set upon Robert Buchanan, Sheriff of Lancaster County, and rescued some debtors under arrest, beat him and took him prisoner. This was brought before the council who expressed their resentment, and a demand was made on the Governor of Maryland to set him at liberty, a reward was offered and a warrant issued for the arrest of the rioters. (III Col. Rec., 612-14.)

Another aggression was an attempt to survey lands, by one Franklin, along the river side, on the 6th of May, 1736. He took a course up the river with an instrument, and there were men carrying a chain. Cresap accompanied them with twenty men armed. Robert Barber, a Quaker, who was at the house of John Wright, demanded by what authority the land was surveyed, and was answered by that of Lord Baltimore. Barber said that the land had long ago been surveyed and returned to the land office at Philadelphia. Cresap said he had orders from Gov. Ogle in person to raise the militia and guard the surveyor from Pennsylvanians. Franklin said, "My business is to follow the orders of the Governor of Maryland, to survey all the lands from the Susquehanna to the Codorus." (I Archives, 489.)

The affidavits of several Germans show the wrongs to which they were subjected by reason of these surveys. Baltzer Spangler, in the beginning of the year 1733, by virtue of a grant from the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, built a house on a tract of land lying on Codorus Creek about twelve miles westward from John Hendricks. He

refused to have his land surveyed by Cresap, who pretended to have an order from the Governor of Maryland. But Cresap surveyed it to one John Keller, who came and settled thereon. Afterward the Governor of Maryland and the surveyor of Baltimore County told Spangler, in the hearing of many people, that Cresap had no authority to survey lands, yet he was deprived of his land and improvements. Frederick Ebert removed from the east side of the river, and took up a tract of land near Codorus Creek, cleared and improved it and sowed a field of wheat with intent to build a house and settle thereon. In May, 1736, the surveyor Franklin, with Cresap and others, came and surveyed the land to one Ffelyt Shultz, and threw down the fence and destroyed the corn, and deprived Ebert of his settlement. Michael Tanner, by virtue of a proprietary grant, dated September 17, 1734, settled on a tract of 200 acres of land, six miles south-westerly from John Hendricks, and built and improved upon the same. Thomas Cresap, pretending to have an order from the Governor of Maryland, came into the neighborhood and surveyed upward of forty tracts of land for Germans living in those parts. Tanner refused to have his land surveyed by Cresap, who thereupon conveyed the land, with buildings and improvements, to Daniel Lowe, who, with his family, came and dwelt in the house, although about the month of September, 1735, the Governor of Maryland and the Surveyor-General told Tanner that Cresap had no authority to survey lands. (Archives, 522-5.) Many Germans, however, were induced to accept of the Maryland warrants and surveys, but not finding things as agreeable as they anticipated under the new proprietary, they revolted and acknowledged allegiance to Pennsylvania.

The Revolt of the Germans.

At a meeting of the Provincial Council held at Philadelphia, August 24, 1736, the President, James Logan, acquainted the Board that he had been informed by Samuel Blunston that the German people who, with others had gone over from this side of the Susquehanna River to the west of it, had been prevailed on by some agents from Maryland to acknowledge the authority of that province, and had through a consciousness of

their mistake, voluntarily and unanimously signified to him and other magistrates of that county, their fixed resolution of returning to their obedience to this government, and acknowledging its just jurisdiction in those parts where they are settled, for that they were become truly sensible they of right belonged to Pennsylvania. Blunston related that immediately after the County Court at Lancaster, which was held the first week of the month, some of the most principal note amongst those Germans came over to him and told him that the whole body of the people, except Cresap, and his relations, who were but three or four men, were come to an unanimous resolution of acknowledging their obedience to this government, and returning to their true proprietors. He advised them to act openly and above board, and that if they were thus resolved, they should directly and in plain terms make it known to the government of Maryland with their reasons for their proceedings; that thereupon a letter was prepared for that purpose, which was signed by about sixty hands and dispatched to an officer in Baltimore County to be forwarded to the Governor of Maryland. At the desire of those Germans, the magistrates of Lancaster had two constables amongst them for the better preservation of the peace. The four men who adhered to Cresap seized Charles Jones, one of the constables, and were hurrying him away with an intention to carry him off, but, being warmly pursued, they fled and left him. It was given out that the Sheriff of Baltimore County was to be up with a number of men on Monday (the 23d), and that the Sheriff of Lancaster had apprised him of some other motions on the west of the Susquehanna, and was taking horse to meet him to concert proper measures on the occasion. The Council were of the opinion that those people becoming sensible of their past mistake, in being induced to own the authority of Maryland over those parts which lie so very far, viz.: about twenty miles to the northward of the limits of this province, ought to be taken notice of, and on their making proper submissions should be again received. On September 7, 1736, a letter was laid before the Board from the Lieu-

tenant Governor of Maryland in regard to this revolt. (IV Col. Rec., 58.)

Gov. Oglet: "This trouble is occasioned by the inclosed, the original whereof came to my hands a few days ago, subscribed with the names of fifty or sixty persons, who some years since importuned me for the grant of lands under the authority and government of the lord proprietary of Maryland. They were so successful in their applications that I directed and empowered them to settle and improve the lands under the government of this province, and which they have from that time held and enjoyed subject to his Lordship's dominion and authority. But now they seem to think fit and resolve, by a most extraordinary kind of illegal combination or association, to disown their obedience to the government from whom they received their possessions, and to transfer it to the government of Pennsylvania. Whatever reasons I may have to be assured of this proceeding taking its rise and accomplishment from the encouragement and prevalence of some magistrates of your government, and others pretending to act under the countenance and authority thereof, yet I must own my unwillingness to believe those who have the honor of the administration of the government of Pennsylvania, would permit or support a behaviour so contrary to all good order and rule of the English Constitution, as must necessarily involve the subjects of his Majesty in struggles and contentions, inconsistent with that peace and happiness his Majesty so gloriously endeavors to maintain and preserve amongst others, as well as his subjects." (IV Col. Rec., 60.)

The paper transmitted with this letter is as follows: "Sir: The oppression and ill usage we have met with from the government of Maryland, or at least from such persons who have been empowered thereby and their proceedings connived at, has been a treatment (as we are well informed) very different from that which the tenants of your government have generally met with, which, with many other cogent reasons, give us good cause to conclude the Governor and magistrates of that province do not themselves believe us to be settled within the real bounds of his Lordship's dominions,

but we have been seduced and made use of, first by fair promises and afterward by threats and punishments, to answer purposes which are at present unjustifiable and will, if pursued, tend to our utter ruin. We, therefore, the subscribers, with many others, our neighbors, being become at last truly sensible of the wrong we have done the proprietors of Pennsylvania in settling on their lands without paying obedience to their government, do resolve to return to our duty, and live under the laws and government of Pennsylvania, in which province we believe ourselves seated. To this we unanimously resolve to adhere, till the contrary shall be determined by a legal decision of the disputed bounds, and our honest and just intentions we desire may be communicated to the Governor of Maryland, or whom else it may concern. Signed with our hands this eleventh day of August, Anno Domini, 1736."

The Invasion of the Three Hundred.

There was read at the meeting of the Council on the 7th of September, the examination of Francis Kippis, of Maryland, master of a sloop then lying in Susquehanna River, taken September 4, 1736. That on Thursday last, the 2d instant, in the evening, being in Baltimore County, he saw Col. Hall, a gentleman of that county; at the head of a considerable number of men on horseback armed with guns, marching toward the upper part of the said county, that passing near to Col. Hall, he asked him familiarly if he was going to fight, to which Hall answered he was going on peaceable terms. That crossing Susquehanna, near the Northeast Iron Works, he came the same evening into Cecil County, where he understood by common report that the march of these men, under Col. Hall, was to give possession to one Cresap of a plantation of one Wright; that if the same could not be done peaceably they were to use force. That he heard the militia of Cecil County were summoned to meet together. On the 8th of September, the Governor laid before the Board a letter, written by the direction of Samuel Blunston, giving the following account:

That after the Sheriff of Lancaster, and some people with him, who were gathered

together on the report that an armed force from Maryland was coming up into those parts, had waited some time and were dispersed, the Sheriff of Baltimore County, with upward of 200 men, under the command of several military officers, arrived on Saturday night last, the 4th of this month, at Thomas Cresap's, and on Sunday, about noon, came in arms on horseback, with beat of drum and sound of trumpet, to the plantation of John Hendricks. The Sheriff of Baltimore, and several of those officers went that afternoon to the house of John Wright, Jr., now the site of Wrightsville, where about thirty inhabitants of Lancaster were assembled, and demanded the Germans, of whom some were then in that house. The Sheriff of Lancaster had sent a written message desiring to know the reason of their coming in that hostile manner to threaten the peace of the province, to which they had returned answer that they were not come to disturb the peace of the province of Pennsylvania but to suppress riots, and keep the peace of Baltimore County. Justice Guest, one of the number from Maryland, appointed 10 o'clock next day to speak with some of our people, but about 5 o'clock on Sunday evening, the multitude from Maryland left Hendricks with great precipitation, and returned to Cresap's. On Monday the Sheriff of Lancaster sent another message in writing, requiring them to peaceably depart, and offering, if any of them would meet the magistrates of the county with some other persons, who were on this occasion assembled with him, and endeavor amicably to settle the unhappy differences at present subsisting, that they should be received civilly. To this message the Sheriff of Lancaster had returned to him a threatening and insolent answer. Soon after this one John Wilkins, an inhabitant of Lancaster County, who had gone down toward Cresap's, was taken prisoner on pretense of his having been in a former riot, and sent under a guard to Maryland. The magistrates of Lancaster sent a letter to reclaim him, but they refused to receive the letter. It was reported that the Governor of Maryland was waiting in Baltimore County, and was expected up in those parts, on Susquehanna, with considerable more force. The Sheriff of Lancaster had got about 150 people to-

gether at John Wright's, Jr., where they had continued since Sunday evening. No hostilities had been yet committed, except in taking Wilkins; but the Marylanders had sent word to our people to take care of their buffs. The inhabitants, though unprovided with arms and ammunition, yet endeavored to defend themselves and such of his Majesty's peaceable subjects as fled from their houses to them for refuge. (IV Col. Rec., 93.)

Benjamin Chambers deposed that some time in the month of September, 1736, preparations were making by training and mustering the militia of Baltimore County, Md., in order for their marching into Lancaster County to dispossess of their settlements sundry families. Benjamin Chambers was the founder of Chambersburg, then being twenty-three years of age. These depositions were taken under the authority of the Provincial Council, and were transmitted to the agent of the province in London, in support to the petition to his Majesty. He was employed by the magistrates to go into Baltimore County to discover what was intended by the extraordinary motion of their troops. When he came to the borders of Maryland, he was informed that the place of their muster was near the plantation of Col. Nathaniel Rigby, at the upper part of Baltimore County, and repaired thither. He was taken into custody and kept during the time of the muster, and held twelve hours, in which he observed a general discontent among the common soldiers. Col. Rigby called for the muster roll, and upbraided the men with want of duty to the Governor's orders, and thereupon picked off a number of them out of his company, and commanded them, on the penalty of £50, to meet at the same place next Friday with arms and twenty charges of powder and balls each man, to march up Susquehanna River to a place called Conejohela, where East Prospect borough now stands. Col. Rigby said it was very strange that a Quaker government should offer to resist or oppose Lord Baltimore, for that his Lordship's province of Maryland extended six miles higher or more northward than the plantation of John Hendricks, which lies on the west side of the said river, where on the Sunday following he saw the several troops or com-

paines which came up from Maryland, with drums beating and trumpets sounding, were mustering or exercising in the field of the same plantation, from hence, upon the appearance of some men in flats coming over the river from the other side, the troops returned to Thomas Cresap's. (I Archives, 519.)

Robert Barber, one of the people called Quakers, affirmed on the 11th of September, that on Sunday last several of the inhabitants of the province of Maryland, to the number of about 300, all armed in a hostile manner, under the command of several officers of the militia of Maryland, with beat of drum and sound of trumpet, marched up to the house of John Hendricks. (This house was a short distance west of the site of Wright's flat.) Some of the magistrates of the county of Lancaster, being at the house of John Wright, Jr., a small distance from the said Hendrick's house, demanded of Col. Edward Hall, who was said to be the commanding officer, the reason of his and the said company's coming up there in so hostile a manner. Col. Hall told the magistrates that they had no orders to treat with any of the magistrates of Lancaster County; that it was by the Governor of Maryland's order they came up there, and that thirteen companies of militia of Maryland were mustered, and that twenty men with officers were taken out of each company, and he refused to give any further account. That several of the inhabitants came to the magistrates very much terrified and complained that some of the aforesaid company of armed men had forcibly broken into their houses and threatened to burn them, and took from them several pieces of linen.

John Ross deposed that he was dispatched with a written message to the Sheriff of Baltimore County, who was said to have come up with the militia, to know the meaning of this extraordinary procedure of the people of Maryland, and setting forward, with James Patterson for his guide, he met, within a mile and a half of Wright's house, a body of men on horseback to the number of about 300, armed with guns, cutlasses, and some with pistols, marching with beat of drum and sound of trumpet. He saw several persons, who were called officers of this militia, or com-

manders, whose names he afterward learned were Edward Hall and Nathaniel Rigby, called Colonels, and Peca and Guest, called Captains. William Hammond, Sheriff of Baltimore County, was with them. He delivered his message to Col. Rigby, who appeared to be the principal person; Rigby told him they were marching forward to the house of John Wright. Thomas Cresap, who was with the militia, seized Patterson, telling the Sheriff of Baltimore that he was a £50 chap, and bid the sheriff look in the proclamation and he would find Patterson's name there. The militia, marching on with beat of drum and sound of trumpet in a war-like manner, came to the plantation of John Hendricks, and sent a message in writing to the Sheriff of Lancaster. Some of the militia officers came to Wright's house and desired to speak with some Germans, Michael Tanner and Peter Gardner. But these people, declaring their apprehensions that the Marylanders were come to carry them away, because they would not acknowledge the jurisdiction of Maryland in those parts where they were settled, the officers were told they could not see them. But the Germans sent a message to them in writing. Ross went to the house of Hendricks after the militia was come there, and saw several of them with their swords drawn at the door of the house.

Toward evening a considerable number of people, of Lancaster County, came over the river in three flats, whereupon the militia of Maryland beat their drum, and, as he believed, intended to stand to their arms, for they marched toward the river in a body, but after firing a blunderbuss, they thought fit to retreat to the house of Thomas Cresap. The Sheriff and Col. Rigby refused to meet the magistrates of Lancaster in conference. Ross saw several of the militia cutting bars of lead and making bullets, and, enquiring what use they intended for them, he was told they were to shoot Pennsylvanians. The militia of Maryland marched about noon to the houses of Joshua Minshall, Mark Evans, and Bernard Weymont. One of the militia found means to decoy one John Wilkins, an inhabitant of Lancaster County, who was seized and carried to Cresap's, from whence they sent him, bound, under a guard, to Maryland. It was pretended Wilkins was one of those for

whom a reward was offered by proclamation. The people of Lancaster County, who were met at Wright's house, being grown numerous, and resolving to stand upon their defense, the militia of Maryland did not think fit to attack them, but separated in two bodies, one of which went with the sheriff to the houses of some Germans, where they took some linen and pewter on pretense of public dues owing to the government of Maryland. The other body went toward Maryland. (I Archives, 525.)

Daniel Southerland deposed that he was at the house of Thomas Cresap, when the 300 men who came up from Maryland were there. That the men who were called the soldiers blamed Cresap very much for the disturbances that had happened in those parts, and they did not think they were obliged to go fight with the people of Pennsylvania in Cresap's behalf. To which Cresap swore, and said that they were only afraid of their mothers' calf skins, and that it was Lord Baltimore's right he was maintaining, and he disregarded all of them, for he had the Governor of Maryland's orders for what he did. Cresap called Col. Hall, who commanded the 300 militia from Maryland, a coward for not suffering him to fire with a blunderbuss upon the people of Pennsylvania, who were coming over the river in a flat toward the Marylanders, who were in arms. He affirmed that Lord Baltimore would soon be over in Maryland, and then he would drive all the Pennsylvanians to the devil, and the court in Philadelphia would be called in Lord Baltimore's name.

The invasion of the 300 of the Maryland militia is a remarkable incident of the border troubles. It was made after considerable preparation. William Hammond, the sheriff of Baltimore County, declared "that the people of Baltimore County are not come to disturb the peace of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, but to assist and support me in preserving his Lordship's peace, and our fellow tenants, his Majesty's subjects, in their possessions." Yet, before leaving, they despoiled the houses of the Germans on pretense of public dues. They also threatened to burn them. Michael Tanner talked with them, and they promised, if the Germans would return, a remission of their taxes till they were grown better able to

pay, and that they should be better used for the future. "Tanner was to give an answer for his countrymen in two weeks, "but, at the end thereof, it was threatened, if they did not comply, the Governor would come up with a greater number of armed men, turn them out of doors, and bring up others with them, such as would be true to him, whom he would put into their possessions." (IV Col. Rec., 69.)

In the course of the proceedings there was an answer of the Germans to the Governor of Maryland, in which, among other things, it is said: "that being greatly oppressed in their native country, principally on account of their religion, they resolved, as many others had done before, to fly from it. That, hearing much of the justice and mildness of the government of Pennsylvania, they embarked in Holland for Philadelphia, where, on their arrival, they swore allegiance to King George, and fidelity to the proprietors of Pennsylvania, and their government. That, repairing to the great body of their countrymen settled in the county of Lancaster, on the east side of the Susquehanna, they found the lands there generally taken up and possessed, and therefore some of them, by licenses from the proprietors of Pennsylvania, went over that river, and settled there under their authority, and others, according to a common practice then obtaining, sat down with a resolution to comply as others should with the terms of the government when called on, but they had not been long there till some pretending authority from the government of Maryland, insisted on it, that that country was in that province, and partly by threats of actual force, and partly by very large promises, they had been led to submit to the commands of that government. That first one Morris Roberts, pretending to be a deputy surveyor under Maryland, came and run out lands for them, after which Cresap told them those surveys were not valid, but that he had authority to lay them out; then one Franklin (who took pay of them, but it proved all a sham, for he understood nothing of the surveyor's art.) Yet, notwithstanding all these impositions, they had neither grant nor warrant, nor would any of those surveyors, real or pretended, give them one line of a certificate, plot or draught, nor had they any-

thing whereon to claim by, and as any of those who came to survey were obliged or otherwise they, at their own will and pleasure, turned the possessors out and put others in their place. . . . Now, this being our case, that on the one hand we are persuaded in our consciences we are clearly within the Province of Pennsylvania, and therefore cannot but expect to lose our possessions and improvements, if we now pretend to hold them under the Lord Baltimore, and, on the other hand, from the military force lately sent against us from Maryland, we are threatened to be treated by that government like rebels and enemies to our Gracious Sovereign, King George, to whom we have sworn allegiance, if we do not, against those manifest convictions of our consciences disown the right of the proprietors of Pennsylvania to what we truly believe belongs to them, and resist the authority of that government, which, were we resolved to do, yet we should not be able. We offer it to the Governor's consideration whether the treating of a parcel of conscientious, industrious, and peaceable people, like rebels, for no other reason than because we cannot own a jurisdiction within the limits of which we very well know we cannot, where we now are, possibly be seated, and because we are convinced of the mistakes we had been fully led into by the false assertions of persons of no credit." (I Archives, 492.)

A petition, signed by forty-eight Germans, was transmitted to the President and Council at Philadelphia, asking

that their errors in settling under the government of Maryland be imputed to want of better information, and praying to be received under the protection of our laws and government, whereupon the Board unanimously declared that those German people be received under the protection of this government, and encouraged in their fidelity to it by all proper and prudent measures. And on the 17th of September, 1736, they issued a proclamation setting forth the late invasion from Maryland, in violation of his Majesty's peace, and just rights of the proprietors and people of this province, to the great terror of the inhabitants, and directing the sheriffs of the respective counties of the province, and par-

ticularly of Lancaster, where these late commotions had happened, to hold themselves in readiness with the posse of their respective counties for the preservation of his Majesty's peace and the defense of the just rights and possessions of his subjects within the same. (I. Archives, 71.)

The following paper was also presented:

Whereas, we, the subscribers, are informed it has been asserted that the late resolutions of the Dutch inhabitants on the west side of Susquehanna River, to put themselves under the protection of the government of Pennsylvania, and submit to the laws thereof, was occasioned by the prevalence and influence of the magistrates of Lancaster County, Do voluntarily and solemnly declare that we were chosen and appointed by the aforesaid Dutch inhabitants on the west side of Susquehanna River, opposite to Hempfield, to apply in our own and their behalf to the magistrates of the said county, that we might be received as subjects of this government, as we believed in our consciences it was our duty; and we do further solemnly declare and affirm that this association and return was made of theirs and our own mere motion and free will, without any previous persuasion, threatening or compulsion from the magistrates of the said county, or any other person in their behalf, so far as we know; and that the letter signed by the inhabitants aforesaid to be communicated to the Governor of Maryland, was written at their own request and according to the instructions given.

Subscribed the 13th day of Sept., 1736.

Henry Hendricks,
Michael Tanner.

In the letter from President Logan, of Pennsylvania, written by direction of the Council, September 18, 1736, to Governor Ogle, it is said: "And first we must observe you are pleased to say, these people importuned you for the grant of lands, under the authority and government of the Lord Proprietor of Maryland, but the success you mention they were favored with consisted, not, it seems, from your words, in any grant of lands, but in your directions only that they should settle and improve the lands under the government of that province, so that all they obtained by this was that they should acknowledge the jurisdiction of Maryland over lands on which we find divers of them had entered by authority of the Land Office of Pennsylvania, and as subject to its government, paid their levies to the county of Lancaster, wherein they had been seated, and to which it is impossible Lord Baltimore either can or ever could justly pretend any manner of right. The real merit, therefore, of this it seems, consists in putting them on transferring their obedience from their rightful landlord to another, to whom they stood in no relation. That we might be the better able to

answer your letter we have waited not only till we could hear of the event of the military expedition of your forces of about 300 men in arms, sent up, 'tis said, against those people, and for some other unjustifiable purposes, but also that we might with more certainty be informed from whence these settlers were, and how and when their settlements had been made. On the last of these we find that they are generally of those Palatines, who a very few years since transported themselves from Holland to Philadelphia, and made themselves subjects to his Majesty, King George II, under this government; and 'tis affirmed, they were so far from importuning you for any grant of lands that they were, by very indirect practices of some emissaries or agents, pretending authority from Maryland, seduced from their duty, and imposed on to believe they were situated within the limits of the Lord Baltimore's jurisdiction, but what applications such persons might make in their names we know not. . . . Your proceeding, in sending up such an armed force on this occasion and their invading the possession of others, where you never had the least pretense of claim, either in law or equity, must indeed prove astonishing to every man who hears of it, and has any just notion of the English laws, and the privileges of an English subject; but as we shall not here enter into any expostulation on that head (tho' we might properly ask where five or six men going without any manner of arms, or so much as a stick, in their hands, into Maryland, to try their challengers' prowess at boxing, was twice in a certain letter called levying war, what terms you would think fit to bestow on this march of such numbers so accoutered?) We think it incumbent on us to acquaint you, that as we are assured the government of Pennsylvania is vested with equal or like powers with that of Maryland, though it has hitherto with great patience waited for the decision of the grand dispute in Britain, which it is manifest your Lord Proprietor endeavors to delay, yet now, on so flagrant an insult as this last step of yours, we cannot but think ourselves obliged to put his Majesty's subjects under our care, on measures to prevent the like invasions for the future. For this province, especially those parts, are filled with people of more spirit

than to brook such treatment, and if any mischief ensues on their opposition to your attacks, you cannot but well know who must be accountable for it. But further, while all these contentions are owing solely to your own projections to carry your Lord Proprietor's pretensions into lands that not only never had been in possession, but cannot possibly fall within Maryland, and for which, for ending all disputes, he had in the most solemn manner renounced all claim to, and to set these pretensions first on foot at a time when the execution of the agreement was in agitation, and to continue them while the whole affair is under the cognizance of that high court, the Chancery of Great Britain, these we say, carry with them such accumulated aggravations and are so far from admitting the possibility of a justification by color or varnish of words whatever, that none but your enemies can be pleased with such conduct." (IV Col. Rec., 78.)

THE CHESTER COUNTY PLOT.

The difficulties concerning the boundary lines between Maryland and Pennsylvania began when the first settlements were made. They originated in Chester and Lancaster counties and the bordering counties of Maryland, as early as 1720. What was known as the "Chester County Plot" originated with adherents of the Governor of Maryland in Chester county. It was their purpose to drive the early settlers on Springettsbury Manor away from their habitations which they had built on the valuable lands of Kreutz creek and Conodochly valleys, then known as Grist valley and Conodochly valley.

At a meeting of the Provincial Council, held at Philadelphia, on the 23rd of November, 1736, "the president acquainted the board, that a discovery had lately been made of an association or engagement entered into by several persons living in or about New Garden, in the county of Chester, who, having received some encouragement from the Governor of Maryland and others in authority there, had undertaken to oust by force of arms those German families settled on the west side of the Susquehanna within this Province, against whom the late hostile preparations of Maryland were intended, and to possess themselves of their

plantations, which they proposed to drag along for, and, and to holding to hold them in right of the proprietary of Maryland, they were to denounce those possessions against this government. For this end arms and ammunition were procured and lodged at the house of one Proby, in Baltimore County, and everything was in readiness for carrying their design into execution. On making this discovery, a warrant was issued, by one of the provincial judges, for apprehending several persons concerned in this unlawful association, particularly Henry Mumby, who from the information given, appeared to be one of the principal persons in conducting it, and such care and diligence had been used in executing said warrant, that Mumby was taken at his house that very day, when he expected a rendezvous of the party, and had sundry papers relating to the conspiracy lying before him, and several letters to persons in Maryland on this subject, just finished and ready to be forwarded, all of which were, with himself, secured." Edward Leet, another of the persons embarked with him in this design, was likewise apprehended, but Charles Higginbotham, a principal person in it, had escaped.

Among the papers found with Mumby, was an application signed by thirty-one persons, stating that "being informed that there is some vacant land and plantations near Susquehanna River, that were settled by some German families, and that the said lands were by them located by warrants issuing from the land office in the Province of Maryland, as of the right and property of Lord Baltimore; and that since the German families have disclaimed the right and property of Lord Baltimore and hath taken umbrage under the heirs of Penn; that we are informed that the absolute fee and right to said land is within the limits and bounds of Lord Baltimore's patent or charter; that the Lord's chief agent hath and doth give encouragement for the resettling the said vacant plantations and land. We therefore, pray and request, that you will in our behalf and stead intercede with the Governor and agent to settle us in such vacant land or plantations, and we shall all be willing to pay such fee or rent charge as his Lordship usually demands, and we shall with our lives and fortunes defend the same, and be

subject to the laws of his province, and defend his right, for which service, Sir, we shall be all your very much obliged."

There was a list of names of several persons ranged in three columns, with the following certificate signed by Governor Ogle, of Maryland: "Whereas application hath been made to me by Henry Munday, Edward Leet and Charles Higginbotham, and forty-nine persons by them mentioned, I have given instructions to Thomas White, deputy surveyor, to lay out, and in the names of the said persons, two hundred acres for each person."

There was a paper signed by Munday addressed to Messrs. Betties in these words: "November the 14th, 1736. If instructions can be sent to Captain Cresap to return some of the names of the vacant plantations reserving eleven of the best, which is the number of the third column, then every person that appears to draw hath his equal chance."

"Captain Cresap sent for the parties to come to draw the lots by next Saturday."

Henry Munday, when he was arrested, voluntarily offered to a member of the Council, to make a full declaration under his hand of all that he knew of the affair. His statement, was, that in September, 1736., Rev. Jacob Henderson and Squire Tasker, of Maryland, lodged at the house of William Miller, where he met with Thomas Thompson, brother-in-law of Henderson. Thompson applied to Henderson for advice in settling a plantation. Parson Henderson referred to Tasker, who wrote to someone in Maryland to show some plantations near the Susquehanna, and John Starr and William Downard joined with Thompson and received the land. John Starr went back to Annapolis and procured from the Governor of Maryland an order to settle himself, and the others concerned. That he was informed the plantations of the Germans on the Susquehanna had become vacant by their disowning the government of Maryland, John Starr had made a visit there and to the Governor of Maryland, and was shown by Cresap a very large tract of good land, which was enough to supply several families, and that the Governor would order 200 acres to be surveyed for each person at four shillings quit rent, and costs of survey and patent. That he would main-

tain them in possession and give them a lawful right, and assured them that the land was within the limits of Lord Baltimore's charter. Munday went to Annapolis to see Governor Ogle, where he met Edward Leet and Charles Higginbotham, and joined in procuring an order to the surveyor of Baltimore county to survey 200 acres for them and forty-nine other persons named. Munday said he never proposed to settle upon any tract of land settled by the Germans, but to seat some uncultivated land.

The council was not satisfied with the statement of Henry Leet's **Testimony.** Munday, and examined Edward Leet, who related that Munday came to him with a petition signed by several persons for land which Leet declined to sign; that a few days after Charles Higginbotham came to him and acquainting him that there were to be some lands laid out in Maryland, asked him to go with him to Annapolis, to which he agreed, wanting to take up some land for himself and others. They with others set out for Maryland. They went up the east side of the Susquehanna to the ferry, late John Emerson's, over against Thomas Cresap's house on the west, and crossing the river, went to his house. In the morning they took a view of the lands in the neighborhood of Cresap's, and five of them, with one Lowe, went to view the lands where the German people were settled who were said to have revolted from Maryland. They came to Annapolis on Saturday, the 30th of October, and went to Governor Ogle with Cresap. The Governor said he intended to dispossess the Germans who were settled there, and for that end he was sending up arms, and would very soon give the necessary orders to the sheriff. He would give 200 acres to each and defend them therein. He gave the names of Samuel Blunston and John Wright, for the apprehension of whom the Governor offered a reward of one hundred pounds for one and fifty pounds for the other. Higginbotham said he knew one of them, and had no doubt he could apprehend him. Cresap received on board a sloop a considerable quantity of fire-arms, powder and ball, which were to be carried to Baltimore county to be used in dispossessing the Germans, who had revolted from Maryland. Three drums and two

trumpets were sent by land by certain German men who were with them. When Munday came, he appeared to be dissatisfied with Higginbotham for being there beforehand. The Governor said, in a month's time, he would cause possession to be given. Leet, apprehending difficulty, laid aside, he said, all thoughts about the matter.

In this matter, John Coats deposed that Henry Munday invited him to go over the Susquehanna about seven miles to settle on 800 acres of land, taken up by Maryland, on which eight German families were settled, whom the Marylanders would dispossess if they did not sell their interest and be gone. And that Maryland would give arms to all such members of the Church of England as would settle the said land to defend themselves against the inhabitants of Pennsylvania. That the land would cost the survey only, and Munday was to have a gratuity. Jeremiah Starr deposed that Thomas Thompson told him that Jacob Henderson, Commissary of Maryland, had by letter recommended him to Thomas Cresap, to be shown land on the west side of the Susquehanna, and Thomas Thompson, John Starr and William Downard went and were shown the land which was settled by German people, and Thompson chose for himself a certain piece whereon was a settlement and a corn-mill, and that John Starr told him that he went with Cresap to the Governor of Maryland, who granted him and his friends the land, and if they would be true subjects to Lord Baltimore, he would defend them, and patent the land at four shillings an acre, they paying only survey fees. Henry Munday proposed a way of gaining the lands, and it was resolved that the militia of the government should be ready about the end of the month to take and give the possession to Munday and his friends. William Miller deposed that Jacob Henderson and Benjamin Tasker were at his house and advised him where persons should settle on land west of the Susquehanna which was settled by the Germans, and invited persons in Chester county to come and live in Maryland.

On the 29th of November, 1736, a letter was addressed to the magistrates of Chester county, in behalf of the council:

"The seasonable discovery of the late wicked design, which from the encouragement of four unkind neighbors of Maryland was set on foot and upon the point of being carried into execution, for onsting by force of arms those German families settled on the west side of the Susquehanna within the unquestionable bounds of this province, and the apprehending of some of the persons who were principally concerned in promoting within your county the association for this purpose, having for the present, we hope, defeated the evil intentions of those who by such practices would have introduced the utmost confusion and disorder among his Majesty's subjects of this government, we have had it under consideration in what manner those disturbers of the public peace ought to be proceeded against."

Thereupon the magistrates of Chester county were directed by the Council to call before them as many of the associators as they could, and to take their examinations apart, and such as were disposed to live for the future in due obedience to this government, might, on submission, and on being bound on recognizance, be discharged without persecution.

The following document concerning the "Chester County Plot" was obtained from the court records at West Chester and contains the names of many of the German settlers west of the river in 1736: County of Chester, ss:

The grand inquest for our Sovereign Lord the King, upon their oath and affirmation respectively do present that Henry Munday, late of the county of Chester, saddler, and Charles Higginbotham, late of the same county, laborer, contriving and with all their might purposing and intending the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King within the province of Pennsylvania, said Majesty's just and lawful authority which of right his said Majesty's liege subjects ought to bear and exercise as much as in them lay to impugn, due and legal, said administration of justice within the same province to hinder, and his said Majesty's faithful subjects with great fear and terror to have associated to themselves divers other persons of evil name, fame and conversation to the number of forty and upwards, the twenty-fifth day of October in the tenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord

George the Second by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King defender of the faith, etc., and divers other days and times as well before as after at the township of London-Grove in the county of Chester within the jurisdiction of this court in pursuance of their wicked and unjust intentions aforesaid and being united and confederated together between themselves wickedly and unlawfully did conspire and combine with armed force and with a multitude of people in hostile manner arrayed into the lands and tenements of the Honorable John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn true and absolute proprietaries and governors in chief of the province of Pennsylvania, county of Lancaster on west side of the Susquehanna within the province of Pennsylvania then in the quiet and peaceful possession of Christian Crawl, Henry Libert, Jacob Huntsecker, Methusalem Griffith, Michael Tanner, Henry Stands, Martin Shultz, Jacob Welshover, Paul Springler, Andreas Felixer, Ulrick Whistler, Nicholas Booker, Hans Steinman, Conrad Strickler, Caspar Springler, Michael Walt, Peter Kersher, Reynard Kummer, George Hans Pancker, Frederick Leader, Michael Miller, Martin Weigle, Hans Henry Place, Tobias Fry, Martin Fry, Peter Steinman, Henry Pann, Henry Smith, Jacob Landis, Henry Kendrick, Tobias Rudisill, Jacob Krebell, Michael Springle, Jacob Singler, Philip Ziegler, Caspar Crever, Derick Pleager, George Swope, Michael Krenel, Thomas May, Nicholas Brin, Kilian Smith, Martin Bower, George Lauman, Martin Brunt, Michael Allen, Christian Enfers, and Nicholas Cone, tenants occupying and holding the same lands and tenements under the honorable proprietaries of the province of Pennsylvania aforesaid, unlawfully and unjustly with force and arms, etc., to enter and them the said Christian Crawl, Henry Libert, etc., * * * and Nicholas Cone from their quiet and peaceable possession aforesaid with an armed force in hostile manner to expel, eject and remove and the same Christian Crawl, Henry Libert * * * and Nicholas Cone so being expelled and ejected from the possession of the lands and tenements of aforesaid against them the said Christian Crawl, Henry Libert * * * and Nicholas Cone and against all persons whatsoever claiming or to claim the said

lands and tenements by, from or under the said proprietaries of the province of Pennsylvania aforesaid, violently and with an armed force to keep, hold and maintain and the persons of them the said Christian Crawl, Henry Libert * * * and Nicholas Cone with force and arms, etc., to arrest and imprison in high violation and contempt of the laws in disinheriton of the said honorable proprietaries to the great terror and disturbance of his Majesty's subjects, inhabitants of the said county of Lancaster to the evil and pernicious example of others in the like case delinquents and against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King who is now in his crown and dignity, etc.

J. Crowdon

Endorsed "Billa Vera."

per

a

Dno. Rege.

"Henry Munday."

Test. Edward Leet sworn.

COLONEL THOMAS CRESAP.

Colonel Thomas Cresap, one of the bravest and most audacious of the Maryland settlers, figured prominently in the contentions about rights to lands in Springettsbury Manor and southward. He became the leader among the Maryland invaders until the temporary line was run between the provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland in 1739.

Colonel Cresap was born at Skipton, Yorkshire, England, in 1702, and came to Maryland when fifteen years of age. In 1732 he gave his occupation as that of a carpenter. He settled at the mouth of the Susquehanna, where he engaged in boat building. In 1725 he married Hannah Johnson, whose father, Thomas Johnson, March 24, 1725, had surveyed to himself Mount Johnson Island, at Peach Bottom Ferry. Cresap soon after went to Virginia, but he was not long there before an attempt was made by a dozen or more persons to drive him away while he was engaged in hewing timber for his dwelling. He defended himself and cleft one of his assailants with a broad-ax. He then returned to Maryland, and took out a patent for a ferry over the Susquehanna river at the head of tide-water, at or near what is now Bell's Ferry, which must have been near the terminus of the voyage of Captain John Smith, of Virginia, up the river in 1608. While

there his restless and roving spirit led him to visit the rich valleys thirty miles farther up the right bank of the river, now in Hellam and Lower Windsor townships, and reported the state of affairs there to Lord Baltimore, who contemplated as early as 1721 to extend the northern boundary of his province on the west side of the Susquehanna to the northern limits of the fortieth degree of latitude. Gradually a few settlers from Maryland moved up to Conojehela (incorrectly Conodochly) valley. They were aggressive to Pennsylvania settlers near them. It was not the policy of Baltimore or his followers to purchase lands from the Indians; they drove them away by force of arms, and hence we find that the Maryland settlers treated the Indians on the west side of the river with cruelty. They had no person capable of holding the ground they had taken against the Indians or the followers of Penn, who were on the alert to prevent Baltimore from getting a foothold upon this disputed land. Cresap came up to Conojehela valley in March, 1730, and built a blockhouse upon the banks of the river, at the mouth of the Cabin creek, four miles below Wrightsville, near the site of Leber's mill. In the same year he took out a Maryland patent for several hundred acres of land near the Susquehanna river and for "Blue Rock Ferry" at the same place. In 1731 Cresap was commissioned a justice of the peace for Baltimore county. In 1735 he took out a Maryland patent for a group of islands at the Blue Rock Ferry, called the "Isles of Promise." General Jacob Dritz afterwards became the owner of these islands, which were later sold to John B. Haldeman.

At this time Cresap had at least two and perhaps three of his children with him, the eldest being about nine years old. Meantime, his wife and children resided with his cousin, Daniel Lowe, who drove one of the German settlers from his place in Kreutz Creek valley, near the Codorus. Colonel Cresap's education was limited, but he became a land surveyor, and was of great service to Lord Baltimore in extending the western boundary of Maryland from the source of the south branch of the Potomac due north, which added at least one-third more territory to Maryland.

On the 25th of September, 1730, the jus-

tices of the Supreme Court issued their warrant to the sheriff of the county of Lancaster for the apprehension of Thomas Cresap, for the murder of Knowles Daunt, and other high crimes and misdemeanors.

At a meeting of the Council, **Arrest of Cresap.** held on the 27th of November, 1730, the president said, before the board a letter from Lancaster county, brought by messengers, who gave an account, that in pursuance of the warrant issued by the provincial judges for apprehending Thomas Cresap, he had been taken with four others, who abetted him in resisting the sheriff. One of them was committed to the jail of Lancaster county for a crime charged against him there, and Cresap and the three others were brought to Philadelphia. The letter stated that the magistrates, upon considering the danger wherewith those parties of that county lying on the west of the Susquehanna near Thomas Cresap's settlement, were threatened, if he should be joined by those who had lately entered into a combination for dispossessing the Germans settled there, and likewise having understood that he had applied to Colonel Rigby, a justice of Maryland, for more arms and ammunition, they judged it absolutely necessary to apprehend Cresap. Sheriff Samuel Smith of Lancaster, had called to his assistance twenty-four persons, and had gone over the river on Tuesday night, November 23rd, in order to have Cresap taken by surprise early the next morning. But Cresap with six men, secured himself in his house, and stood on his defense. He fired on the sheriff and his company. The sheriff set fire to his house, and Cresap, still refusing to surrender, at length rushed out, and after some firing, in which one of his men was killed, he was apprehended. The magistrates reported "that nothing but absolute necessity and the preservation of so many innocent families, whose ruin seemed to be determined upon, could have obliged the people to proceed to such extremities in taking this man; that his behavior has since showed that he will stop at nothing to gratify his resentments, and therefore, unless strict care is taken, it may justly be apprehended that he will attempt either firing the prison or any other desperate action, that he can find means to compass."

George Aston, of the county of Chester, in the province of Pennsylvania, saddler, aged about fifty years, being one of the people called Quakers, upon his solemn affirmation, according to law, did declare and affirm that, upon some conversation happening between Thomas Cresap, Robert Buchanan, and this affirmant on the road, in sight of the city of Philadelphia, that Cresap said, "Damn it, Aston, this is one of the prettiest towns in Maryland. I have been a troublesome fellow, but by this last job I have made a present of the two provinces to the King, and that if they found themselves in a better condition by the change, they might thank Cresap for it," or words to that effect.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1736, taken before me, Clement Plumsted, Mayor.

On the representations of the magistrates, the Council ordered that Cresap should be put in irons and closely confined in the most secure place, but supplied with what was necessary. It was left to the judges to proceed against him and the others taken with him, agreeably to law. On the 8th of December, 1736, a message was brought from the Assembly, and finding that the government of Maryland had not shown any real disposition on their part to enter into amicable measures for preventing further differences between the two governments, the House had come to a resolution, that an humble address should be prepared and transmitted to the King, praying his royal interposition for putting a stop to these disorders. The petition of the President and Council, and of the General Assembly of the province of Pennsylvania, together with sundry affidavits about the approaching of Cresap and the association for dispossessing the Germans on the Susquehanna, were transmitted to the King, after the meeting of the Council on the 11th of December, 1736.

Removal to Maryland. About 1739 Cresap again moved beyond the frontier and took up about 2000 acres of land in Maryland along Antietam creek where he established a store and Indian trading post. He accumulated a large quantity of furs and peltries and shipped them to England, and the vessel was captured by the French and he lost everything. He moved farther west within

two miles of Cumberland, where he again embarked in the Indian trade until the French and Indian war, when he raised a company of rangers. He had a number of skirmishes with the Indians and stood his ground, manfully assisted by his sons. He was elected a representative for a number of years from Washington County to the Maryland legislature. When the French and their savage allies attempted to wrest the entire territory west of the Allegheny Mountains from the English, he and his sons at their own expense raised two companies of volunteer soldiers. Col. Cresap became a very large land owner. He became totally blind a few years before his death. He died at his home in Allegheny County, Md., in 1790, aged eighty-eight.

His first wife, Hannah Johnson, during "Cresap War" in York County, frequently mounted a horse and rode with the mounted militia in battle array, with a sword by her side. And when Cresap's stronghold was surrounded by militia from Donegal, she knew how to handle a musket; she never manifested any fear, but superintended the construction of a house, and the building of some flats, in the absence of her husband at John Hendricks', now the upper end of Wrightsville, where forcible possession had been taken of Hendricks' plantation by Cresap. And while there she saw a flat filled with armed men crossing the river. She mounted a horse and sounded a bugle, and rode rapidly to Cresap's block house, three miles and a half further down the river, and returned at the head of the militia.

Cresap's Descendants. Thomas and Hannah Cresap had five children—three sons and two daughters—as follows: Daniel remained in Washington County, Maryland, became a large land owner and a celebrated hunter as well as farmer. He was about fourteen years of age when the family left York County. By his first wife he had one son, Michael, who commanded a company in Dunmore's war in 1774, and was afterward colonel of militia. The late Capt. James Cresap of the United States Navy, was a lineal descendant of Daniel Cresap. General Ord, who was placed in command of Richmond after the capitulation in 1865,

was a lineal descendant of Col. Thomas Cresap.

Thomas, second son of Col. Cresap, was killed by an Indian—whom he killed at the same instant. He left a widow and one child.

Michael Cresap, the youngest son of Col. Cresap, succeeded his father as an Indian trader in Western Maryland, near the present site of Cumberland. In 1774, he commanded a company of militia and marched against the Indians in West Virginia who were reported by Dr. Connolly, commandant at Fort Pitt, to be in hostile array against the whites. The report that these Indians were on the war path, seems to have been untrue, and during Cresap's absence from his troops, they attacked the Indian settlement near Wheeling and killed the family of the celebrated Indian chief, Logan, and others. In 1775, Michael Cresap raised a company of volunteer riflemen and marched through York to Boston. Soon after he entered the American army, he took sick, and died in New York.

At a meeting of the Council held at Philadelphia on the 6th of December, 1736, Mr. Bordley, a gentleman of Maryland, Jennings and Dulaney, attending without, with a mes-

sage for the President and Council, was called on and acquainted the President that he was sent by Jennings and Dulaney, who were just come to town from Annapolis with their compliments to the President and Council, and to acquaint them, that, having received some commands from the Governor of Maryland, they desired to know when they might have an opportunity of waiting on the President and Council. (IV Col. Rec., 115.) Jennings and Dulaney on the next day, attending, delivered an open letter from the Governor of Maryland. Their mission was occasioned by the burning of Cresap's house, and his arrest with other parties, on the 24th of November, as the letter of Governor Ogle alleged, in Baltimore County. Jennings was the secretary and Dulaney the commissary and Attorney-General of Maryland. The letter represented the transaction as cruel and barbarous, and requested the assistance of the government of Pennsylvania to bring the actors to punishment. A paper was drawn up by them

and delivered to the Council to the same effect, and demanding that Cresap should be released. The answer to Jennings and Dulaney stated that the government of Pennsylvania never admits the place of Cresap's settlement to be in Maryland, and recited the attempts to oust the Germans; that Cresap was arrested on a charge of murder, and that unless the government of Maryland thought fit to enter into some effectual specific measures with them, it be represented to his Majesty to interpose his royal authority. To this Jennings and Dulaney replied that the right and title of Cresap was founded on a grant from Lord Baltimore many years before the agreement; that the agreement was never carried into execution and the validity of it was under the consideration of the High Court of Chancery. They discussed the act of the Germans in disowning the jurisdiction of Lord Baltimore, and alleged that Cresap acted in self-defense, and that to two gentlemen sent from hence offers were made which were rejected.

In consideration of the paper of Jennings and Dulaney, which referred to former pacific overtures on the part of Maryland, the Council recurred to the transactions at Annapolis with Hamilton and Georges in May, 1734, by which it appeared that, though the Governor of Maryland often used the expression of pacific measures, what was proposed was dilatory and impracticable, and the proposal of this government of agreeing on some limits to which, for the preservation of peace, jurisdiction would extend with a salvo to the right of either proprietor, till the dispute between them should be fully ended, was evaded and declined. The answer to the deputies was based on this view, December 14, 1736: "If your Governor will agree upon some certain boundaries to limit the jurisdiction to the respective provinces, without prejudice to the right of either proprietor, until the whole dispute shall be ended, or upon any other reasonable measures by which his Majesty's subjects may enjoy peace and no longer be harassed in their persons and possessions, we shall cheerfully come into any methods that can be proposed, consistent with the laws and common justice." It was also said "that the Germans who yearly arrive here in great numbers, wholly ignorant of

the English language and the constitution, were obliged, on account of our too near northern neighbors, the French, whose language many of them understood, not only to swear allegiance to our sovereign but, as a further tie upon them, promised fidelity to our proprietors and this government, a practice only used with them and no others."

There resulted a very voluminous correspondence, but there is in it merely a recapitulation of mutual claims and complaints. Jennings and Dulaney informed the President, on the 16th of December, that they were just setting out on their return and delivered a paper to him, in which, in reference to the preceding claims, they say: "You are pleased to mention that this government obliged the Germans only to enter into an engagement of fidelity to your proprietors; we apprehend the allegiance they swear to our sovereign cannot need the force of an engagement to your proprietors to prevent their desertion to the French, and therefore we are at a loss to comprehend why the Germans are distinguished from all other nations by the remarkable distrust your government has of their fidelity."

Malicious The Maryland commissioners had also charged President Logan with having promised that

Charges. Cresap's accomplices should be bailed, and then not performing it. The Council, in considering the last paper delivered to the President by Jennings and Dulaney, were some of them of the opinion that the unmannerly and malicious reflections in it should receive a proper answer, but the next day, December 21, they concluded that what ought to be said should be represented to the Governor of Maryland. In regard to the question of bail, it appeared that it had been referred to the judges, who held them not bailable. (IV Col. Rec., 146.)

The reply of the Council to the letter of Governor Ogle, crediting the mission of Jennings and Dulaney, after referring to the papers, proposed a joinder in effectual measures to preserve the peace until the royal pleasure could be known. In the meantime, on December 11, 1736, by the concurring action of the Assembly, a petition was drawn in the name of the Presi-

dent and Council and the General Assembly to the King.

On the 1st of March, 1737, there came a letter from the Governor of Maryland, dated 24th of December, 1736, requesting the Governor of Pennsylvania to state precisely what were the concessions they were willing to come into. This letter was not received for ten weeks after its date. The postmaster, on being examined said "that the letter had been received last night, and that three mails had come from Annapolis since Christmas." The Council were of the opinion that whatever reason the governor had for antedating his letter or keeping it back, as he declined making any proposals, it was proper on this call from Maryland to make proposals of peace. (IV Col. Rec., 158.) A letter was therefore written to Governor Ogle on the 5th of March, 1737, in which reference is made to the committing of hostilities since the date of his letter, and since continued by his new captain, Higginbotham, and his crew, reciting the injuries, and proposing that all those in arms should immediately retire as a preliminary. The fixing of certain limits was proposed for the purpose of jurisdiction, and no new settlements were to be suffered, save by the same families that were then in possession of the lands they held or claimed before, and no person whatever in or near those parts should on either side be molested on any cause or pretense arising from their disputes or the proprietary claims. On the 11th of March, 1737, Gov. Ogle wrote that "the point is, which of the two governments is in the wrong by refusing to come into reasonable measures, to prevent disorders on the border. The proposal to Hamilton and Georges was, that the application be made to the King to fix the boundaries and new settlements be prevented. You seem willing not to oppose; but that all those who first took up their lands under this province may be allowed to acknowledge this government, only those coming into your province to inhabit it, and going over Susquehanna to seek for settlements, were either forced or decoyed by Thomas Cresap, or others, to submit to this government, ought certainly to be left to those to which they first belonged. . . . I am persuaded you did not intend to include within that exception the Germans, who

settled under this government on Susquehanna, and who, by a most extraordinary method, pretended to become Pennsylvanians." He proposed to meet Mr. Logan anywhere half way between Annapolis and Philadelphia.

In reply to this a letter was written to Governor Ogle, March 22, 1737, by James Logan under the

advice of the Council, showing the impracticability of his proposal. Those inhabitants who at first entered on their possessions under Maryland, should, till the boundaries were settled, be allowed to acknowledge that government. And all such as entered on their possessions under this government, should, in the same manner, be allowed to acknowledge it. And all the inhabitants subject to the late dispute, should be exempt from taxes. Taxes to be assessed and account kept of them, and no further settlements be made in those parts. To this letter, Gov. Ogle responded on the 29th of March, 1737: "You say you will now, in full terms, express your meaning, which is, that those inhabitants who at first entered on their possessions under the government of Maryland, should, till such time as the boundaries should be settled, or till we shall receive orders and directions from a superior authority for establishing peace, be allowed to acknowledge this government; and all such others as entered on their possessions under your government should in the same manner, be allowed to acknowledge it. In answer to which I can truly say, that I always thought this just and reasonable, that all my endeavors and proposals tended to come into this very agreement, which, if you have done, I am convinced it would effectually have prevented all the mischief that has happened since that ineffectual conference we had with Hamilton and Georges. . . . But, besides that, such an agreement as this for the public good can never be too plainly and clearly avoided; let us consider the persons you propose to be excepted, and the reason for so doing.

"The persons are those who have been the subject of the late contentions and disputes begun some time in August last, and the only reason that I can conceive for it must be that these same persons, not liking our forty per cent poll and other taxes, took

it into their heads to renounce all obedience to this government in a formal manner by a paper under their hands. If they had not made this revolt, as they themselves call it, I presume their being excepted more than others would not have been mentioned; so that this being the only reason, the best way for you to judge of the goodness of it will be to turn the tables, and suppose the same case should happen to yourselves. Suppose a number of your inhabitants, touched with a tender regard for the Church of England and the support of its ministers, should all of a sudden renounce your government in the same formal manner that these people did ours for contrary reasons, pray what would your government do in such a case? Would you think such a renunciation of any validity, or would you proceed against them according to the laws of your province? Whatever you would think reasonable for yourselves to do in that case, we only desire you to grant us the same indulgence. To do as one would be done by is a maxim so very just and reasonable that it is to be presumed that nobody can dispute it. And this is all we desire of you in the case before us."

Reference was made in the letter of President Logan to the committing of hostilities by Higginbotham and his crew, pending the negotiations and correspondence between the provinces, but to these Gov. Ogle made no response. The letters of Samuel Blunston to the Provincial Council contain a full statement of these transactions, and, therefore, must be cited in order to obtain a full understanding of the trials of the German settlers here.

Charles Higginbotham, one of the ringleaders in the ejection plot above related, having escaped, became more formidable than his predecessor, Cresap, in acts of violence. He was appointed by Gov. Ogle, a Justice of the Peace and a Captain of Militia. At the head of about twenty men he came up to the settlements of the Germans, and it appears by the letters of Samuel Blunston in December and January, 1737, "being daily strengthened by runaway servants and others of desperate circumstances, they threatened to attack some of the Dutch people seated there," and many outrages were committed and forcible ar-

Outrages Committed.

rests made, and they plainly intended to oust every person who refused to acknowledge the authority of Maryland. They broke open the Germans' doors with axes and carried persons off. On account of these outrages the wives and children of the Germans taken and several other families, went over the Susquehanna for refuge, and according to Blunston, all the settlements on the west side would be speedily deserted unless a sufficient force would be set on foot to protect them and to apprehend Higginbotham and his party. So grievous were the complaints of injury that he asked the advice of the Council on the 9th of January, 1737, whether it would be more eligible to order the removal of all those who were seated under Pennsylvania on the west side of the Susquehanna, than to use further endeavors for their defense, since it was apparent that blows, and bloodshed in all probability would ensue.

The Council, considering the distress and hardships to which the Germans were at that severe season exposed, were of opinion that it was not consistent either with the honor or safety of this province to remove those of its inhabitants who were seated within its unquestionable bounds, since such an act might be construed a cession of those parts of Maryland, who would not fail thereupon to take possession of them; and in all probability, from such an encouragement, would endeavor at further encroachments in pursuance to their late exorbitant claims. On the contrary, it became the government, in support of its authority and in the just defense of his Majesty's peaceable subjects in it, to raise and support a force sufficient to oppose those violators of the peace and of his people's rights, and to seize and secure them that they may be brought to justice, the conducting of which force ought to be in the sheriff of the county and officers. And on the 20th of January it was ordered that the sheriff of Lancaster be called upon to raise a sufficient number of men of his county to be disposed in such places on the west side of the Susquehanna, under proper officers to be by him deputed, as may prevent further disorders, and that the sheriff with his officers and assistants exert their utmost endeavors for preserving the peace, protecting the inhabitants, and use all legal means in their power for ap-

prehending Higginbotham and his associates, and all others who have been or hereafter shall be guilty of committing any acts of violence within the said county." It was repeatedly pressed in advices from Lancaster "that some gentlemen of credit and authority should be sent up into that county by whose encouragement and countenance a greater furtherance might be given to such measures as should be found necessary to be concerted for the preservation of his Majesty's peace and the protection of the inhabitants from those outrages to which they have of late been exposed." On the 25th of January, 1737, two members of the Council, Laurence and Assheton, were prevailed upon to take that trouble. It was recommended to them, "to use their best endeavors and give such orders as they should judge not conducive for carrying those measures into execution."

Report of Laurence and Assheton. Thomas Laurence and Ralph Assheton, on their return from Lancaster, on the 8th of February, reported that they met the Justices and Sheriff of that county, and that fifteen men had been gotten together to observe the motions of Higginbotham and his party, and to prevent their further attempts on the inhabitants. That he had gone toward Annapolis with his prisoners, and the others kept themselves shut up in their guard house or fortress. That their whole force consisted of about twenty-five men. The number of men to assist the Sheriff had been increased to twenty-eight, and Solomon Jennings was made deputy, and he and his men were so stationed as to be able to prevent any further violences. They said the country had conceived such a resentment that many had offered their services to march directly to their fortress and take them. (IV Col. Rec., 153.)

At a meeting of the Council on the 1st of March, 1737, a letter from Samuel Blunston set forth that Higginbotham's garrison was then about the number of thirty. That Higginbotham had offered to purchase some of the Dutch people's improvements, by order, as he gave out, of the Government of Maryland, and that he had also told some of them if they would stand neutral and not hold by either government, they should remain unmolested. That many having been

obliged to leave their houses, it was not without the utmost difficulty their families had been able to subsist themselves that winter, and if on the approaching season, they should be prevented by a continuance of such violence from putting in a spring crop, they must either perish, remove, or submit to Maryland. That provisions were extremely scarce, and the keeping of the Sheriff's assistants together on the west side of the Susquehanna very expensive. They had few or no opportunities of falling in with Higginbotham's gang, who for the most part kept within their guard house, where the Sheriff would not consent that they should be attacked. By a letter a few days before to Thomas Penn, it appeared Higginbotham's party broke into the house of Joshua Minshall in Kreutz Creek Valley early in the morning of the 12th of February, surprised him in bed, and carried him off prisoner. They were pursued by some of the Sheriff of Lancaster's people, who had no notice of this action till some hours after it had happened, but the gang had got to their guard house before they could be overtaken, and there it was not thought proper to attack them. On the 17th of March, 1737, some of the people from the garrison went to the house of Martin Shultz, between Wrightsville and York, and took by force a cask of eight gallons of rum and two of his horses and conveyed them to their place. A letter written about this time by Blunston gives a graphic picture of the unfortunate state of affairs in this portion of the province. He says: "We had given repeated orders to the Dutch to keep together and stand on their defense." He then relates the incident of six men getting a grave ready for a child. Higginbotham and his company came upon them and seized and carried them through the woods and it was said that they were to be conveyed to Annapolis. The persons taken were Michael Tanner, Conrad Strickler and Joseph Evans. He says: "This unhappy incident has so terrified the rest that they have all left their homes and are come over the river so that there was none left on that side but women and children, except Joshua Minshall and John Wright, Jr., at the site of Wrightsville they keep garrison, expecting every day and night to be attacked. This is the present state of affairs

over the river, to which, if we add that the ice is in continual danger of breaking, so as to render the river impassable for some weeks, make things look still but an indifferent prospect. Before this happened, if the Sheriff had gone over this night he had thirty or forty Dutch to a cabin, but now he has none but what he takes with him if he can go over."

Distress of the Germans.

At a meeting of the Council on the 4th of April, 1737, the President acquainted the Board that several of the Germans who had suffered outrages from the Maryland gang from the west of Susquehanna had come hither to represent their great distress. Higginbotham and those under his command had continued to carry on their violence and would neither suffer the people themselves, their children, nor those hired to plow the grounds, to raise corn for the sustenance of their families. They took away the horses employed in this necessary work and said the Governor of Maryland ordered it. They carried off several young lads from plowing, and detained them in their garrison to give security to work no more or be sent to jail. Some of the people carried to Annapolis let out on bail were told if they did not work for others they forfeited their recognizance. Notice was given to the women that three days would be allowed them to carry their goods out of their houses, otherwise they would be turned out. The number of the rioters had increased, and infested the neighborhood in small detachments. Their insolence and cruelties were so great that the inhabitants were reduced to deplorable circumstances, it being evident that notwithstanding the negotiations of peace now on foot, between the two provinces, Higginbotham and those with him were resolved to distress the poor people to such a degree as to oblige them to quit their places that others may enter upon them according to the promise and expectations given them by the Governor of Maryland. The number of those whom the sheriff of Lancaster had kept on the west side of the Susquehanna for a restraint on Higginbotham's gang had lessened and had not been of the service that was expected. The Council observed that as both governments were then treating on measures for establishing

peace, and the Governor of Maryland continuing in his several late letters, to make ample professions of his sincere inclination to that end, it could scarcely be supposed without highly reflecting on that gentleman's honor and candor, that those late violences were carried on by his authority or with his knowledge. His letter was again read, and the essential parts of it, particularly that where he seems to insist that the Germans, without any proviso or stipulation for them, should be left to his government to be taxed or dealt with as they should think proper being largely spoken to, the President was desired to prepare a draft of an answer to Mr. Ogle. This answer of Mr. Logan recapitulated the correspondence on the subject, and made the proposal that a preliminary, namely, the appointment of persons to adjust the matter be at once put in execution, and that commissioners meet on the spot and determine by the strictest and most just inquiry, who of those inhabitants entered on their possessions under the one or under the other government. It is noted the fact that he had made no answer to the complaints about Higginbotham, and that since the receipt of his last letter accounts had been received of shocking barbarities committed upon that unhappy people.

Upon considering what was represented by Blunston, the Council were of the opinion that the people ought by all means to maintain possession of their houses and plantations; that a proper number of people should be lodged in the house late of John Hendricks to defend it against any attack and the sheriff be called upon to give all legal assistance. On the 8th of April, 1737, as to those Germans who had come there to pray advice in their present distress, the Council were of the opinion that as they came first into this province to settle, they were highly to blame in going over to the other side of the Susquehanna, and there, in contempt of this government, taking up land under Maryland and acknowledging themselves subjects or tenants under it; that some of them had not only enlisted under Cresap, but had assisted him on all occasions when called on, and particularly that the party who took Mr. Buchanan, the late sheriff of Lancaster, was mostly made of their people: that when they thought of

returning to their obedience under this government, if Gov. Ogle's word is to be taken for it, who expressly charges them with it, and as for encouraging them in it, their only inducement was their hopes of living more easily under us, in being freed from the forty per cent. poll and other Maryland taxes. That instead of defending themselves against the force which had been sent to apprehend them, they had thrown that charge wholly upon this government, who had been put to great expense on that account. That if the Marylanders should proceed to turn them off their plantations, as there is now no possibility of opposing but by open war and bloodshed, their families must be sure no otherwise to give way to it than as they are forced, and if that should prove the case, as it is hoped it will not, care will be taken to order other places for their settlement, on their paying a reasonable consideration for the same, and that we must wait for a suitable redress from the wisdom and justice of our Gracious Sovereign, whose orders for putting an end to all these disturbances have been long since humbly applied for, and may now in a short time be expected. (IV Col. Rec., 195.)

On the 15th of April, 1737, a letter from Gov. Ogle retaliated as to violences, by charges of cruelty to Cresap and others: "I shall put into immediate execution everything that lies in my power to prevent the renewing of your hostilities. I shall leave wholly to yourselves, such as first settled under your government, and shall not look upon such to be Marylanders at present, as settled and held under this government."

Throughout this curious and voluminous discussion, there was, on either side, a plain determination to maintain the German element of the contention as peculiarly subject to their own control. Pennsylvania was willing to have an investigation into the settlements of each individual, believing that the exceptions were as to an original settlement under any other title.

Maryland, on the other hand, would persist on claiming the whole body of the revolted Germans as their tenants and subject to taxation as such. Consequently the reply to the letter of Gov. Ogle, of the 15th of April, proposed the appointment of a commissioner by each province to ascertain who of the settlers "first entered on their

lands under the one, and under the other government," when the commotions began, before August, 1736.

On the 29th of April, 1737, the Council considered it advisable to send to Annapolis two persons, who should, in a personal conference with the Governor, press him to an explicit and determined answer to the proposals that accompanied the concession made on the part of this province and accepted by him. Two members, Samuel Preston and John Kinsey,

were appointed for the occasion. Another letter was prepared and sent to Gov. Ogle. It was proposed that the levying of taxes be deferred and that the forces on either side be withdrawn and that commissioners be appointed. The House of Representatives was called together and a message delivered to them from the President and Council, that notwithstanding all legal means in their power, and those at a very considerable expense, had been used to put a stop to the violence on the west side of the Susquehanna, yet there was a continued series of those abuses. The House hoped that it would be known, and that they should always be ready to do what is necessary for supporting the government, while the measures taken are consistent with the peaceable principles of the people they represented.

A letter of instructions was prepared for Samuel Preston and John Kinsey, the commissioners. According to the report made by Preston on their return, they were received civilly and dined with the Governor, and had a personal conference with him. They were called before the Council and had reduced their offer to writing. After correspondence between them, articles were acceded to by both governments.

Objection was made to the appointment of commissioners. It was contended on the part of Pennsylvania, that this was necessary to determine who settled under each government, but on the part of Maryland that it might be determined by them and Preston and Kinsey, as by commissioners. The former also contended that it was necessary to examine those who were settled and others. In the personal conference touching the manner of determining who settled on the lands in dispute under each

government, Gov. Ogle told them that he thought it would be easy to distinguish them by name in the articles. He said an answer to two or three plain questions would determine it, as to whose they took the land to be at the time of first entry. To whom they had paid their taxes? He further said that the Germans entered on the land on which they are under them, but were prevailed upon by threats and persuasions of some of the magistrates of Lancaster to renounce their government. He was answered, "that matter was very differently represented to us; that one of us had an opportunity since our coming there of inquiring of one of those Germans, who declared that on their first entry on the lands in question, they looked upon them as belonging to the proprietors of Pennsylvania, but that Cresap, pretending an authority from the government unless they would suffer their plantations to be surveyed by him as belonging to Maryland. That being strangers, who had the right to avoid being dispossessed, they permitted him to make surveys, expecting a confirmation of their possessions from the government of Maryland. And we understood that they, having been disappointed in this respect by the government of Maryland, and their having afterward been fully assured the lands belonged to our proprietors, occasioned their voluntary application to our magistrates for protection from our government, and that they were not induced thereto by any threats or persuasions whatsoever." Preston and Kinsey proposed that if there was difficulty as to the appointment of commissioners they might agree upon other articles. This Gov. Ogle declined, urging that it was necessary first to distinguish the persons who settled under each government. They were called no more to confer with the Maryland Council. They dined with Benjamin Tasker, one of the Council and Lord Baltimore's agent, and on their return to their lodging, found a paper for them, and being informed the Governor was gone out of town the Council separated, and they left Annapolis. (IV Col. Rec., 210, 223.)

As in the former treaties, so in this, the Governor of Maryland insisted that the failure of the negotiations was owing to the want of power of information in the com-

missioners, and that when his just offers would be communicated to the government of Pennsylvania, it would give proper powers and instructions for perfecting the same.

CHAPTER V

THE BOUNDARY LINE

The Royal Order of George II—Digges' Choice—The Manor of Maske—The Temporary Line—The Line at Peach Bottom—Agreement of 1760—Mason and Dixon's Line.

THE ROYAL ORDER OF GEORGE II.

The controversy which had arisen between the governors of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and their subjects, was owing to a misunderstanding in reference to the boundary line. This trouble had begun about 1725. It culminated in the attempts of the Marylanders to drive the Germans from Springettsburg Manor and other parts of York County, which was claimed by the subjects of Lord Baltimore as disputed ground. The Maryland authorities had encouraged their people to occupy this territory. According to his charter, Penn's province was to be bounded on the south by the circumference of a circle whose centre was New Castle and whose radius was twelve miles in length, to be drawn from north to west till it reached "the beginning of the fortieth degree." From this point of contact, the boundary line was to extend directly westward five degrees of longitude. Lord Baltimore's charter made the northern boundary of Maryland extend west from that part of Delaware Bay which "lieth under the fortieth degree of latitude." The Baltimoreans contended that the words "lieth under" were to be taken literally, as if a huge figure 40 lay over sixty geographical miles; that their grant extended over the land between the 39th and 40th parallels. The Penns held that the words "beginning of the fortieth degree," in their charter, likewise had reference to the entire space between the 39th and 40th parallels; that the 40th degree began at the 39th, just as the first degree may be said to begin at the equator. The width of a degree, therefore, was in dispute,

on account of the unfortunate expressions in the two charters. Lord Baltimore, by virtue of his charter, also laid claim to the whole peninsula between the Chesapeake bay and the Atlantic ocean north of a line drawn across from Watkins' Point.

The dispute dragged its weary length through more than eighty years. Three English sovereigns had to do with the vexatious question. The proprietors had a few interviews in America, but parted as secret enemies, especially after they had discovered that the fortieth parallel did not pass through New Castle, as had been supposed, but much farther north. With Lord Baltimore it was territory; with William Penn it was water frontage on Chesapeake bay. The latter once offered to buy sufficient territory of Baltimore to get a port on the bay, but met with a refusal.

The controversy west of the Susquehanna had become so bitter that it threatened to cause riot and bloodshed. It was of so much importance, that it received the attention of the King of England. For the purpose of settling this dispute and preventing further collision, he took up the matter in council, and then issued, what is known in colonial history, as the Royal Order of King George II.

The boundary line between the provinces which was provided for in the agreement of 1732, was not run on account of the objections of Lord Baltimore, and the consequent suit in equity. The active and acrimonious correspondence between the governors of the two provinces went on, and overtures for fixing a boundary were made by Pennsylvania, without effect. Gov. Gordon and President Logan, by advice of the Council, proposed to have a provisional line run, but it was rejected by the Maryland authorities. They made mutual appeals to the king. The matter was referred to the Lords of Committee of Council on Plantation Affairs, and before them the proprietors and their counsel came to an agreement that the peace and tranquility of the province might be preserved until such time as the boundaries could be finally settled. This agreement was approved by the King, and His Majesty was pleased to order that the respective proprietors do cause the said agreement to be carried into execution.

of the said several limits mentioned in the last foregoing paragraph, for the which lands and the profits of the same also each proprietor shall account to the other, who may be adjudged to be the proprietor thereof, upon the final determination of the boundaries between the two provinces.

6th, That all prisoners on both sides on account of being concerned in any riots or disturbances relating to the bounds, or for any act or thing done thereat, or for any other act touching the rights of either said provinces in relation to their bounds, be forthwith released and discharged on entering into their own respective recognizance in a reasonable sum to appear and submit to trial when called upon by further order from his Majesty.

7th, That this be declared to be a provisional and temporary order to continue until the boundaries shall be finally settled, and be declared to be without prejudice to either party.

8th, That his Majesty be most humbly moved to discharge so much of the order of the 18th of August, 1737, as varies from the agreement, and that the several other petitions of complaint now depending before his Majesty in council, relating to any disturbances, may be withdrawn by the respective petitioners.

To which propositions the proprietors of each province signified their consent before the committee and declared their readiness to carry the same into execution, if your Majesty shall be pleased to approve thereof; and the committee, considering that the agreement may be a proper expedient for restoring peace and tranquillity between the said provinces, and for preventing any of the like disturbances for the future, do therefore agree humbly to lay the same before your Majesty for your royal approbation.

His Majesty this day took the said report into consideration, and in order to preserve peace and tranquillity between the said provinces, and to prevent any like disturbances for the future, is pleased, with the advice of his privy council, to approve of the said agreement entered into between the proprietors of the said respective provinces; and his Majesty is hereby pleased to order that the proprietors of the said respective provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania do cause the said agreement to be carried into execution; whereof the said proprietors, and all others whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

J. A. VERNON.

This Royal Order, as will be seen, provided that as to all vacant lands in contest between the proprietors . . . "not now possessed by, or under, either of them, on the east side of the River Susquehanna, down so far south as fifteen miles, and one quarter of a mile south of the latitude of the most southern part of the city of Philadelphia, and on the west side of the said River Susquehanna, down so far south as fourteen miles and three quarters of a mile south of the latitude of the most southern part of the city of Philadelphia, the temporary jurisdiction of the same is agreed to be exercised by the proprietors of Pennsylvania, and their Governor, Courts and officers, until the boundaries shall be finally settled." The agreement of 1732 fixed the boundary on the line of latitude fifteen

miles south of the southern part of Philadelphia, and provided that titles to lands granted by either, and which were "cleared, occupied and possessed" before the fifteenth of May, 1724, should be protected. The date of these settlements appears to have been fixed by the date of the agreement made in London between the proprietors on the 17th of May, 1724, "that no surveys should be made on either side in the disputed places till the boundaries should be fixed, for which a time was limited." The agreement of 1724, protected only occupiers of land at that time, and since it prohibited all new grants and settlements it was reasonable to expect that the agreement of 1732 would not protect grants and intrusions in violation of it. And so it was written in the agreement of 1732. So the matter was viewed by Gov. Gordon in his letter to Gov. Ogle, June 15, 1732, "we have always understood here and so did your immediate predecessor, his Lordship's brother, on our treating on that subject, that the same convention should subsist till the matter was further accommodated, all which, notwithstanding the numerous settlements made by those who forced themselves upon us from Ireland and Germany, has been so punctually observed by our office, that there has not been one survey made, as is affirmed to me, by order of that office, within the limits which it is conceived Maryland either could or would claim." This view was ratified by the royal order. In pursuance of this order of his Majesty in council "provisional and temporary limits" were run between the provinces.

DIGGES' CHOICE.

On January 14, 1727, John Digges, an Irish nobleman of Prince George's County, Maryland, obtained from Charles Calvert, the fourth Lord Baltimore, a grant for 10,000 acres of land upon part of which the Borough of Hanover is situated. When Lord Baltimore gave this grant, the land was thought to be in his own province. This original title to the land was given twelve years before the temporary line was run between Maryland and Pennsylvania, and nine years before the heirs of William Penn had purchased from the Indians the rights to lands west of the Susquehanna

ancestor, Andrew Schriver, one of the earliest settlers between Hanover and Littlestown, was a native of Alstenborn in the Electorate Palatine, Germany, and immigrated with his family to this country in the year 1721, landing at Philadelphia, after which they moved to the neighborhood of Goshenhoppen, near the Trappe on the Schuylkill, where they made their home for some years.

Before leaving Germany, he obtained a certificate of character, such as was given to most of the early immigrants, belonging to the better class of people. The certificate reads as follows: "That the bearer of (or person showing) this, Andrew Schriver, citizen and inhabitant of this place, and his wife, Ann Margaretha, whom he has with him, profess themselves to be conformable to the pure word of God of the Reformed Church, and until now assiduously observed the outward duties of Christianity, in attending our public worship, receiving the holy sacrament, and otherwise, as far as is known, have been irreproachable in their conduct, I attest. And whereas, the said man and wife, with their children, after having borne many adversities, are about to turn their backs on their country, and to go (God knows where) into a strange country. I would therefore recommend them to a willing reception, by the preachers and elders of said Reformed Church, whereas they may show these presents.

Alstenborn, Oberants Lautern in the Electorate Palatine.

(Seal) JOHN MUELLER.

May 13th, 1721."

In the spring of 1733, being then 21 years of age, Andrew Schriver married Ann Maria Keiser, and the following spring moved to the Conewago settlement, taking up lands on "Digges' Choice," four miles west of the site of Hanover, near Christ Church.

In moving to Conewago, Andrew Schriver's step-brother, David Yung (Young), came with him and helped him clear three acres of land which they planted in corn, and Young then returned home. During this clearing (about three weeks) they lived under Young's wagon cover, after which Andrew Schriver peeled elm bark, and made a temporary hut, and by fall built a cabin. The wagon that brought him to

this place, passed through what is called Will's Bottom.

There was no opportunity of obtaining flour nearer than a grist mill close to Lancaster. One hundred acres where he lived, later known as the Baschore Mill property, were the first he bought and they were paid for with one hundred pairs of negroes' shoes, that being the price agreed upon with John Digges, the owner, of whom he soon after bought more land, which was paid for in money. At the time of his settlement in Conewago, the nearest neighbors Andrew Schriver had were the family of Adam Forney, living where the town of Hanover now stands. For a long time the public road from Wright's Ferry to the south came by Andrew Schriver's house, and when he settled here there were a few Indians in the vicinity. They were friendly and smoked the pipe of peace with the white settlers. His brother, Ludwig Schriver, David Young, Middlekaufs, the Wills and others followed in a few years and settled near him.

Many of the citizens of this region who now enjoy the comforts of peaceful homes, can trace their ancestry in the names of these pioneers.

Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, who was born at Frederick, Md., in 1839, is a lineal descendant of Andrew Schriver. With the rank of Commodore he was placed in command of the Flying Squadron on duty in Cuban waters during the war with Spain, and was in immediate command at the destruction of Cervera's Spanish fleet off Santiago, July 3, 1898. He won fame and distinction as a naval officer in this great battle and soon after was raised to the rank of admiral.

An interesting document now in the possession of the York County Historical Society, is a land warrant granted to George Evanaar and signed by Thomas Penn, October 5, 1738, one year before the temporary line was run between Maryland and Pennsylvania. This document reads as follows:

Whereas George Evanaar, of the County of Lancaster, hath requested that we would grant him to take up one hundred acres of land situated at Conewago, adjoining Adam Forney and Nicholas Forney, in the said County of Lancaster, for which he agrees to pay to our use the sum of fifteen pounds, ten shillings current money of this province for the said one hundred

acres, and the yearly quit rent of one half penny sterling for every acre thereof. This is therefore to authorize and require you to survey or cause to be surveyed unto the said George Evanaar at the place aforesaid, according to the methods of townships appointed, the said quantity of one hundred acres, if not already surveyed or appropriated, and make return thereof into the secretary's office, in order for further confirmation; for which this shall be your sufficient warrant; which survey in case the said George Evanaar fulfil the above agreement within six months from the date hereof shall be valid, otherwise void. Given under my hand and seal of the land office, by virtue of certain powers from the said proprietaries, at Philadelphia, this fifth day of October, Anno Domino, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty-eight.

THOMAS PENN

To Benjamin Eastburn, Surveyor-General.

A Maryland Patent.

Says Judge Gibson, in the History of York County, published in 1886: On the 18th of April, 1732, there was surveyed in virtue of the said warrant by Philip Jones, Deputy Surveyor, under Charles Calvert, Esq., Surveyor General of the western shore of the Province of Maryland, a parcel of land said to lie in Prince George's County, called Digges' Choice, in the backwoods, the quantity of 6,822 acres, and the same was returned into the land office, by sundry courses, from one place of beginning, viz.: At three bounded hickories, and one bounded white oak, and one bounded wild cherry tree, standing at the mouth of a branch, which is commonly known by the name of Gresses' branch, where it intersects with Conewago, and running thence north. The remaining courses and distances are not given. Jones' certificate and return were accepted and recorded, and thereupon a patent issued to John Digges, bearing date the 11th day of October, 1735, at the annual rent of 13 pounds, 12s, 11d, sterling, payable at Lady Day and Michaelmas.

The southern boundary of the tract fell four miles to the northward of the temporary line as run and returned in 1739, agreeably to the royal order. Digges remained in quiet and undisturbed possession thereof. But numbers of foreigners coming into these parts, and lands thereby rising in value, he, by petition, on the 15th of July, 1745, applied to the office at Annapolis, under color of some error in the survey, for a warrant to correct those errors, and take up the contiguous vacancy, and he obtained a warrant requiring the surveyor of Prince George's County to add any vacant land he

could find contiguous to the patented tract. In pursuance of this warrant, there was surveyed on the 1st day of August, 1745, a parcel of vacant land contiguous to the patented tract, containing 3,679 acres, for which he paid a new consideration, and on the 18th of October, 1745, a patent issued for the same.

It appears, however, that John Digges had applied for a warrant to the land office of Pennsylvania. On the 18th day of July, 1743, Secretary Peters wrote to Thomas Cookson, Surveyor for Lancaster County, in which county this land was then situated, that Digges had an irregular piece of land at Conewago, by a Maryland survey, and had applied for such a quantity, all around it, as might bring it within straight lines, but upon such terms as the secretary was not willing to grant a warrant. However, Cookson might, at Digges' request, survey for the use of the proprietaries so much as he required, the price to be left to them. On the 20th of April, 1744, Digges wrote to the secretary from Little Conewago, that he had waited at that place to have his lands run round that the vacancy might be reserved for the proprietor's use. Cookson proposed it now in a different manner, but assured him he should have the preference of any vacancy adjoining, with a request not to grant to any other person until he marked and made known his lines. The further correspondence, in relation to this matter, shows that the Germans settled about Conewago Creek, on the lands claimed by Digges, had contracted with him for the purchase of their plantations and received bonds for the consideration money. They had ascertained by computation, that the extent of his claim was more than his patent contained, and they requested him to have his lines marked, which he refused to do. They procured an attested copy of the courses of his tract from the land office at Annapolis, and, though opposed by him, a surveyor ran the lines sufficiently to show that several plantations he had sold were without the bounds of his Maryland patent.

John Digges' application to Pennsylvania Survey. 1743, which seems not to have succeeded. He then, in 1745, obtained a warrant of survey from the Maryland office and took in by it

the plantations left out in the original survey, including several tracts for which warrants had been granted by the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, some of which had been patented. Digges, however, contended that he had only marked the true courses of the land that had been granted to him, and he proposed the sale of the lands included in his resurvey. The people complained, and wanted a Pennsylvania surveyor to ascertain and mark the lines. Cookson wrote that it would pay the proprietors to have this done. There was no doubt about the resurvey taking in lands not included in his first survey, but Digges contended that his original warrant was for 10,000 acres of land and he had located it, and that the mistakes of the surveyor, in not including all his settlements, and giving him his full quantity, should not deprive him of his original right of claim and possession by virtue of his Maryland warrant.

The facts were these (as appeared afterward in a judicial determination of the question in the case of the lessee of Thomas Lilly against George Kitzmiller, before Justices Shippen and Yeates, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, tried at York in May, 1791): The instructions of Lord Baltimore to Charles Carroll, his agent, dated September 12, 1712, showed the mode of assigning warrants, wherein he directed that in each survey the boundary alone should be marked, and the courses and distances specified in the return of the survey, as the fairest mode and the best calculated to prevent civil suits. It appears that Edward Stevenson, Deputy Surveyor of Maryland, did not return the survey actually made by him on the ground. The 10,000 acres were really contained within the lines of the lands run by Stevenson, including the lands in question, and upon making his plate and finding the figure to be very irregular, he got displeased and declared he would not cast up the contents, or return it in that form, and then he reduced a number of lines into one, struck off five or six angles in different places, and made a new plate of the whole tract, differing from the courses and distances run on the land. Of 270 courses contained in the field notes, which were for several years in his possession, he left out about 150 of them, and these notes were afterward de-

livered to John Digges, the patentee. The irregularity of the tract, it will be remembered, is mentioned in the Pennsylvania application and Digges' claims were not without foundation, and all his land would have been secured to him under the Pennsylvania system of making proprietary surveys. That is, trees were marked, and where there were no trees or natural boundaries, artificial marks were set up to distinguish the survey. "The Maryland surveys," as the court said, "were merely ideal, precisely fixed on paper alone. No trees were marked except the beginning boundary."

Lord Baltimore's instructions of 1712 showed his intentions, and that he was influenced only by the courses and distances returned. The survey was ambulatory, not confined to a certain spot of land, but was governed by the variation of the compass and was continually shifting. The courses and distances returned formed the survey, and determined on an exact measurement, the particular lands granted as often as they were run. The courses and distances were alone binding on the proprietor and consequently on the patentee. Any circumstances shown could not establish a title to lands without the limits of the original survey as returned. Settlers could have bought lands from Digges even within the resurvey and acquired title by possession and improvements, but all this had now been judicially determined. Unfortunately for Digges, his resurvey had been made after the Royal Order, and was ineffectual as against the Pennsylvania settlers. There were other facts that gave color to his claim at the time.

Disputed Titles. John Leman, Sr., first settled on the lands in controversy under John Digges. He declared to Digges, in 1752, that he had settled on the same under a Pennsylvania right. But in the year 1736 he had agreed with Digges for 100 acres of land and had received orders from him to his agent to survey the same. John Leman, Sr., continued there for some time, and had a son born on the land, and afterward sold his improvements to Martin Kitzmiller, who, in 1738, came to live on the land. In 1733 Robert Owings was directed by John Digges to lay out and dispose of sundry parcels of land, which he did. The lines

run did not extend beyond the limits of the first survey, and the lands laid out for John Leman and others were really in the original survey of Digges' Choice, except a few corners, and Edward Stevenson actually omitted part of the lines run by him. Thomas Prather executed the warrant of resurvey, and the orders from Digges were to run the old lines as nearly as possible, and to survey the 10,000 acres which were actually included in the lines run by Stevenson. In fact, then, the land had been located under the warrant by a proper survey, and, therefore, John Digges addressed to the governor of Maryland a remonstrance on complaint of disturbances made by him on the border, contending that the surveyor omitted lines actually run by him and settlements made by him within his tract. In this remonstrance he complained that Nicholas Forney and Martin Ullery had trespassed on part of his land and destroyed the growing timber, for which he had sued them. These men, at Digges' suit, were arrested by the sheriff of Baltimore County, and were rescued by Adam Forney, father of Nicholas.

It appears by a letter of Adam Forney's on the 25th of April, 1746, that the sheriff took his two prisoners to the house of Adam Forney, who asked him by what authority he arrested these men, and offered to be bound for their appearance at court if they owed any money. The reply was that they should give their bond to Digges for the land or depart from it. Adam said that the men had taken up the land five years before from the proprietaries at Philadelphia and it had been surveyed for them. He ordered the two men to return to their habitation. The sheriff drew his sword and Forney's party drew theirs, whereupon the sheriff and Digges fled. (Pennsylvania Archives, Series 1, Vol. 2, p. 686.) Consequently in the month of February, 1747, Adam Forney was arrested at his house by an under sheriff, and posse, from Maryland, armed with clubs, and was carried off to the Baltimore jail, for resisting officers of the law. This raised a question of jurisdiction. Secretary Peters wrote to Thomas Cookson to go to Adam Forney, with papers directed to Mr. Calder, who was to defend him "at the Supreme Court in a writ served on him manifestly

within this province, and if the affair may greatly affect the province, the whole will turn on this single question, whether the place where Adam Forney was arrested be or be not within our province. He then says that Forney must take along with him two witnesses, at least, to Annapolis, who could swear that the place where he was arrested was within our province, and at some distance from Digges' Choice. The expenses were to be paid by the government, which also undertook to pay the lawyers. He further wrote that the attorney-general could not go to Annapolis, but he had given all necessary directions to Mr. Calder. The letter to Calder stated that as John Digges had thought proper to execute a writ of the Supreme Court of Maryland against Adam Forney, within the jurisdiction of this province, Richard Peters desired to retain Calder for Adam Forney, and would send by the first good hand two pistols. Mr. Tilghman was also to be retained. These lawyers were to defend Adam Forney in such a manner so that there might be an appeal to the King in council. It turned out, however, by the witnesses who were to be secured for Forney, and who were reported to be intelligent men who spoke English well, that the spot which Adam Forney and his son occupied was actually within Digges' old survey and patented land. The engagement of Calder, therefore, on behalf of the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, was rescinded, and Forney, after a rebuke, was left to defend his own case.

Another incident in this case may be noticed. At a meeting of the Provincial Council, held at Philadelphia, on the 17th of March, 1748, it was reported by an express from Thomas Cookson that Adam Forney was shot dead by a drunken Indian, as he stood at his own door. The Indian was seized and taken before Justice George Swope, at York, and there detained until the governor should give orders as to what should be done with him. The trouble arose from the fact occurring within the lines of Digges' patent, and the attorney-general had to be consulted on the question of jurisdiction. In the meantime the report was contradicted. Forney had been shot but recovered, so nothing further was done.

In 1749 a petition was presented to Governor Hamilton, signed by Henry Sell and

thirteen others, praying for relief. They were inhabitants of the Conewago Settlement and Digges had threatened to sue them, unless they would pay him 100 pounds, Maryland currency. He had mortgaged his land to Charles Carroll and Squire Dulaney, and they represented themselves in danger of being carried to Maryland, and there confined and be obliged to quit their plantations. (Pennsylvania Archives, 1st series, Vol. 2, page 28.)

Shooting of Dudley Digges.

These troubles continued to disturb the settlers on Digges' Choice and claim the attention of the Governor and Council, without any result, until the killing of Dudley Digges, which occurred on the 26th of February, 1752. In consequence of this disaster John Digges presented a petition to Benjamin Tasker, President of Maryland, representing that his son had been murdered within the limits of that province by Martin Kitzmiller, his son Jacob and others of his family, and that the 27th day of April had been appointed for the trial at York. This was communicated to Governor Hamilton, of Pennsylvania, who answered that he had "carefully examined into the unhappy affair and had found that Jacob Kitzmiller had killed the deceased, Dudley Digges, to the northward of the Temporary Line," and "that he is now imprisoned at York to receive his trial for an offense committed in Pennsylvania. There was a mistake as to the time of the trial, and on the claim of jurisdiction. It was requested that the trial should be delayed a reasonable time." The reply of President Tasker contains an elaborate argument in behalf of the Maryland claim to jurisdiction, and enclosed affidavits as to the facts already mentioned about the settlement of John Leman and the surveyor, Robert Owings. The Council on the 27th of September, 1752, after hearing, debating and considering the premises, were of the opinion that the possession of Digges or his tenants, at the time of the Royal Order, of the land where the crime was committed, was not held by any warrant or patent, and notice was given President Tasker that the court for the trial of the case would be held at York, on the 30th day of October, where persons authorized by the Maryland government may lay before the Grand and Petit

juries all legal proof of jurisdiction. On the 30th day of October, 1752, the attorney-general of Maryland, H. Darnall, appeared and made a petition to the Judges of Oyer and Terminer and Jail Delivery, then sitting at York, stating that by the authority of the President of Maryland in council, he attended the court and was expressly charged to insist that the trial of Jacob Kitzmiller be held in Maryland, where the act was committed and not in Pennsylvania. With this argument—that the aforesaid Dudley Digges was killed at a place surveyed under a Maryland warrant before the date of the said Royal Order of 1738, and possessed under a Maryland right, and that no atonement or other pretext of Martin Kitzmiller, or any other person or persons after the date of said order, will prevent or take away the right of the said Proprietor of Maryland, or can in the least hinder the force, effect and operation of his Majesty's most gracious intentions. (Penna. Archives, Series I, Vol. 2, p. 93.)

Gov. Hamilton had been furnished by President Tasker with exemplified copies of the warrants, surveys and patents which had been granted to John Digges, and it appeared that the place where Jacob Kitzmiller killed Dudley Digges was in a tract of vacant land that lay to the northward of the Temporary Line and which had been granted to Digges in the year 1745, in express violation of the Royal Order. These exemplified copies were by order of the governor produced at the court of Oyer and Terminer, held by the Supreme judges, at York, at the trial of Jacob Kitzmiller and his father, who were thereupon acquitted. It appeared from the evidence that the killing of Dudley Digges was an accident. At least the doubt as to willful homicide was sufficient to acquit. It was occasioned by an attempt to arrest Martin Kitzmiller at the suit of John Digges in a Maryland affair. This was resisted and in struggle for a gun, held by Jacob Kitzmiller, it was discharged and fatally wounded Dudley Digges. (Penna. Archives, 1st Series, Vol. 2, pages 76-83.) By the admitted construction of the Royal Order the territory within the limits of Digges' patent, although four miles north of the Temporary Line, was under the jurisdiction of Maryland. Hence, in this case, the act committed being in ter-

ritory outside of his patent was under the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania.

Results of the Homicide.

The shooting of Dudley Digges in 1752 was one of the lamentable incidents of the settlement of this region, and it served not only to excite animosity among the settlers under Penn and Lord Baltimore, but also between the two governments which then represented those two interests. (Those who desire to learn the precise use which was made of it, can find much on the subject in Vol. 2 of the Pennsylvania Archives, and Vol. 5 of the Colonial Records.) The Digges were from Prince George's County, Maryland; the Kitzmiller were Germans, and were naturalized citizens of the Province of Pennsylvania. Jacob Kitzmiller, the emigrant, arrived in this province not later than the spring of 1736. Martin Kitzmiller built a log mill on the Little Conewago in 1739. It soon became one of the best known mills west of the Susquehanna, as it was on the line of the old provincial road from Philadelphia through Lancaster and York to Virginia. He enlarged it with a brick addition in 1755. Between these two dates occurred the tragic event which so seriously disturbed the relations of the two provinces. Existing documents show that Kitzmiller got a warrant for this land from the Penns in 1747 and a patent from them in 1750; and that with the exception of one year, it remained in the occupancy of the family for 106 years, or down to 1844. There was no doubt of the fact of the killing. There was the usual difference about the circumstances. Maryland authorities denounced it as 'cruel murder,' as a 'wicked act,' as due to 'old Kitzmiller's artifices' to get possession of land known at the time to be taken up and held under Maryland, and to his 'practices,' which gave Digges an excuse for using force, and they resolutely demanded possession of the bodies of the prisoners that they might be tried in Maryland. The Pennsylvania authorities refused to consider the act 'cruel murder' in advance of a 'legal trial,' held that the act was committed to the northward of the Temporary Line and within the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania; and said that if done within the limits of Digges' right to lands, that fact being capable of proof by actual

survey, the Court at York would consider all "legal proof" to show that the jurisdiction belongs to the Lord Proprietor of Maryland," and would either hold or surrender them, according to such proof. This court was so held, in the fall of 1752, in a private house in York. The attorney-general of the respective provinces attended—Tench Francis for Pennsylvania, Henry Darnall for Maryland. The Chief Justice of the Province of Pennsylvania presided, the two associates assisted. The secretary of the province, Richard Peters, also attended and was a witness. Immediately on his return to Philadelphia, Mr. Peters wrote to the Penns in England a full account of this noted trial.

Digges' Descendants.

John Digges was a lineal descendant of Sir Dudley Digges, who lost his life in the service of King Charles I. of England. Edward Digges, son of Sir Dudley, was one of the early governors in the Province of Maryland. William, the son of Edward, settled in Maryland. Ignatius Digges, one of the sons of William, was the father of John Digges, who obtained the Maryland grant for 10,000 acres, afterward decided to be in Pennsylvania. When he obtained the grant he paid 184 pounds and 19 shillings as pre-emption money, a yearly rental of 13 pounds, 12 shillings, 11 pence, in silver or gold. Ignatius Digges was a brother-in-law of Charles Carroll, of Maryland. Charles Carroll was an uncle of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, signer of the Declaration. The latter was therefore a cousin of John Digges.

John Digges soon after he obtained his grant, settled upon his land and built a house along the present line of the Hanover and Littlestown turnpike, known at present as the Stoner farm, where the Conewago Creek crosses the turnpike. Soon after his son Dudley was killed in 1752, John Digges seems to have returned to Maryland, where he died intestate about 1760. He left to survive him, three sons, Edward, William and Henry. Edward, his oldest son, was his heir-at-law. When Edward died in 1769, in accordance with the wishes of his father, he bequeathed to his two brothers each one-third of all his property in Maryland and Pennsylvania. The other third of his estate descended to his son, John

Digges, his daughter Elizabeth, who married Wilfred Neale, and Eleanor, who died unmarried. (Edward Digges' will is recorded in St. Mary's County, Maryland.)

In 1775 William Digges, Henry Digges, brothers of Edward deceased, and Wilfred Neale and Elizabeth, his wife, and Eleanor Digges, transferred by a deed in trust to Henry Neale "with divers other tracts of land in Maryland, all that tract of land called Digges' Choice, situated in York County, Pa." On April 15, 1776, Henry Neale sold the entire right of the heirs of John Digges, the elder, to Jesse Wharton, his heirs and assigns forever. (This transaction is recorded in Book D. W., folio 521, St. Mary's County, Md.) October 25, 1778, Jesse Wharton sold to Thomas Lilly all rights and titles of the heirs of John Digges in the tract known as Digges' Choice.

THE MANOR OF MASKE.

Between 1736 and 1740 settlements were made on a large tract of land in the western portion of the county of York, laid out for the proprietaries' use, and named the Manor of Maske. When the provincial surveyors arrived for the purpose of running its lines, the settlers upon it, not understanding, or not approving the purpose, drove them off by force. Some of the settlers had taken out regular warrants, others had licenses, and some were there probably without either. As a result, the lines were not run until January, 1766, and the return of them was made on the 7th of April, 1768, to the land office.

The manor as then surveyed was nearly a perfect oblong. The southern boundary line was 1,887 perches; the northern 1,900 perches; the western line, 3,842 perches; the eastern, 3,954. The manor was nearly six miles wide, and about twelve miles long. The southern boundary was Mason and Dixon's line, and the northern was about midway between Mummasburg and Arendtsville, skirting a point marked on the county as Texas, on the road from Gettysburg to Middletown. It did not quite reach the Conewago Creek. The manor included the sites of Gettysburg and Mummasburg, the hamlet of Seven Stars, and probably McKnightstown, all of the township of Cumberland, except a small strip of

half a mile along the Maryland line, nearly the whole of Freedom, about one-third of Highland, the southeast corner of Franklin, the southern section of Butler, the western fringe of Straban, and a smaller fringe on the west side of Mount Joy. Gettysburg is situated north of the centre, and on the eastern edge of the manor, and is thus about five and a half miles from the northern, and seven and a half from the southern boundary. The manor was separated by a narrow strip on the west from Carroll's Tract, or "Carroll's Delight," as it was originally called, and which was surveyed under Maryland authority on the third of April, 1732. It was patented August 8, 1735, to Charles, Mary and Eleanor Carroll, whose agents made sales of warrants for many years, supposing that the land lay within the grant of Lord Baltimore, and in the County of Frederick. As originally surveyed Carroll's Delight contained 5,000 acres.

A special act of Assembly was passed on the 23d of March, 1797, relating to the Manor of Maske. It recited that "certain citizens had settled themselves and made improvements on the lands comprehended within its limits previously to the warrant issued for the survey of the same, and without notice that any such measure was in contemplation," and as doubts had arisen whether the said survey was regular, "and the said settlers and inhabitants in whose favor the said exceptions might have been urged, waived the same, and had agreed or are in treaty with, and ready to conclude a purchase for John Penn and Richard Penn, Esqs. Therefore, to remove any uneasiness in the minds of the said inhabitants that the committee may claim the land to encourage agriculture and improvement, by sending titles free from dispute and remove any prejudice against the rights derived from the late proprietaries, the lands marked by the survey of the manor in the month of January, 1766, shall be free and clear of any claim of the Commonwealth." In 1800 all this territory was included in the new County of Adams.

The Manor of the Maske was originally settled by an intelligent class of English speaking people who came to this region direct from the north of Ireland. The names of these early settlers can be found

in the article on the "Scotch Irish" in this volume.

THE TEMPORARY LINE.

The surveys of Keith's Newberry Tract of 1,400 acres and of the original Springettsbury Manor of 70,000 acres in 1722 were made by authority of the Province of Pennsylvania before the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland had been decided upon. In 1727 John Digges obtained a patent to survey a tract of 10,000 acres around the site of Hanover. He gave bonds of agreement to early settlers until he was empowered to grant deeds to lands upon his tract known as "Digges' Choice." The settlement on this Maryland grant and the encroachment of Marylanders on lands in the southeastern section of the county gave rise to contentions.

December 5, 1738, Governor Thomas, of Pennsylvania, reported to the council of his province that he had received a letter from Governor Ogle, of Maryland, on the 26th of November, informing him that he had appointed Col. Levin Gale and Samuel Chamberlain to run the line agreed upon, and confirmed by His Majesty's order, as provisional and temporary limits between the two provinces, and that he had appointed Lawrence Growden, Esq., and Richard Peters, as commissioners, and Benjamin Eastburn, as surveyor, on the part of Pennsylvania, to join them in running the said line.

From the report it appears that the Commissioners met on the 5th of December, attended by the Mayor, several Aldermen and some of the principal citizens of Philadelphia, when the southern part of the city was ascertained, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners on both sides, by the declaration of the Mayor and Aldermen, by the original draft of the city, by the situation of the dock, and other natural marks, and by the testimonies of several aged inhabitants, all concurring that a certain post, then showed the Commissioners, stood in the most southern part of the city.

It was agreed to settle the variation of the compass by fixing a meridian line by an observation to be made when the pole star above the pole and the first star in the tail of the Great Bear under the pole should

be in the same vertical circle, or in a perpendicular line, or above the other, and a meridian line was actually used according to that rule and bearing upon a theodolite in the possession of Benjamin Eastburn, the variation was found to be 2 degrees 25 minutes. They commenced running the line with a westerly variation of 5 degrees 25 minutes and the line was run to a fence belonging to Israel Pemberton, about 15 miles from the place of beginning.

They met again on the 12th of April, and the surveyors and chain carriers were qualified by oath or affirmation. They tested instruments at the post where they had begun before, and found the theodolite of Eastburn to have the same direction and its variation unchanged, and on the next day, the 13th of April, met at Israel Pemberton's fence, and all parties being satisfied, by the marks that were left on that fence and on the trees near it, that that was the place where they left off on the 11th of December, the surveyors proceeded on the line. On the 22d of April, at a distance of thirty-one miles due west from the place of beginning, it was agreed that the line was now run enough to the west for avoiding the large waters of Brandywine and Christiana Creeks, and that the surveyors should begin to set off the south line of fifteen miles and a quarter. Then a dispute arose concerning the manner of measuring the fifteen miles and a quarter. The Commissioners of Maryland insisted that the line should be run on the surface of the earth, without any allowance for the unevenness thereof, and the Commissioners for Pennsylvania insisting that the said line should be an horizontal line, that is to say, that the altitude of the hills should be taken and a full and just allowance made for them. Both parties refused to run the line in any other manner than what they had proposed. The Commissioners of Maryland declared their resolution to proceed *ex parte*. On the next day being of the opinion that a separation of the Commissioners and the running of two different lines would be attended with all the evil consequences for the prevention whereof his Majesty granted his order, it was at last agreed that the line should be run on the surface, and that an allowance of twenty-five perches should be made for the altitude of the hills.

Reach the Susquehanna.

On the 4th of May, 1739, the surveyors proceeded on the west line to a field in the possession of Robert Patterson, at the distance of about a mile and a half from the River Susquehanna, and on information that there was no place on the western side of that river, but what would give great difficulty to the surveyors in measuring the half mile north, it was judged proper to set it off, and measure it at this place, that there might be no delay to the work on that account, and accordingly the surveyors set off and measured 160 perches due north, and then returned a due west line and proceeded thereon to a distance of about a quarter of a mile from the river. On the next day, the surveyors proceeded on the west line and ran the same to the western bank of the Susquehanna, to a hickory tree which was ordered to be marked with four notches on each side, and it was agreed that the west line down so far south as fourteen miles and three-quarters of a mile south of the latitude of the most southern part of the city of Philadelphia, should begin at that hickory tree. On the 6th of May, Levin Gale informed the Commissioners that he had, since he came to Philadelphia, on this line, received an account of the death of a son, and that by a special messenger, he had just now received a further account that one of his daughters was dangerously ill, and his wife and family in very great distress on that occasion, and proposed an adjournment to a further day, for that he was rendered incapable to give such attention to the proceedings on the temporary line as his duties required, and therefore declared he would proceed thereon no further, and Chamberlain declared that he apprehended he had no authority to proceed otherwise than in conjunction with Gale, and likewise declined going further with the line. Whereupon the Commissioners of Pennsylvania said that, as Colonel Gale had on Friday, the 27th of April, received the account of his son's death, and as they were then apprehensive it would affect him so much as to render him incapable of proceeding on the line, and might occasion separation of the Commissioners, they had at that time written an account of it to their Governor, requesting his further orders in

case it should prove as they feared, and had received an answer from his honor, that he had sent them a new commission (in case of a separation of the Commissioners) to proceed ex parte to finish the temporary line, for that the peace of the government depended thereon. They, the Commissioners, therefore declared that they could not adjourn, but as they judged it absolutely necessary for the peace of both governments, that the line should be forthwith completed without any delay, and as they had a commission for that purpose, they would proceed ex parte and continue the west line, so run as aforesaid to the marked hickory tree, on the western bank of the Susquehanna, and extend it from that tree as far as the peace of the government shall make it necessary.

The minutes of the proceedings of the Commission of both provinces while in conjunction, show that on the day before the separation of Gale and Chamberlain it was unanimously agreed that the west line down so far south as fourteen miles and three-quarters of a mile south of the latitude of the most southern part of the city of Philadelphia, as mentioned in the King's order in council to be the temporary limits between the two provinces on the other side of the Susquehanna should begin at a certain hickory tree on the western side of the said river, marked for that purpose by order of the said Commissioners, with four notches on each side.

The
Survey
Completed.

The Pennsylvania Commissioners and the surveyors, making that hickory tree the place of beginning, did, on Tuesday, the 8th day of May, run a due west line toward the River Potomac, with the very same instrument and variation of 5 degrees 25 minutes with which the line on the east side of the Susquehanna, in conjunction with the Maryland Commissioners, was run, and causing trees that fell in or near the line to be marked and blazed in the very same manner as was observed in that line. The surveyors proceeded day by day, and extended the line to the top of the most western hill of a range called the Kittochtinny Hills, distant from the place of beginning about eighty-eight statute miles. And as this hill was one of the boundaries of the lands pur-

chased by the honorable proprietaries from the Indians in 1730, and no persons were permitted to settle beyond that range of hills, they judged the line to be run far enough to settle the jurisdiction of the two provinces, and to answer all the purposes of their commission, and therefore ordered the surveyors to end there, and several trees to be marked with the initial letters of the names of the honorable proprietaries, as is usual at the close of boundary lines.

The Commissioners wrote, the 6th of May, 1730, to Governor Thomas, that the Maryland Commissioners, joining with them, ascertained the lines to all intents and purposes, and made it impossible for Lord Baltimore ever to controvert it so far as it is run, or to propose any other method of running the remaining part than that which is taken by them. They gained 110 perches at the end of the west line, so that the line at the distance of fourteen miles and three-quarters from Philadelphia, on the other side of the Susquehanna, was but fifty perches more north than the end of the Jersey line. Colonel Gale, as Chief Justice, had given them a warrant directed to the sheriff and constables of Baltimore County and Prince George's County, to take up any persons that should offer to disturb them, and had promised to send the Governor's special protection to a place at the distance of thirty miles off by a special messenger. (I Archives, 556-575.)

THE LINE AT PEACH BOTTOM.

The point or corner on the west bank of the Susquehanna, to which the surveyors ran on the 5th of May, 1730, described as a hickory tree, and marked with four notches on each side, and from which it was unanimously agreed that the west line down so far south as fourteen miles and three-quarters of a mile south of the latitude of the most southerly part of the city of Philadelphia should begin, is now in the State of Maryland, the temporary line at that point having been fixed seventy-two perches more southerly than the present boundary line. This is ascertained from several deeds and surveys (furnished by the late Levi Cooper, of Peach Bottom Township), from which it appears that a tract of land, called the Paw Paw Bottom, extending along the Susquehanna River—449

perches—was surveyed on the 25th of December, 1753, by Alexander McCandless, and for which a patent was granted to him on the 31st of May, 1760, recorded in Philadelphia. This tract of land, after the death of McCandless, was conveyed by his executor, James McCandless, to Thomas Cooper and John Boyd, by deed of the 7th of February, 1767, containing 111 acres of land situated in Peach Bottom Township. According to the patent, the tract began at a marked hickory in the Temporary Line on the Susquehanna River, and running from thence by the said line, north eighty-five degrees west, thirty-one perches to a marked hickory corner of land, patented under Maryland, called Cooper's Addition, thence by several courses and distances north to a marked black oak, a corner of land patented under Maryland, called Elisha's Lot, thence by several courses and distances north to a marked walnut tree, and by a tract of land patented under Maryland to John Cooper, called the Deserts of Arabia; thence to two poplars on the Susquehanna River, and down the river by the several courses thereof 400 perches to the place of beginning—the hickory tree on the temporary line.

Adjoining this land of McCandless, there was surveyed to Robert Gordon, on the 22d of July, 1771, a tract of land of which Walter Robinson was entitled to part. The draft of this land thus describes the lines: Beginning at a point corner of land of Alexander McCandless along the Province Line, north eighty-eight degrees, west 133 perches, and on the south along the Temporary Line, north eighty-six degrees, west ninety-three perches, and between the Province and Temporary Lines south ten and a half degrees, east seventy-two perches adjoining the property of Alexander McCandless. By the survey of George Stevenson, made the 20th of December, 1753, from the Temporary Line, which is fixed by the hickory tree corner, there is a course north twenty degrees, east fifty-eight perches to the supposed Maryland Line. And in a draft made by Thomas G. Cross, on the 3d and 4th days of April, 1874, of the land patented to McCandless, the course and distance from the Temporary Line to Mason and Dixon's Line are north twenty-one degrees, east

fifty-eight perches. The discrepancy here may be owing to the uncertainty of the position of the temporary line. The older draft is to be preferred because the hickory for the beginning of the Temporary Line was then a fixed point, and since then the Pennsylvania Canal has been constructed along the river, erasing that corner.

The Temporary Line, from the course of it, as compared with the fixed boundary line, would cross the latter before it went beyond the limits of York County. The report of the Commissioners as above given, says, "that they gained 110 perches, so that the line on the west side of the Susquehanna was but fifty rods more north than the end of the Jersey line."

The Maryland surveys were very early made and lands patented. The Deserts of Arabia and Elisha's Lot were situated respectively one and two miles above the true boundary line.

From the fancy of the early settlers in that section, or by Maryland custom, perhaps, names were given to the respective tracts of land taken up, such as those mentioned, and Morgan's Delight, Noble's Craft, Jones' Chance, Walter's Disappointment, Cooper's Pleasant Hills, Eager's Design, Mary Lot, Buck's Lodge Right, Stallworth Right, Croonay's Intrusion, and other names, assigned possibly by public opinion of the venture.

The completion of the Temporary Line in 1739 to the top of the mountain which formed the western limits of Cumberland County, did not end the controversy between the provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania. John Digges, who had been given a grant of 10,000 acres around the site of Hanover, in 1729, had given bonds of agreement to numerous settlers upon his tract. Maryland titles had also been given before 1739 to lands now situated in the southern part of York County. These titles were the cause of constant trouble which continued until Mason and Dixon's line was run in 1768. Even within the region of Springettsbury Manor, disputes arose in reference to land titles.

The Case of Nicholas Perie. Nicholas Perie was one of the Germans who had been confirmed in the possession of his land by a grant from Thomas Penn. in the year 1736. This

grant recited that sundry Germans had seated themselves by leave of the proprietor on lands west of the Susquehanna River, within the bounds of the Manor of Springettsbury, and that a confirmation of the persons seated on the same for their several tracts had been delayed by reason of the Five Nations, which had been released by deed of the 11th of October, 1736, and Nicholas Perie had applied for a confirmation of 200 acres; Thomas Penn certified under hand, that he would cause a patent to be drawn for the land, on the common terms, so soon as the quantity should be surveyed and returned. Perie had been arrested by a writ issued out of the Supreme Court of Maryland, for refusing to hold this land under Lord Baltimore, and on the arrival of the Royal Order, was discharged on his recognizance, at the same time that Cresap was set at liberty at Philadelphia, by virtue of the said order.

Charles Higginbotham, in the year 1748, made claim to the land in the possession of Nicholas Perie; that on the 2d of May, 1737, there had been surveyed to him, by order from the land office of Maryland, a tract of land on the north side of the Codorus Creek, by metes and bounds containing 172 acres. On the 5th of May, Lord Baltimore confirmed by patent the land to Higginbotham. At the hearing before the Provincial Council, it appeared that Higginbotham had never been in possession, nor any under him, and that he had never seen the land, but that Perie was arrested on the tract and carried to Annapolis jail for refusing to hold under Lord Baltimore, though his land was surveyed by a Maryland warrant. Colonel White testified to having made surveys at the instance of some Germans who had obtained warrants from the land office at Annapolis, but did not remember ever to have seen Perie. The Germans, he said, after the survey of their lands refused to pay for them, being as they pretended within the Province of Pennsylvania, and Lord Baltimore gave him directions to return the surveys of those lands to any person who would apply for them. Captain Higginbotham applied and Colonel White returned the survey of this land to his use, and the patent issued. The council on the 11th of April, 1748, were unanimously of the opinion that the Royal Order

absolutely, under the facts of the case, restrained them from dispossessing Perie, and so Governor Ogle was informed by letter.

AGREEMENT OF 1760.

The provisional arrangement under the order in 1738, was simply for the preservation of the peace between the provinces. The pending proceedings in chancery resulted, May 17, 1750, in the decree of the Lord Chancellor, that the agreement of 1732 shall be carried into specific execution. The Commissioners appointed by each party under this decree met on the 13th of November, 1750, and agreed on a centre in Newcastle, Delaware, from whence the twelve miles radius were to proceed. But a dispute arose concerning the mensuration of these twelve miles. The Commissioners of Lord Baltimore alleged that the miles ought to be measured superficially. The Penn's Commissioners alleged that considering the various inequalities of the ground, such radius could not extend equally, consequently from them, no true arc of a circle could be found, and insisted upon geometrical and astronomical mensuration. Thus the proceedings of the Commissioners stopped and they wrote to their respective principals for further instructions relating to that point.

In the meantime, Charles Calvert, the fourth Lord Baltimore, died, and was succeeded by his son, Frederick, and there were further proceedings in chancery, bill of review and supplemented bill. At length, on the 4th of July, 1760, the final agreement between the proprietaries of Pennsylvania and Maryland was executed. It recites the original charters to Lord Baltimore and William Penn, and refers to the very long litigation and contest which had subsisted from 1683, and the many orders in council pronounced relative thereto. The agreement of the 10th of May, 1732, is given at length, and the decree of the Lord Chancellor and other proceedings. And after its long recital says:

"Whereas, the parties to these presents, Frederick, Lord Baltimore, and Thomas and Richard Penn, have come to an amicable agreement in manner as hereinafter mentioned," and then proceeds to describe and make provisions for fixing the circle and running the line, and provides for the

attainment of the same, and occupiers of the lands made by the proprietors. This agreement was then enrolled in chancery in England, and a copy is now deposited with the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsyl-

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

The Commissioners appointed under this last agreement met at Newcastle, Delaware, the 19th of November, 1760, and entered upon their duties. From November, 1760, to the latter part of October, 1763, the Commissioners and surveyors were laboring in attempts to trace out the radius of twelve miles, and the tangent line from the middle point of the west line across the peninsula. As late as the 21st of October, 1763, no practical solution of this problem had been effected, though there was a close approximation to the true tangent. On the 22d of October, 1763, the Pennsylvania Commissioners informed the Maryland Commissioners that they had lately received a letter from the proprietors of Pennsylvania, dated the 10th of August last, acquainting them that they and Lord Baltimore had agreed with two mathematicians or surveyors to come over and assist in running the lines agreed on in the original articles, who were to embark for Philadelphia the latter part of August, and that their arrival might soon be expected. On the 1st of December, 1763, the articles of agreement were read between Lord Baltimore and Thomas and Richard Penn, and Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, who superceded the former surveyors in the marking out of the boundary lines. They immediately entered upon their duties, and were employed in tracing and marking the lines until the 26th of December, 1767, when they were honorably discharged.

To ascertain the most southern point of the city of Philadelphia, the Mayor and Recorder, and two of the city regulators, on the 3d of December, 1763, went with the Commissioners and Mason and Dixon to the street called Cedar or South Street, the south side of which street the Mayor, Recorder and regulators informed the Commissioners to be the southern boundary of the limit of the city. By which information and a view of some old deeds of lots bounding on Cedar Street, and of a plate of the

city, the Commissioners were satisfied that the north wall of a house, then occupied by Thomas Plumstead and Joseph Huddle, was the most southern part of the city of Philadelphia. The latitude of the north wall of this house was determined by Mason and Dixon from astronomical observations, in 1764, with a zenith sector, to be 39 degrees, 56 minutes, 29.1 seconds. The point, fifteen English statute miles due south of that parallel, was computed to be in latitude 39 degrees, 43 minutes, 18 seconds. This was computed by Colonel Graham, in 1850, from knowledge of the dimensions and figure of the earth to be in latitude 39 degrees, 43 minutes, 20.3 seconds. From the northern extremity of the said due north line, a line was to be run due west, continuing upon a parallel of latitude until the western limits of Maryland and Pennsylvania should respectively be reached, which, in the case of Pennsylvania, was defined to be five degrees of longitude west of the Delaware River. On the 24th of November, 1764, the Commissioners agreed that the post set up by Mason and Dixon, and by them marked west, shall be deemed and accounted fifteen miles south of the parallel of the most southern bounds of the city of Philadelphia, and that Mason and Dixon shall be instructed immediately to proceed in running the west line directed by the articles from the said post until it reaches the River Susquehanna, where an observation shall be made by them, and stones shall be set up and marked with the arms of Lord Baltimore on the one side and the arms of the proprietors of Pennsylvania on the other, as the articles require and direct.

**The Line
West of the
Susquehanna.**

On the 17th of June, 1765, the Commissioners gave Mason and Dixon instructions to proceed with the running of the west line westward of the Susquehanna as far as the provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania were settled and inhabited. The consent of the Indians had to be obtained to the line being continued. On the 16th of June, 1767, Sir William Johnson, his Majesty's agent for Indian affairs, had obtained the consent of the Indians to the tracing of the west line to its western extremity, that is to say, till it should reach to a distance of five degrees of longitude west from the River

Delaware. On the 18th of June 1767, the Commissioners, in giving the surveyors instructions for continuing the west line, cautioned them in regard to a conciliatory and proper conduct toward the Indians. On December 25, 1767, the surveyors had extended the parallel of latitude to the distance of 230 miles, 18 chains, 21 links from the beginning of said line, and 244 miles, 38 chains, 36 links from the River Delaware near to a path called the Indian war-path, on the borders of a stream called Dunham's Creek, but that they were prevented by the Indians deputed to attend them by Sir William Johnson from continuing the said line to the end of five degrees of longitude (the western limits of the Province of Pennsylvania), which in the latitude of the said line they found to be 267 miles, 58 chains, 90 links—the said Indians alleging that they were instructed by their chiefs in council not to suffer the said line to be run to the westward of the said war-path. Colonel Graham notes that, from better knowledge of the dimensions and figures of the earth, the five degrees of longitude should be computed to be equal to 266.31 miles, or 266 miles, 24 chains, and 80 links. On the 26th, the Commissioners approved the conduct of the surveyors in desisting from running the parallel upon the opposition made by the Indians; and they agreed to discharge Mason and Dixon from their service, they having finished the lines they had been sent over by the proprietors to run.

The final report of the Commissioners was made to the proprietaries of the two provinces on the 9th of November, 1768, in which, among other things, in reference to the due east and west line fifteen miles due south of Philadelphia, they reported that they had extended the same 230 miles, 18 chains, and 21 links due west from the place of beginning, and 244 miles, 38 chains, and 36 links due west from the River Delaware, and should have continued the same to the western bounds of the province of Pennsylvania, but the Indians would not permit it. They marked, described and perpetuated the said west line, by setting up and erecting thereon posts of cut stone about four feet long and ten or twelve inches square, at the end of every mile, from the place of beginning to the distance of 132 miles, near the

foot of a hill called and known by the name of Sideling Hill, every five miles stone having on the side facing the north the arms of the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn graven thereon, and on the side facing the south, the arms of Frederick, Lord Baltimore, graven thereon; and the other intermediate stones are graven with the letter P on the north side and the letter M on the south side. These stones were prepared in England, and sent over as the line progressed. Thirty-nine of them were placed along the southern boundary of York County, and are mostly well preserved. They were of that species of limestone known as *colite*.

The country to the westward of Sideling Hill being so very mountainous as to render it in most places extremely difficult and expensive, and in some impracticable, to convey stones or boundaries, they had marked and described the line to the top of the Allegheny ridge, which divides the waters running into the Rivers Potomac and Ohio; they raised and erected thereon, on the tops and ridges of the mountains, heaps or piles of stones or earth from about three feet and a half to four yards in diameter at the bottom, and from six to seven feet in height; and that from the top of the said Allegheny ridge westward, as far as they continued the line, they set up posts at the end of every line, and raised around each post heaps or piles of stones or earth.

During the administration of William F. Johnson, **Commissioners** appointed. elected Governor of Pennsylvania in 1810, commissioners were appointed by the Governors of the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland to ascertain and refine the boundaries where those states join each other. Joshua P. Eyre was appointed on the part of Pennsylvania; George Read Riddle, on the part of Delaware; Henry G. S. Key, on the part of Maryland, and Lieut. Col. James D. Graham, of the United States Topographical Engineers, was detailed by the War Department at the request of those states for that particular service. In their report they say that they saw that much science and many intricate mathematical problems were involved, that not only required the talents of men as Commissioners distinguished in

the annals of our country, and surveyors to carry out the agreement of the proprietary governments of 1700, but finally enlisted the services of those distinguished mathematicians, Mason and Dixon. The report of Col. Graham, from which the preceding account is gathered, presented a general view of the scientific operations of Mason and Dixon, and of their predecessors, in tracing the various lines which constitute important portions of the boundaries of the states. He investigated the notes of Mason and Dixon, which were in the archives of the State of Maryland.

The boundary Commissioners and Col. Graham proceeded to the northeast corner of Maryland, or point of intersection, of the due north line with the parallel of latitude fifteen miles south of the parallel of the most southern limit of Philadelphia. This point is in a deep ravine, on the margin of a small brook and near its source. The stone monument, with the arms of Lord Baltimore and Thomas and Richard Penn graven thereon, which had been placed by Commissioner Ewing, by order of the Board of Commissioners in 1768 to designate this point, was missing. From the tradition of the neighborhood, it appeared that some years ago after it had fallen nearly prostrate from its place, owing to the encroachment of the stream, upon whose margin it stood, some individual had taken it away for a chimney piece. A stake was found firmly planted in the ground, which they were informed by the neighbors near by occupied its place. In examining the tangent and curve the report says: "With a radius of twelve miles, such a curve is so flat that it is difficult in walking over ground intersected with forest timber, trees and other obstructions to distinguish, without the aid of instruments the deflection of the lines connecting monuments on its circumference nearly a third of a mile apart." An impression prevailed in the neighborhood that the stone originally planted at the point of intersection of the due north line with the arc of the circle of twelve miles radius, corresponding with the true point of junction of the three states of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware, was also missing. The true position of the lost monument was found, and they marked and perpetuated it by planting a new monument. In making

the excavation at the depth of about three feet below the surface a cut stone unmarked was found of precisely the same form, dimensions and quality as the unmarked stone on the arc of the circle, and at the intersection of the circle with the due north line. In turning to the proceedings of the Commissioners under the dates of the 17th and 18th of June, 1765, it was found that such a stone was placed by them to mark that point. It was not until the year 1768, that a second stone, marked with the arms of the proprietaries, was also placed at that point. It was within the memory of the neighboring inhabitants that the stone which stood at this point in a tottering posture, to within a few years of 1849, bore the arms, so often described, upon it. The unmarked stone of 1765 had, says the report, probably been buried at the base of the one bearing the arms, when the latter was placed at the same point by Commissioner Ewing, in 1768. The evidence afforded by the disinterment of the old stone showed that the point fixed upon was the northeast corner of Maryland, corresponding with that originally established by Mason and Dixon. The new stone remarking this important point was planted with its base resting on each, about five feet below the surface of the ground, and its top rising about two feet above the ground. It is of cut granite and of the following dimensions, viz.: about 7 feet long, and squares 16 by 18 inches. It is marked with the letter M on the south and west sides, and the letter P on the north and east sides. Under this letter, on the north side the date 1849 is engraved in deep cut figures.

There were striking discrepancies between some of the measured distances in 1849 and those of Mason

and Dixon. In regard to Delaware, an impression prevailed among her citizens that a considerable portion of her territory had been abstracted by the curtailment of her rightful radius of twelve miles around Newcastle. It was determined that the actual length of the radius or distance from the spire of the court house at Newcastle (the centre of the town) to the same point on the curve as marked by the old monuments, should be accurately ascertained by triangulation. The records

of the U. S. Survey Office afforded distances, and the accuracy of the Mason and Dixon Survey was closely tested. The radius of twelve miles had been determined by the simple method of measuring over the surface of the ground with a surveyor's chain, for which purpose a vista was opened through the forest as the work progressed. (The line is stated to have been measured horizontally—the hills and mountains with a sixteen and a half foot level; and the vista cut through the forest eight yards wide, was "seen about two miles, beautifully terminating to the eye in a point.")

It was a surprise that the length of the radius should have been so correctly obtained by such a method. The report says: "There must have been, by mere chance, a compensation of the errors incident to such a measurement over so great a distance." For it appears that the angle formed by the north line and the radius from Newcastle was so near a right angle, that the mark or post was declared the true tangent point, but the angle was never actually measured. The report further says: "the tangent stone stands on low ground, very near the margin of a morass, known by the name of Cat Swamp. Looking from thence to the east, the ground is pretty flat for half a mile, and then it rises by a rapid ascent to the ridge running northward from the summit of Chestnut Hill, distant one mile. This ridge entirely shuts out the view of the whole country to the east of it from the tangent stone and must, at least, have limited the view of the radius when the angles it formed with the tangent and north lines were measured by Mason and Dixon. Those angles were then probably affected by whatever errors in direction may have arisen in running eleven miles from Newcastle."

It was then ascertained that the tangent line did not form a right angle with the radius of twelve miles drawn from the spire of Newcastle Court House to the point occupied by the tangent stone. The angle, at the tangent stone formed by these two lines, differs 8 minutes 32.9 seconds from a right angle. It was found by computation that the small deviation of 46.5 seconds in direction, or thirteen feet, one and one-half inches, from a straight line at the end of eleven miles in running this radius from

Newcastle Court House, would be sufficient to produce the difference in the measurement of the angle at the tangent post, supposing the view to the east to have been limited to the distance of one mile, as it evidently must have been from the nature of the ground. "Even this is indicative of a very small error in direction in tracing this radius, when we reflect that it was prolonged through the forest by ranging staves or poles in line one beyond another, as the surveyors advanced with their work; a method, so inaccurate for tracing a straight line that we are surprised it should have been resorted to in so important an undertaking. This was not, however, the work of Mason and Dixon, but of their predecessors, who were less versed in science and the use of the higher order of geologic instruments than were Mason and Dixon."

The Arc The arc of the circle west of the due north line and the radius terminating in the tangent stone, were traced and determined correspondent with one and the same centre, by the surveyors under the agreement of 1760 and those of 1849, that is to say, the spire of the court house at Newcastle. The decree of Lord Hardwicke, of 1750, touches these two points, and the position of Cape Henlopen. The discrepancies in regard to the arc of the circle west of the due north line and the angle formed between the radius and the peninsular or tangent line, at the tangent stone, cannot be attributed to any difference respecting the centre of the circle. The radius run out by the surveyors, in 1761, indicated by a line drawn from the spire of the court house in Newcastle, to the position to the tangent stone, should be revolved about the centre of its circle (the spire aforesaid), through an arc of 8 minutes and 34 degrees and one-tenth of a second to the south, and then produced two feet, four inches westward, and the line called the tangent line, should be revolved westward about its southern extremity, at the "middle point" of the Cape of Henlopen line through the inappreciable angle of one minute 2 seconds, and then these two lines would meet at right angles, at the distance of 157.6 feet southward from the present position of the tangent stone. The slight variation thus required in the azimuth

of the tangent line, and the improving accuracy of its direction, as determined by Mason and Dixon, and the line which divided the provinces, in accordance with the principles of the ancient agreement, are not extended, which is given by Mason and Dixon in their notes of survey, to be 2.8 miles, 78 chains and 31 links, or 07.2 miles, less than 82 miles. The cord of the arc of the circle west of the north line should have begun at a point 157.6 feet southward of the present position of the tangent stone, and have ended at a point 43.7 feet north of the present position of the stone set by Mason and Dixon, and the Commissioners of their day, to mark its termination, and constituting now the point of junction in the three states.

The report says: "It is our opinion that the stones on the arc, west of the north line, stand as originally placed." The tangent stone could never have been moved from its original position, and that stone and the intersection stone remain in the positions given to them by the surveyors in 1765. They both stand upon their proper lines of direction, which would have been scarcely preserved had they been removed by mischievous interference. The tangent stone stands precisely upon the same right line, with the three monuments to the southward of it on the tangent line, and the intersection stone stands as truly on the north line. Those who believed that the tangent stone had been disturbed in its position because of the fragments of stone of a similar character which for some time lay strewn at its base, were not carried so far back by tradition as the period when this point was marked by two similar stones engraved alike by the arms of the proprietaries, and placed side by side, "the better to distinguish and ascertain the tangent point."

"The fragments, which we were told of while engaged in the reconnaissance were the remains, no doubt, of the missing companion of the one we found a little inclined in posture, but firmly planted in the ground, it was when taken up, unbroken and perfect in form." In 1764-65, from the tangent point, Mason and Dixon ran a meridian line northward until it intersected the said parallel of latitude at the distance of five miles, 1 chain and 50 links, thus and there

determining and fixing the northeast corner of Maryland.

In 1765 Mason and Dixon described such portion of the semi-circle around Newcastle, as fell westward of the said meridian or due north line from the tangent point. "This little bow or arc," reaching into Maryland, "is about a mile and a half long, and its middle width about 116 feet; from its upper end, where the three states join, to the fifteen mile point, where the great Mason and Dixon's line begins, is a little over three and a half miles; and from the fifteen mile corner due east to the circle is a little over three-quarters of a mile—room enough for three or four good farms." This was the only part of the circle Mason and Dixon ran. The report of Col. Graham says the error in the curve of Mason and Dixon is not one of moment as regards extent of territory, as it abstracts from Delaware and gives to Maryland only about .18.78 of an acre. Their long west line or parallel of latitude we have had no occasion to test, except for a short distance, but the great care with which their astronomical observations, contained in the old manuscript, were made, leaves no doubt of the accuracy of that part of their work. "The want of a proper demarkation of the boundaries between states is always a source of great inconvenience and often of trouble to the border inhabitants; and it is worthy of remark, that as our survey progressed and while making the necessary offsets to houses on the east of the north line, we discovered that there was an impression among many, that the boundary of Delaware extended up to the north line, from the junction to the northeast corner of Maryland. W. Smith, a gentleman who had once served as a member of the Legislature of Delaware, resided (1850) a full half mile within the state of Pennsylvania, measured in the shortest direction from his dwelling house to the circular boundary. We find also, by careful measurement, that Christiana Church is in Pennsylvania, full one hundred yards west of the circular boundary. The dwelling houses of J. Jones, Thomas Gibson, Thomas Steel and J. McCowan were all within the bounds of Pennsylvania, according to our trace of the circle from computed elements."

Under the auspices of the Royal Society of London, in the year 1768, the length of a

degree of latitude was determined by the measurements of Mason and Dixon, and astronomical observations made from them. The degree measured 363,763 feet—about 68.9 miles. The difference of latitude of the stone planted in the forks of the Brandywine and the middle post in the west peninsular line, or the amplitude of the celestial arc answering to that distance, has been found to be 1 degree, 28 minutes, 45 seconds.

Mason and Dixon were allowed 21 shillings each per day for one month, from June 21, of the last year, and the residue of the time, 10 shillings and 6 pence each per day, for the expenses, and no more until they embarked for England, and then the allowance of 10 shillings and 6 pence sterling per day was again to take place, and continue until their arrival in England. The amount paid by the Penns under these proceedings from 1760 to 1768 was 34,200 pounds, Pennsylvania currency. The compass used by these distinguished surveyors is in the land office at Harrisburg.

The proceedings had for fixing the boundary line were approved and ratified by the King, by his order in council on the 11th day of January, 1769. A proclamation to quiet the settlers on the part of Pennsylvania bears date the 15th day of September, 1774. The Provincial Council had for some time represented to the Governor the absolute necessity of establishing by an *ex parte* proclamation, the lines of jurisdiction between the province of Maryland, and the province of Pennsylvania, according to lines and boundaries agreed upon, run and marked by the Commissioners. But this proclamation was met with opposition, on the ground of the minority of the then Lord Baltimore, and by order of the King, the proclamation was withdrawn. Governor Penn represented in a letter to the British Secretary of State, that the people living between the ancient temporary line of jurisdiction, and that lately settled and marked by the Commissioners were in a lawless state, and that his partial extension of jurisdiction had quieted disturbances and given satisfaction to the people.

On the 7th of January, 1775, a letter was received from the Earl of Dartmouth, Secretary of State, which says that "the letter of Governor Penn stated the case respecting the boundary line between Pennsylvania

and Maryland, in a very different light from that in which it was represented to me and the King; confiding in your assertion, that the extension of the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania up to line settled and marked by the Commissioners, had been so far from having the effect to disturb the peace of his subjects and occasioning violence and bloodshed, that it had quite a contrary tendency, and given universal satisfaction, is graciously pleased to approve the arrangement made by your proclamation of the 15th of September, and to permit you to recall that issued on the 2d of November."

The Boundary Line Completed. Proclamation was accordingly issued on the 8th of April, 1775, extending jurisdiction to these boundaries. In 1781, Commissioners and surveyors were appointed to run the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Virginia. They were directed to continue the line from the extremity of Mason and Dixon's line twenty-three miles west, that is due west five degrees of longitude from the Delaware River, and then run a meridian line till it strikes the Ohio. This line was extended in 1782.

Archibald McLean, deputy surveyor for York County, who, during the Revolution, resided at the northeast corner of Centre Square, assisted in running the boundary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania. In 1760 John Lukens, of Philadelphia, surveyor-general of Pennsylvania, and Archibald McLean were chosen to serve on the commission appointed under the agreement between Lord Baltimore and William Penn. They were engaged in this work in 1760 and 1761, and probably up to the time that Mason and Dixon were employed to undertake surveying in 1763. Archibald McLean, who was a skilled surveyor and possessed an extended knowledge of mathematical science, was employed by the Commissioners to aid in running the line from the Susquehanna to Dunkard's Creek. In this work, Moses McLean was the commissary for the surveying party. Two of the chain carriers and assistant-surveyors of this party were brothers of Archibald McLean.

In 1781, when Pennsylvania and Virginia decided to continue the boundary line, its full limit westward to the Ohio, both Archibald McLean and John Lukens were ap-

pointed surveyors. Before the work was begun, Lukens resigned the appointment and the actual running of the line was performed by Archibald McLean, until the surveying party met armed resistance at Dunkard's Creek, which now passes through the eastern part of Green County. The opposition had come about on account of a difference of opinions entertained by the people of the two states. In order to adjust these difficulties, the State of Virginia appointed Colonel Joseph Neville, in August, 1782, who, together with Archibald McLean, completed the provisional line to the southwest corner of Pennsylvania. It was not until 1783 that a permanent boundary line, as now marked, was astronomically determined by a new set of commissioners, who made elaborate simultaneous observations of the occultations of Jupiter satellites, in order to determine the longitude of the western extremity of the line. James Madison, of Virginia, served on this commission, under whose direction this line was completed in 1783. David Rittenhouse, the famous astronomer of Philadelphia, represented Pennsylvania on this commission. At this time Thomas Jefferson was governor of Virginia.

The Report of 1887. In 1887 the Commissioners of the York County, authorized by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, completed an examination of the stones marking the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland, to the western boundary of the county. They started at Peach Bottom, where stone 24 is located. They went along on foot 41 miles. No. 24 is a short distance from the line bridge. No. 23 is in the Susquehanna River, having on it an iron plug, marked with a ring. No. 25, a five mile stone, has two coats of arms. They are oolite, a variety of limestone formed of round grains, like small fish eggs.

The following is the report presented of the condition of these stones in 1887:

Number 24, good; 26 filled up one foot above ground; 27, good; 28, good; 29, needs straightening; 30, 31, good; 32, split and broken off; 33 to 40, good; 40, not found; 41, 42, good; 43, broken to pieces; 44, good; 45, lower end broken off, lying down; 46, 47, good; 48, used as a door-step; 49, broken and mutilated; 50, shipped to Baltimore; 51, broken; 52, 53, 54, good; 55, 56,

broken and in a grist mill; 57, good; 58, good; 59, lying flat; 60 to 64, good.

For nearly a hundred years, from 1681 to 1768; a constant rivalry existed between the colonies of Maryland and Pennsylvania, between the partisans of Lord Baltimore and William Penn. The neighborhood of this line was a theatre of riot, invasion and bloodshed. The grant of land given to Lord Baltimore was to extend to the 40th parallel of latitude; that of Penn to extend northward three degrees, and westward from the Delaware River.

It was a constant matter of dispute between the heirs of these two men as to the exact position of the dividing line. Pennsylvania claimed the line was south of the parallel of Philadelphia. Marylanders claimed that the line was between fifty and sixty miles farther north. On this claim they sold tracts of land to settlers, who came in, as far north as the position of Wrightsville. On Penn's claim settlers bought lands much farther south.

Mason and Dixon's line lies in latitude 39 degrees, 43 minutes, 23.6 seconds, about eleven miles due north of the village of Churchville, thirteen miles north of Belair, Maryland. The line runs due west. If prolonged westward, Mason and Dixon's line would divide nearly equally the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; cut the northern portion of Missouri off; very nearly be the dividing line between Kansas and Nebraska; run through the northern part of Colorado and Utah; divide Nevada; cut off the northern portion of California and strike the Pacific Ocean below San Francisco.

Although this line extends only between Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, previous to the Civil War, it is known to political history as the boundary line between the slave states of the south and the free states of the north. All states south of this line were known during the Civil war as "Dixie."

CHAPTER VI

PIONEERS AND PIONEER LIFE

**The Primeval Forests—Clearing Lands—
The Pioneer Home—Frontier Farming—
Domestic Animals—The Old Time
Harvest.**

The inhabitants who first gazed upon the primeval forests west of the Susquehanna

hunted the wild animals that roamed and sported in their dense shade, and caught the fish which were abundant in the winding streams, and whose squaws raised small patches of corn and beans, were Indians, a dark, copper-colored race, whose origin and history previous to the settlement of the whites in this section will be found elsewhere in this work.

From the time of the earliest settlements made west of the Susquehanna, York County contained three distinct classes of people. Among the first to enter the county with permits to locate land were the English Quakers, nearly all of whom settled north of the Conewago Creek; some of them settled in the Redland and Fishing Creek Valleys as early as 1734, and a large number of them the following year. They migrated thence from Chester and Lancaster Counties. A year later Warrington Township, which then included Washington, was settled by people of the same religious society. A few located in Manchester. The Quakers obtained free grants for land from the Penns upon which to build their meeting houses. One of these is standing in the village of Newberrytown, one midway between the last named town and Lewisberry, and a third in Warrington, one-half mile from Wellsville. Monaghan, which included the balance of the territory in York County north of the Conewago, was at first populated by the Scotch-Irish, the same class of people who settled Cumberland County, and that portion of York now embraced in Adams County.

A large number of the early settlers were Germans, who populated the fertile valleys of the central, western, and southwestern parts of the county, beginning their settlements as early as 1734. There were a few English located in and around York. They were either Friends or members of the Church of England.

In the southeastern portion of the county, in the Chancefords, Fawn, Peachbottom and Hopewell, a colony of sturdy Scotch-Irish located, commencing their settlements contemporaneously with the Germans and the English above them. Some of them had settled there and obtained lands under Maryland titles a few years earlier.

The Primeval Forests.

Dense forests of valuable oak, chestnut, walnut, hickory, poplar and ash timber covered the hills and valleys of York County when the whites first came. Many of these the ax of the industrious settler soon felled, in order to clear the land to sow his crops, while the red man of the forest was his neighbor. Some were hewn into logs to construct cabins; the chestnut and the oak to build fences; the walnut for making articles of household furniture. A large forest of primitive trees is now almost a curiosity to the prosperous York County farmer. If there be one, some avaricious individual is on the alert to purchase it, and fell the grand old trees for gain. An occasional large white oak, a tree which lives the longest in this section, is seen here and there on the farms of judicious husbandmen, who will not permit any one to "touch a single bough." There are still a few chestnut trees standing along the fences and roadsides, under whose boughs our ancestors rested their weary limbs during the harvest noon, and later in the season their children, dressed in homespun and linsey-woolsey, gathered the precious nuts, while on the alert for the wolf and the deer.

The introduction of the charcoal forges and bloomeries, and tanneries were the cause of cutting down hundreds of acres of timber land, which one hundred years of undisturbed growth could not now replace.

Clearing Lands.

In York County, agriculture began with the Indians—with the squaw, who tilled the soil in a primitive manner. The Indians cleared patches of land along the streams and flats by girdling and burning down the trees, scratched the ground with sticks, and used sharp stones to hoe the corn and beans which they planted, and in the fall, the cornstalks were burned with the weeds. Long, hard stones, used as pestles, and concave ones used as mortars, have been found along the Susquehanna, upon the islands in that stream and in various parts of the county. These were used in grinding the corn into a coarse meal, from which the corn cake was made. The corn patches were thus kept clear of obstruction by burning, except in some places the scrub oak,

which the ordinary fire would not kill. These the white settlers dug out when they commenced to till the soil.

When the first white settlers crossed the Susquehanna, they found here and there along the streams a few patches of land that had been cultivated by the Indians. The great York Valley extended from the river southeastward to the Maryland line. In this valley were some marshy spots called by the German immigrants "Holzschwamm" and "Grubenland." Tradition points out one of the Indian fields in Fairview Township, near the Yellow Breeches Creek, where the Indians of the Shawanese tribe for a long time had a village. The Redland Valley around Lewisberry had one. They were found in the central part of the county, along the Codorus and other streams. The earliest settlers pointed them out to their descendants in the Chancefords, the Hopewells, the Windsors, Peach Bottom and Fawn Townships.

Some of the streams during the wet season broadened and produced marshes. A large portion of Paradise and Jackson Townships were composed of swamps, in which grew tall hickory trees. The region they covered is now fertile and productive. Smaller swamps of a similar character existed around the present towns of York, and Hanover, also in West Manchester, Hellam, Heidelberg, Spring Garden and other townships. There were natural meadows where tall grasses matted themselves into a thick, compact sod. These were the deer pastures which the Indians loved to visit.

In the limestone region through the central part of York County heavy timber covered most of the land with occasional meadows and swamps. Lighter woods covered the southern belt of the country and the sandstone regions in the north. There were, however, many places in all sections of the country where the native ash tree, elm, shellbark and black walnut contended with the sturdy oak and the spreading chestnut for size and pre-eminence. The progress of the mechanical arts soon demanded the trunks of these monarchs of the forest, until now they are rarely seen, and but few are growing to take their places.

The Immigrant Farmer.

Most of the first settlers in America belonged to the middle class. They were artisans, traders, farmers and mechanics. Those who came to York County were largely farmers of three different nationalities,—English, German and Scotch-Irish, each of whom coming from a different country, had their own peculiar modes of tilling the soil. Some of these people had remained for a time in Chester and Lancaster Counties; especially was this the case with the English Friends and the Scotch. Many Germans and Swiss came direct from their native lands to York County. Religious persecution and internecine wars were largely the cause of their emigration. Hence they came to America with noble aims and, generally, were of high moral character. There may have been exceptions, but the immediate prosperity that attended them faithfully illustrates that they were thrifty and industrious. Great wealth in European countries, then, was rare, except among the nobility. The gentry and the warrior did not emigrate, but the working and business classes did. Some of them were not farmers when they came here, but the necessity of the case made them farmers. They were a class of men who were to work out a great problem in the new world. Neither a feudal system nor a nobility interfered; every man was lord of his own domain in Pennsylvania, and this is what gave character to the agricultural classes so early in our history.

The Germans brought with them large "iron bound chests." Nearly every family, if they could be afforded, had one of them. A few of these old chests can be seen yet in this county among their descendants. They were filled with homespuns and some of the most important household utensils. One, two, or more covered wagons, sometimes belonging to the immigrants, but more frequently the property of settlers in eastern counties of a kindred nationality, brought their fellow-countrymen to their place of destination, west of the Susquehanna. In these wagons, including household articles, were stored some of the most essential implements of agriculture, such as the wooden plow, the scythe, the hoe and the sickle. The settlement of a few German colonies can still be located in York County. The

Scotch-Irish brought the ox-team, the horse and the most essential implements. Many of the first Quakers rode from Chester County on pack-horses; the grown and half grown came on foot. Some of the most active went ahead, when passing into an entirely new section, with axes to clear away obstructions. There were in places fallen trees and hanging vines, streams to cross and deep morasses and savannas to wade.

Where, to whom, or to what people among the white settlers belongs the honor of breaking ground for the first farms in York County, the truthful historian cannot now chronicle. Immigrants located nearly at the same time in all sections of the county, and took possession of chosen tracts of land so rapidly from the period between 1734 and 1736, that many farms were laid off between those dates. The Scotch-Irish selected their homes in the lower end of the county, and in the Marsh Creek country (now around Gettysburg) on land with similar characteristics to that of the places of their nativity.

The Friends and the Germans, upon emigrating, frequently sent their representatives ahead to locate land. The Germans naturally selected such land as was similar to that from which the more prominent of them came, and hence they fell heir to most of the limestone region, although, as the land warrants show, there were many English who took up land in the valley of the Codorus. They did not long remain in possession of them. Much of the land was taken up by English speculators, who, soon after the first settlements were made, disposed of their rights at a profit, to the German immigrants, who came flocking into this county from 1740 to 1752, in large numbers. There were as many as 2,000 Friends located in the upper end of the county, in Fairview, Newberry, Warrington and adjoining townships before 1760; and they were nearly all farmers, largely from Chester County and Newcastle County, Delaware.

Most of the settlers had some money, with which, after getting the proper warrants, they located lands of their own selection, or purchased them from surveyors, at a very small cost per acre. Much land of



THIS WHEEL WAS USED TO SPIN FLAX HANKS AND
LOW INTO THREAF. IT WAS OWNED BY THE
HACKERT FAMILY IN YORK AS
EARLY AS 1750



WOOL WHEEL AND REEL OWNED BY ANCESTORS OF
RACHEL BAIN IN BELLAM TOWNSHIP
AS EARLY AS 1775



A FLAX BRAKE MADE FOR THE KELLER FAMILY
NEAR HANOVER IN 1800

the lower townships was taken up in 400 acre tracts. Some of the settlers of the limestone regions took up large tracts, but as a general rule, nearly all land purchased by settlers was taken up in 100, 200 and sometimes 300 acre tracts. The tradition that the ancestors of people now living, took up 1,000 or more acres, is nearly always at fault, and cannot be verified by the records in the land office. The early surveyors and speculators owned many tracts in York County. Among them were Thomas Cookson, surveyor, of Lancaster; Edward Shippen, of Philadelphia, and Joseph Pidgeon, a surveyor of Philadelphia County, after whom the "Pigeon Hills" were doubtless named. George Stevenson, the intelligent Englishman who for sixteen years was clerk of the courts, prothonotary, register and recorder, all in one office, owned at one time as much as 10,000 acres in York County, much of which he fell heir to when he married the widow of Thomas Cookson, of Lancaster. But the Fates were not propitious with him, for he lost it all by some mishaps, and died poor, in Carlisle, just after the Revolution. Michael Tanner, an intelligent German Baptist, one of the commissioners who laid off York County and afterward located at Hanover as the first justice of the peace, was a very large land owner.

The land in the lower end, then contained many spots of scrub oak, which were left unburned by the Indians, who annually set fire to patches, on some of which they had cultivated corn and beans; and some possibly used as hunting grounds were burned, yet this tradition is of doubtful authenticity. It is far more natural that the Indians burned patches of land for farming purposes, and such is the opinion of the earliest writers of intelligence.

The "York Barrens," which covered a large extent of territory in the lower end, became noted in the annals of York County, long after the period of experimental farming. Much land in the Chancefords, Hopewells, Fawn, Peach Bottom, and parts of Codorus and Manheim, after being cleared of timber, for two or three years produced fair crops of wheat, barley, spelt or corn. It then became poor and would not readily grow these valuable cereals. Rye could be cultivated longer on these lands; finally it

ceased to yield profitably, and then nothing but buckwheat could be made to grow with satisfaction. It was long known as a great buckwheat country. When certain cultivated tracts became sterile, they were deserted, and new tracts cleared and cultivated. This is what gave rise largely to the name "barrens." In the southwestern townships the Germans learned to call them "barns."

The first settlers always located near some spring or gentle running stream of crystal water. Springs were plenty and nature's drink was pure and wholesome. For a few days the covered wagon served as a home, often for more than one family, especially for the women and children. The spreading branches of a large tree afforded shelter until the log cabin, occasionally a stone house, could be built. A few red men visited them and exchanged furs and other articles. Until 1756, during the French and Indian war, their ravages were never feared and the few that remained were on friendly terms with the whites.

Hard and patiently did the settlers go to work, with coats off, arms bare, and sweated brows, to fell the trees and hew the logs for their future homes. Logs were split, notched and appropriately arranged, and then each settler assisted his nearest neighbor to do the heaviest work. The women who endured this new life were not idle. In homespun clothing and plain white caps, with the open air for a kitchen, and a few collected stones for a hearth, after the custom of the gypsy of the present day, they swung, with chain and hooks, the pots and kettles brought from their native land, and prepared the heartily relished food. A large log, a huge rock, or the "end gate" to the immigrant wagon served as a table. Sometimes a huge white oak or chestnut was cut at a proper height, around the stump of which these humble sons of toil gathered to partake of their frugal meals, until better accommodations were provided. The men ate first; the women and children came last. Thanks were silently offered and there was but little profanity. The children wandered into the near woods to observe the new attractions, but not too far from the cabin, lest the voracious wolf or some unfriendly Indian might cause alarm.

The timid deer and the sportive squirrel were frequently added to the larder, and delicious fishes which the aborigines so much loved to catch, were abundant in the Susquehanna, the Codorus, the Conewago and in all the streams. The table of the early settler was frequently supplied with fish, easily caught. The iron fish hook was a necessary article for the emigrant, as was his flint lock gun. The spade and the hoe, necessary tools for the settler, were first brought into requisition, and soon a small patch was cleared and dug and planted with seeds and bulbs, some of which had been brought from across the ocean.

Much timber was split into rails for fences to enclose the newly cleared tracts. The underwood was "grubbed," dragged on heaps and burned, and a large flame from them was a common sight. There were no matches to light them as now. "Punk" and the flint stone were commonly used to ignite wood, or else live coals were brought from the open fires of a neighbor's cabin. The age of stoves had not arrived in York County. The era of forges and furnaces came later. Then, as the season progressed, the old fashioned wooden plow, drawn by the heavy draught horses or a pair of oxen, slowly turned up the soil, most of which for ages unknown, had been undisturbed. It is strange to think that the world existed so many thousand years without her inhabitants even knowing of the richness of the treasures in the western hemisphere. Limbs of trees tied together first served as harrows to level and pulverize the soil. For a few years the same plow was used by two or more farmers. The crops were planted or sown by hand, and covered by a hoe or brushwood. The soil being naturally fertile, crops grew abundantly without fertilizers, and to the frontiersman the first harvest was a great delight.

Many of the Quakers came to York County on pack horses and some of the first wagons they used were made here entirely of wood. The wheels were sawed from the thick trunks of the "gum tree" or the tough "buttonwood." A few of these settlers brought their wagons with them. Spelt, wheat, barley and rye were first cultivated. They were cut with a sickle, threshed with a flail, and among the earliest settlers the chaff was separated from the

grain by both being placed on a linen sheet, of which two persons took hold, and tossing the contents up in a current of air, a gentle breeze would blow the chaff away and leave the precious grain. Corn was shelled with the hand or by flail. Wheat or corn was ground the first year or two in a "pioneer mill"—a mortar hollowed in the end of a log, or a stump, in which it was ground, Indian fashion, with a pestle. Soon after the small grist mill, run by water power, was constructed. The log house when completed was about 10x15 feet and seven feet to the roof, at first covered with heavy bark, and, after the first year's crop, was carefully thatched with straw. There was no cellar. On the garret or "loft," as it was called, was stored the grain of the first year's crop. The next winter was spent by the husband in clearing more land, and taking care of his horse, cow, pigs, and sheep, which were expected to huddle together, and live harmoniously in one common stable. The wife would "ply her evening care" in front of the blazing hearth, on which the glowing "back logs" furnished both light and heat.

Before the first settlement of **Frontier** York County agriculture had a **Farming**, fair foothold in this province, the domestic animals had been put into use, and all the cultivated plants grown in the mother countries had been tried on American soil. Corn, to the early York County settler, was a new plant, native to America, and cultivated in a small way by the aborigines. Hemp, cotton, rice, spelt, oats, millet, lucerne, flax, rape, rye, oats, barley and buckwheat were all cultivated for a time in York County. The raising of some of these cereals was soon discontinued. Hemp was cultivated a long time, and the old-fashioned "hemp mill" is still remembered. It was cultivated in York County as late as 1830. Flax and its valuable product were known much later. The linsey-woolsey made from linen and woolen thread was used by our ancestors as an article of clothing.

This experimental farming of our ancestors was so successfully tried before the Revolutionary period, that, since then, the introduction of few plants, except sorghum during the Civil war, can now be named.

Grasses Introduced. The following advertisement, which appeared in the Pennsylvania Herald, published then in York, dates the successful introduction of clover seed into York County:

Those farmers who were desirous to improve their land and stock, and put more in their purses by cultivating that valuable new article, CLOVER, would be supplied with SEED by applying to the subscriber, or to Samuel C. Updegraff, in said town.
February 14, 1792. CALEB KIRK.

The first seed sold at a rate of what now is equivalent to \$20 a bushel. Owing to the dry season of 1838, the following year it sold for \$20 a bushel in York County and for \$17 during the Civil war.

Red clover and timothy, native grasses of Europe, were not grown much in Pennsylvania before 1800, except by experiment. About this date their introduction became general. In some sections of York County they were never successfully grown until after the era of commercial fertilizers. The German scythe could not cut them well, which caused the introduction of the English scythe. These new grasses grew well on upland regions. They were found to be better food for domestic animals than the native meadow grasses. Timothy grass seems to have been introduced into this country by Timothy Hanson, an intelligent Quaker. He sowed a few quarts of this imported seed on his farm near Dover, Del. His Quaker neighbors were pleased with the success of his experiment. The next fall these neighbors purchased some of Timothy's seed. It grew well on all the farms and the Quakers continued to call it Timothy's seed, which in after years became known as timothy grass.

Spelt and barley held sway in York County for nearly a century, when they gave way in the decade between 1820 and 1830, to red-wheat and the blue stem wheat. The ears were smooth. Many varieties of wheat have since been cultivated with success.

The cows brought here first were **Domestic** long-horned, hooked backward, many of them of brindle color.

Animals. They were a large sized, clean limbed animal. Short horned cows were not introduced until 1830. Devons much

later, and Jerseys after the Civil war. Long woolled sheep were raised at an early date. Many farmers during the Revolutionary period owned from ten to twenty of these animals. Merino sheep were introduced from Spain soon after 1800. Pioneers to the settlement of America, the domestic animals of Europe fed on natural pastures. The grasses were not cultivated as they are now. The artificial seeding to grass only became common in Europe and America toward the close of the eighteenth century. There were many kinds of grasses indigenous to this section, but they were not well suited for pasturing purposes; hence domestic animals deteriorated. The faithful horse and the ox, both of which were used for farming, as well as the milk cow, deteriorated in form and size, and became smaller than their progenitors. The native Indian corn was found to be wholesome and nutritious food for them, and greatly counterbalanced the effect of the grass food.

During the colonial period, the products of agriculture and of the forests constituted the principal articles "taken to market," first conveyed from our county to Philadelphia and Baltimore on pack horses and afterward on rudely constructed wagons. Since 1870 the fattening of cattle for market has become a very important business. Thousands of them are sold annually in the town of Hanover and shipped to Baltimore and Philadelphia. In the fertile lands around York, and in many sections of the county, farmers find the fattening of cattle a profitable business.

The fields were ploughed in **The Old Time** "lands" by several furrows being thrown together. In harvest **Harvests.** time two or four reapers would take a "land." The harvest season was a time of great enjoyment. Neighboring farmers assisted one another. Ten, fifteen, and sometimes as many as a hundred reapers, both men and women, with the sickle, worked in one field as a gay, lively company. Before the introduction of the cradle, tradesmen and townspeople all temporarily dropped their vocations and went to assist in harvesting. On the farm of George Hoke, in West Manchester, in 1828, there were 102 men and women, reaping in one field with the sickle. They soon cut the grain of that field and went to another.

About the same time near by, Peter Wolf had fifty-four reapers at work. They passed along like a moving battle line. It was an interesting sight. A good reaper could cut forty-two dozens of sheaves a day. The German scythe, made of malleable iron, sharpened by hammering the edge on a small anvil, called the "dengeln stock," was used for mowing. The whetstone was carried by the mower with a horn containing water mixed with vinegar. For cutting spelt, rye and wheat the sickle was almost universally used until about the beginning of the war of 1812, or possibly five years earlier, when the grain cradle came into use in York County, and in the country in general. The sickle was extensively used for cutting rye at a much later period.

As soon as a tract of land was cleared and the young fruit trees could be obtained, an abundance of apple, peach, pear and cherry trees were planted by the pioneer settlers. In no country did they grow more luxuriantly than in the native soil of Southern Pennsylvania. Winter apples, "cherry bounce," "apple jack," and "peach brandy" soon became plentiful. The "snitzings" and "applebutter boilings" were parties where mirth and hilarity reigned.

There were no large barns before the Revolution such as are seen now by the hundreds, in York County. The first ones were either log or stone. After a few years, as saw-mills became established along the streams, the huge trunks of the oak and the walnut were sawed into scantlings and boards, and settlers then began to construct large buildings. Rye, the only winter grain that produced well at first, was very useful. Its straw was used for thatching roofs, for making bee-hives and bread baskets. A well-made straw roof lasted many years.

The second house built was two stories high, of stones or logs, with weatherboarding. Many of them had a large chimney in the centre, after the German custom. The English and Scotch custom was to build chimneys on the outside of the house, one at each gable end. They were made of stone or brick. Among the wealthier classes large buildings were erected about the year 1812, and even earlier. In York at a very

early day, there were a few large dwelling houses with massive doors, wide halls and easy stairways. Some of the wood-carving was beautifully done, showing artistic workmanship.

The amount paid for land by the first settlers in York County varied in accordance with its natural fertility and the timber that was found upon it. The immigrant obtained a warrant from the heirs of William Penn, giving him the privilege of taking up land that had not already been purchased. Some of these warrants specify that a tract of 200 acres or more was often granted to a settler for the amount of five shillings, more or less, per acre. Some of the most fertile lands were originally sold by the proprietaries at prices ranging from five to ten dollars per acre. When the Revolution opened in 1775, the best farming land lying near towns sold at the rate of thirty to fifty dollars per acre. In 1781, owing to the depreciation of Continental currency and the paper money issued by the State of Pennsylvania, as a result of the war, good farming land was sold as high as \$200 per acre. This estimate is based upon the value of paper money, which soon afterward became totally worthless and most of it was never redeemed either by the state or the government. There were several instances in which farms were sold in York County about this time and paid for in continental money. The holder of this money in 1783 had neither farm nor credit, for his money then was worth no more than the weight of the paper upon which it was printed. In many cases bankruptcy followed.

All farming lands and real estate in this county and throughout Pennsylvania reached a high valuation in 1814. This was the result of the enactment of a law establishing forty state banks. This caused an enormous circulation of paper money, eventually worth in coin only about one-fourth of its face value. Governor Snyder had vetoed this bill, creating the banks, but the bill was passed over his veto and became a law without his signature. Money circulated freely everywhere throughout the state and its abundance caused enterprising citizens to formulate plans for laying out new towns. Some of these became perma-

ment villages or boroughs in this county, while others were only "paper cities." Among those laid out at this period familiar to the reader were Jefferson, Franklinton, New Market, Siddonsburg and Liverpool, now Manchester borough. Some of the towns laid out during the fluctuations of the Pennsylvania currency from 1814 to 1816 were Sowege, Georgetown, Millerstown and Jacobstown, and the old town of Manchester. It would not be easy for the reader at present to locate the sites of any of these "paper cities." When the collapse came in monetary matters in this state, their prospects of future greatness ended.

Land reached its highest valuation in this county during the Civil war and down to the year 1880. Farms situated near the centres of population then sold as high as \$300 per acre. Land remote from towns brought \$100 or more per acre. The war and the extravagant modes of living after it had ended, caused a depreciation of all the paper money, even the "greenbacks," as the national currency was called. During the year 1864 a gold dollar was worth \$2.65 in national currency and a bushel of wheat sold for \$2.50. Money was abundant everywhere and in general all industries prospered. The financial crisis beginning in 1873 spread all over the United States and reached its climax in York in 1877. For a period of several months during that year only one large manufacturing establishment in York was in operation. After the resumption of specie payment, which went into effect by an act of Congress in 1877, there was a gradual rise in the price of farm lands. But at no time since then have the fertile lands of York County been sold at so high a figure as during the ten years succeeding the Civil war.

Most of the virgin soil after it was cleared of timber by the early settlers was fertile and productive. The farming land did not need a fertilizer to grow good crops. Manure, the best of all fertilizers, was the first to be used by the York County farmers. A composition known as "plaster," containing ammonia and other ingredients, was introduced soon after the beginning of the nineteenth century. It came into general use in Pennsylvania a few years later. Lime was used for plastering houses and for mason

work, many years before its virtues were known to generate the necessary sustenance in the soil, and furnish it to the roots of the growing crops. In 1817 it was experimented with in Hellam and Spring Garden Townships, but it was not much used in the county on the land until about 1828; by 1830 it was put into general use. The conservative opinion of many farmers prevented them from applying it for many years after, and those who did use it were at first ridiculed as foolish and visionary.

Societies and associations for the diffusion of knowledge and the growth of the physical sciences, especially chemistry and geology, about this period, led to great developments in agriculture. From that time forth agriculture began to be studied as a science, and lime became very extensively used. Bonedust, guano, phosphates, and other artificial fertilizers have been used in great abundance in York County, and seem to produce especially good results in slate and shale lands. The rotation of crops began with the introduction of lime.

The threshing machine, succeeding the laborious methods of threshing tramping with horses and pounding with the flail, was a great curiosity. At first only the wealthy farmers bought them. Laboring men and many farmers opposed their introduction, which they considered an innovation injurious to the interests of the poor man. It was not many years, however, before all enterprising farmers used them, and the laboring man found his task much easier. The same discussions arose when other labor-saving machines were invented. "Taking bread out of the poor man's mouth" was the cry. It is quite probable that the ancient Egyptian could thresh and clean his grain, three or four thousand years ago, as well as the York County farmer could before the introduction of the threshing machine, when from ten to sixteen bushels per day were what one man could thresh out with the flail. By treading with horses, he could possibly treble this amount. Then came the horse power, threshing first one hundred, then three hundred or more bushels of wheat per day; finally the steam thrasher, travelling from farm to farm, and threshing 600, 800, and sometimes over 1,000

bushels in a day, or 50,000 bushels in a year.

The double toothed, turning grain rake and hay rake succeeded the common hand rake about 1838, and continued in use until 1870. The modern sulky rake, a still greater improvement, has since been used. The old Colter plow gave place to the much easier running plow of recent date.

All the small cereals were, for an entire century of the history of agriculture in York County, sowed by hand and "harrowed or plowed in." The grain drill came into use in 1843 or thereabouts, and has, like many other implements, undergone changes since. Perhaps the greatest triumph and the one which created the most curiosity among the farmers, was the invention and successful use of the mower and reaper. If a farmer purchased one of these all his neighbors for miles around went to see it operate. The McCormick and the Hussey reaper and mower were the first to be used in this county, introduced in 1853. Various other kinds soon were purchased in Hanover, York and Dover. Reaping machines, like threshing machines, had been devised centuries before in a crude form, but it was not until the time of the great World's Fair at London, in 1852, where the American machinery attracted so much attention, that they came into prominent use. From 1852 to 1855 their distribution was immense, and their manufacture very profitable. In 1853 Conrad Moul, of Hanover, began manufacturing the "Hussey" mower and reaper, but he sold his first reapers of the Hussey patent in Hanover in 1851. From 1853 to 1870 he made a large number of them in his shops at Hanover. Ilgenfritz and White, of York, the next year made the "Atkins." The following year Flickinger Brothers, of Hanover, began making the "Dorsey" and Reuben Hoffheims, of Dover, his own invention in 1857. A few years later he moved his shops to York. The McCormick was invented and tried in 1831 and the Hussey reaper in 1833. These were the first American machines. A noticeable fact is that Obed Hussey, the inventor, was a descendant of Nathan Hussey, who was one of the commissioners to lay off York County in 1749, and one of the first Quaker settlers in the county.

CHAPTER VII

EARLY HIGHWAYS

Early Roads—Early Ferries—Bridges

Indian trails extended across York County from east to west and from north to south when this territory was occupied by the aborigines. Many years before white settlers had crossed the Susquehanna, there were routes for pack horse travel across this region to Maryland and Virginia, both of which provinces were partially settled before 1736, when the heirs of William Penn purchased the lands of his province west of the Susquehanna. Although the Quakers began their settlements in the northern part of York County as early as 1734, and the Scotch-Irish first occupied the southeastern section about the same time, and the Germans began their authorized settlements around York as early as 1733, there is no record of any public highway being laid out west of the Susquehanna until 1739. The first settlers of this region, some of whom came in wagons, but most of them on horseback, cut their own roads through the dense forests to the places where they made a selection of land for permanent settlement.

It was during the year 1739 that under the authority of the Lancaster Court this route, long known as the Monocacy Road, was opened upon the petition of numerous settlers west of the Susquehanna in the present limits of York County. The viewers to locate this important road were Joshua Minshall, Francis Worley, Henry Hendricks, Christian Crawl, Michael Tanner and Woolrich Whisler. The road began on the line between the lands of John Wright, Jr., and Samuel Taylor (now Wrightsville); thence west 500 perches, south 72 degrees, west 562 perches to Crawl's run, south 70 degrees, west 430 perches to a marked white oak, west 76 perches to Canoe run, south 68 degrees, west 454 perches, west 994 perches to west branch of Grist (Kreutz) Creek, west 544 perches to Little Codorus (Stony Run), west 684 perches to Big Codorus (York not yet laid out), continuing westward across

Perrin's run one and a quarter miles south west of York, three quarters of a mile farther to Springer's field, one and a half miles farther to the "point of a steep hill," thence west to Loreman's run, to Christian Eyster's land (near Wolf's church), to Nicholas Croucher's run, to west branch of Codorus Creek, to John Link's Run by the "Barrens" to Conrad Low's plantation, west four and a half miles to Adam Forney's land (now the site of Hanover); thence nearly due southwest by Kitzmiller's mill, on Conewago Creek, to the provincial line between Pennsylvania and Maryland. The entire length of the road was 34 miles, 200 perches. It soon became a prominent highway of travel to the south and southwest. This route was taken by General Wayne on his trip with his brigade of American soldiers on their way to Yorktown, Virginia, during the Revolution, and the route taken for transporting Hessian and British prisoners to Maryland and Virginia during the same war; also the course of St. Clair and Wayne in 1792, on their way to Ohio to quell the Indian troubles there. During the war of 1812, when the British army occupied Washington and was threatening Baltimore, immense trains of wagons, conveying cotton from Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, and other points in the south, used this route on the way to Philadelphia and New York. It was the first road laid out within the present limits of York County under the authority of Pennsylvania.

A petition of citizens of Manheim and Heidelberg, 1766, sets forth that "the road from Conewago settlement (now Hanover) to Baltimore town was laid out thirty years before, or in 1736, by order of Baltimore County Court, before the temporary line between the two provinces had been run, and this was then thought to belong to Maryland; since the running of which line there is about ten miles on north side of line of as useful a road as perhaps any in the province of Pennsylvania, and not on record in this province." Henry Slagle, Esq., Michael Tanner, Richard McAllister, Casper Reineka, Christian Millheimer and Marks Forney were appointed by the court to view the road that it might be recorded. It began at the dwelling house of Michael Carl, north of Hanover, and extended nearly due south over the line of the

present Hanover and Baltimore turnpike. Being laid out in 1736, it was the first road in the county.

At the November 16, 1699, of court at Lancaster, in 1741, a number of inhabitants near Codorus Creek petitioned for a road the nearest way from "the settlement on the Great Codorus (York) to William Smith's patented land under 'Moosekill'." Smith's land was ten miles and 1000 rods perches south of York. The petition of the petitioners was granted, and the court appointed Woolrich Whisler, Michael Krueger, Michael Tanner, Michael Rolke, Adam Miller and George Copel to view and lay out the road. Their report was confirmed in February, 1742. The road began at the Spanish oak on Smith's land, extended nearly due north by way of Woolrich Whisler's mill, which was about two and one-fourth miles south of York, and must have been one of the first mills in the county. From thence it extended to the "end of the street, leading to the place intended for a court house in the town of York, and joining the road to John Wright's ferry." This road was laid out the year after the founding of the town of York and corresponds to the present Baltimore and Maryland Line turnpike.

On the 4th day of May, 1742, in answer to a petition, Robert McClure, Benjamin Chambers, Hance Hamilton, Patrick Carson and William Bayley were appointed and soon afterward laid out a road (the report of which was confirmed), extending from Walnut Bottom, now in Cumberland County, across Yellow Breeches Creek at the present site of Lisburn, through Fishing Creek Valley, to Nathan Hussey's ferry, near the site of Goldsboro. Its entire length, according to draft, was thirty miles. During August of the following year the report of John Noblet, Joseph Bennet, Joseph Green and James Crawford was confirmed, laying out a road "seven and three-fourth miles in length, from Nathan Hussey's ferry to Thomas Wilkin's ferry, over the Susquehanna below the mouth of Conewago Creek."

Upon receiving two petitions signed by many citizens from the Marsh Creek settlement (Gettysburg) and vicinity, William Ruddock, Richard Proctor, John Sharp, Benjamin Chambers and James Ruddock

were appointed to view and lay out a road to York and Lancaster. It was soon after opened and corresponded very nearly to the route of the present York and Gettysburg turnpike.

The following petition is for the Newberry first public highway southward to the town of York. It was long known as the "Newberry road":

The humble petition of the inhabitants of Newberry and Manchester, and others of the west side of the Susquehanna river to the honorable bench, the justices now sitting at Lancaster, most humbly sheweth.

Whereas, We, your humble petitioners, having great need of a wagon road to Yorktown, therefore we humbly pray the honorable court that we may have a road laid out the nearest and best way from John Day's mill to the said Yorktown, and we, your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall pray.

to mo., 12 da., 1745.	
Nathan Hussey	Robert Hodgkin
John Day	John Hussey
John Garretson	Charles Jonas
Joseph Bennet	John Snell
Peter Stout	Bartholomew Maul
James Frazier	Adam Miller
Thomas Rogers	George Albright
Patrick Carson	George Swope
	Andrew Rodgers.

This road started thirteen miles north from York, at John Day's mill, crossed the townships of Newberry and Manchester to York. It passed William Ewing's mill eight miles from York. John Day became the first president court justice of York County. He was a Quaker; Nathan Hussey, also of the same religious faith, became one of the commissioners to lay off York County in 1749.

Upon the petition of sundry inhabitants of Warrington, Monaghan, Dover and Manchester Townships for a road from Isaac Rutledge's mill to the town of York, the Lancaster Court appointed Francis Worley, Matthew Lambert, Peter Cook, Baltzer Knetzer and Henry Clark to view and lay out the road. They made their report to the court, which was confirmed at the October Quarter session, 1747. The road began at Rutledge's mill on the Yellow Breeches (the first mill in that section). From that point to Street (Straight) Hill, in Warrington Township with devious courses was ten miles. It continued from thence across Conewago Creek and the high ridge above Dover to York, and corresponded nearly to the present road through Dover, Wellsville and Dillsburg and what is since known as the State road.

In 1748 a joint petition, with many signers of the "townships of Hellam and Donegal, was presented to the court at Lancaster for a road from Anderson's ferry (Marietta) to join the road from John Wright's ferry to York." On the petition all the names of the signers from Donegal are Scotch-Irish, except two of Hellam, German. The viewers appointed to open the road were George Swope, John Kelly, Lazarus Lowry, Martin Schultz and James Patterson. The road was surveyed and opened by order of the Lancaster Court, April, 1749.

In 1748 there was an effort made to secure connections by road by settlers in the vicinity of Dillsburg and York Springs to Harris' Ferry, the site of Harrisburg; and a petition was sent to Lancaster, bearing date February 17, 1748, of which this is an exact copy:

The West Side of Susquehanna.

To the Honorable Court of Quarter Sessions held at Lancaster the first Tuesday of February, 1747-8.

The humble petition of part of the inhabitants of the west side of Susquehanna humbly sheweth that as we have been obliged to work at and repair roads which we have had no benefit of, and as we have never had any roads laid out for our benefit we humbly desire the favor of the honorable bench to allow us a road to be laid and by order of court from John Harris's ferry to William Wierman's mill, nearest and best way that can be found, and we, your petitioners, shall ever pray.

Matthew Dill	James Dill
Thomas Kenton	Thos. Dill
John Rood	Matthew Dill, junior
James Hamelton	Andrew Miller, junior
Tho. Cambell	Matthew Rutledge
Robert Johnston	Henerey Willson
James Betty	Wm. Rutledge
George Brandon	John Harris
James Carruthers	Isaac Rutledge.

Andrew Miller, William Trindle, Henry Wilson, Thos. Dill, Jas. Robinet, John Beals, were appointed viewers with power to any four to act.

This "William Wierman" mill of 1747-8 is, no doubt, the present John W. Wierman mill, which has been uninterruptedly in the family for at least one hundred and sixty years. It is on the Bermudian, about one and a quarter miles east of Gettysburg and Harrisburg State road.

The following is a petition for what afterward became the first road from the south-east toward York. It was the last of the roads laid out by authority of the Lancaster Court:

To the Worshipful Justices of the County of Lancaster, now sitting in the Borough of Lancaster.

The petitioners having frequent occasion to go to the town of New York (meaning the new town of York) and meadows being made amongst us, it is very difficult for your petitioners to travel, especially in the winter, for reason of the swamps and bogs, that is between us and the town of York. Therefore, we, your petitioners, humbly crave that your worship would be pleased to grant an order for laying and making of a road from John Nelson's ferry to the aforesaid town of New York.

Therefore, your petitioners pray that your worship would be pleased to take the petition into consideration, and order your petitioners what you shall think proper, and your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall pray.

May Sessions, 1749.

Daniel Laverty
Daniel Martin
John Campbell
Edward Mahon
Manasa Lamb
Thomas Carson
John Carson
William Buchanan
Charles Caldwell
Hush Reese
Matthew Long

John Nelson
Alex. Nelson
Simon McElroy
Finley Gray
James McCartley
Benjamin Saylor
John Johnston
Thomas Johnston
L. van Anderson
William Anderson
George Baughman

The names of these petitioners are all of English or Scotch-Irish origin, except the last, which is, doubtless, German. They were some of the earliest settlers, having only been living there a few years. The petition asks for a road from Nelson's, later McCall's, ferry to York. Action was taken by the court during the May sessions of 1749, and Charles Caldwell, John Campbell, Robert Smart, William Buchanan, Robert Morton, and Nathaniel Morgan appointed to view and lay out the road. Their report was made and confirmed at the next session of the Lancaster Court. Its courses and distances nearly correspond to the present Peachbottom public road.

The honorable petition of the people, the petitioners on the branches of the Bermudian, or McAllister's Ferry, ship.

To the Honorable, the Court at Lancaster, now sitting, we, your humble petitioners, take leave to inform you of our great disadvantage we labor under, for want of a road being made or opened from our settlement to Yorktown, it being our highest and best way to Lancaster and Philadelphia, our places of market, and likewise our court. We humbly petition your court, that you would grant us an order from your court to open said road sufficient for wagons to travel between Archibald McAllister's mill to York, and that you would appoint such men as you see best as prospectors and overseers of said road. We, remembering the favors granted to us by your honors already, comfort ourselves in the hope of your granting in this favor, and we, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

April 7, Anno Domino, 1749.

John Griest
Andrew Miller
Henry Wilson
Charles Coulson

Matthew Dill
Tho. Dill
Wm. Anderson
John Hendricks

Thomas Griest
Charles Griest
John Jasper
James Campbell
John Blawie
James Pettit
Edward Cox
Joseph Dixon
John Dixon

John Griest
Abraham Lerew
John Lease
James Pettit
John Beales
William Cox
John Griest
Abraham Lerew
John Lease
James Pettit

**Under
York
County
Courts.**

This petition being presented the year that York County was formed, the Lancaster Court deferred the matter, whereupon a similar petition, which was the first presented to the York Court upon its organization after the erection of the county, was granted, and the road ordered to be opened from "McAllister's mill on the Bermudian Creek to the town of York." The viewers were John Beales, William Cox, John Griest, Abraham Lerew, John Lease and James Pettit. This route is the one at present known as the "Shippensburg road." McAllister's mill was in the present area of Adams County. The names were all signed in well written English.

**From the
Mountains
to York.**

The next road in order of time across the South Mountains through the present area of Adams County to York is that from the headwaters of the Opossum Creek southward and then eastwardly through (then) Tyrone and Reading Townships to York. It was petitioned for in January, 1749, by "inhabitants of Tyrone, Straban and places adjacent, who asked for a road from Victor King's mill, on Conewago, to the road leading from Patapsco to Adam Fowles's mill on Conewago. The viewers appointed were Robert Owens, James McWilliams, Victor King, William Proctor and John Koontz. Almost every trace of Victor King's mill has disappeared. In Howell's map of 1792 it is marked as on the south bank of the Conewago a short distance east of the mouth of the Opossum Creek, within the present limits of Straban, and east of the road from Tyrone to Hunterstown. When the movement became known it excited opposition, especially from Menallen Township, whose inhabitants made, in November, a formal remonstrance. They set forth that they had heard that "an order for a Grate road had been obtained which does not begin at any public or proper place or any ways convenient to the

inhabitants." They further set forth that, having had a "town's meeting" concerning it, they can find nothing to the advantage of the township in having the road where it now is. They earnestly "crave a review." The signers were:

Robert McConaghy	John Galliland
Robert Moor	Samuel McFeran
Walter Carson	Samuel McConaghy
Francis Beatty	Henry Thompson
Charles McBride	James Moor
James Parker	John Wright
James Smith	L. McGown
David Watson	John Mickle
John Loran	Wm. Moor
William Simpson	John Furgison
John Blackburn	Robert Moor, jr.
Thomas Baldwin	William Dunwoody

A review proposed a change of starting place. Instead of beginning at Charles Pidgeon's, in the mountain near Opossum Creek, it was to begin near the "Quaker meeting house in Menallen," which was then southeast of the present site of Centre Mills, where a Dunkard meeting house now stands. This change was resisted, and at the April Court, in 1750, remonstrants set forth that the road laid out from the head drafts of "Grate Conowago and Possum Creeks by William Proctor and associates to the Susquehanna was a good road, neither hilly nor swampy." They further stated that on a review "the new road laid out, vacating part of the former and starting near the Quaker meeting house in Menallen Township, is carried through swamps and is stony; and that it is not in the power of the petitioners to support it." The signers of this were:

John Morton	Thomas Bracken
James Wilson	Will. Young
Richard Proctor	Joseph Jolly
John Gilkey	John Simons
Michael Wilson	John Wilson
Alexander Maghown	Jesper Wilson
Thomas Morrow	Isaac Sadler
John Sadler	Richard Sadler

In response to this, James Murphy, Samuel Deeson, Richard McAllister, John Douglass and John Griest were appointed viewers, and the road reported by them was ordered cut and cleared. The "courses and distances" of the line finally adopted have not been found, but there is every indication that the road began in the mountain, and struck the Monocacy road within a mile and a quarter of York. It ran through the

present townships of Menallen, Butler, Tyrone, Reading, and Hamilton, by Centre Mills, Heidlersburg and East Berlin. It ran considerably north of the site of Victor King's mill, from which it is to be inferred that the "Menallen" remonstrants were substantially successful in their struggle. As this road touched the Cumberland Valley several miles farther west from Carlisle than the preceding, there was not much promptness in connecting with it. And a connecting road was not ordered till 1755 and not opened until 1762. It thus appears that all the roads opened up to 1751 ran towards York; that the Potapscow road was the only one which led to Baltimore southward; and that the only way through this territory from Carlisle to Baltimore was by York. This continued for several years longer to be the situation in this county.

Upon the petition of Joshua Lowe and others, a road was laid out in April, 1750, from his ferry, at what is now York Haven, from Lancaster to Shippensburg. It passed through the site of the present villages of Newberry, Lewisberry and Lisburn. In early history it was a prominent route of travel. In 1794 some of the soldiers, going to quell the Whiskey Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania, passed over it.

In 1751, the year after Cumberland **Carlisle** County was formed out of Lancaster, the inhabitants in the vicinity of Carlisle presented a petition to the courts of York and Cumberland Counties. The petition reads as follows:

1751, April 25. Inhabitants of Middleton Township represent in favor of a road leading from the land laid out for Carlisle town on Letort's Spring in Middleton Township, to Wakely's (or Moore's) Gap, in the South Mountain, and thence through the said gap as far as the County of Cumberland extends.

The inhabitants of York County have in pursuance of an order of court opened a road from McAllister's mill to York and propose to have it extended through the gap aforesaid till it meet the road above mentioned and petitioned for.

That it will be absolutely necessary to have a road from the County of Cumberland to York. Your petitioners conceive that the above mentioned will be the highest and most convenient that can be had for the benefit of the inhabitants in general.

Thomas Pottan
James Smith
George Ross
Joseph Clark
G. E. Cowin
James Biggs
Robt. Miller
John Mitchell

James Young
Samuel Mifflin
William Edgely
James Kirkpatrick
Robert Campbell
John Denniston
James M'Leer
Ezekiel Dunning.

John Calhoun, Jno Smith, Thos Watson, Jno Wakely, James Moore, and John Mersington appeared viewers with power to any four to act.

In January, 1752, Nathan Morgan, **Peach** John Griffith, Alexander Wallace, **Bottom** Hugh Whiteford and Archibald **Road.** White were appointed to "view and lay out a road from Peach Bottom ferry, so called, to York." They reported at the June session of court that, after viewing said road, are of the opinion that there is necessity for such road; but the season of the year being so unfit for taking courses and distances, and being a very busy time for the farmers, they asked to have the return of the report made at next session of court. The same year the order was granted to open a road to York to join a road from Chanceford to same point already laid out. A temporary private road was laid out from Peach Bottom ferry to join the Ashmore ferry road, in 1749, to York under the authorities of the Lancaster Court before the formation of York County.

The road above mentioned, extending south from York to Smith's patented land, was declared "to be crooked and hilly, and a good wagon road was needed over more level ground." A petition was presented to court in 1765 to extend it to "the temporary line toward Joppa and Potapasco." Joppa, now a small village on the Gunpowder river, a few miles east of Baltimore, was then the most important town in Baltimore County, and the county seat.

The same year, 1752, a road was laid out from George Crogan's place, near the mouth of the Yellow Breeches Creek to Cesna's fording place by Frazer's mill, on same creek; length three and one-third miles. A road was petitioned for in 1752 to pass through Newberry and Warrington from Frazer's mill through the gap in the mountain to intersect the road leading from Rosebury's mill to York between the creeks of Beaver and Conewago. Henry Willis, Allen Robinet, John Farmer, Thomas Heald, and Joseph Bennett viewed and opened it.

Jacob Miller and sundry inhabitants in and around York petitioned for a road from his mill to York. The mill was situated about one mile northeast of York.

In 1753, the inhabitants of Warrington and Paradise secured the opening of a road

from "Christopher Hinsey's mill, in Warrington, to John Lacey's mill, and thence through the Pidgeon Hills, soars to fall in the road that leads to Potapasco." Pidgeon Hills were named after Joseph Pidgeon, an English immigrant from Philadelphia County, who settled in 1740, one of the first townships in York County. Potapasco is now Baltimore.

Alexander McCandless, Nathaniel Morgan and Hugh Whiteford, in 1753, laid out a road from Robert Morton's plantation, in Chanceford, toward Rock Run and the temporary line. Upon the petition of Peter Wolf and sundry persons, the Monaca road was changed from its course in 1754, to avoid hills, at a distance five miles west from York, where it forks with the Marsh Creek road.

In September, 1754, Conrad Holbamm, Baltzer Spangler, Henry Hendricks and Hugh Loy, presented to the court at York, Patrick Watson, president justice, a report of a road review from York, through the townships of York and Shrewsbury to the temporary line between the provinces of Pennsylvania and Maryland. The length of this road, according to their survey, was eighteen and three-quarter miles. Beginning "at the court house door" it extended nearly in a due south direction. The report was confirmed.

Abraham Burkholder established a ferry across the Susquehanna in the year 1762. In 1766 he petitioned for a road from his ferry "to William Nicholson's mill, at the forks of Muddy Creek, and thence to the road leading to Potapasco." The viewers were Thomas Scott, David Kirkpatrick, John McCall, William Edgar and William Gemmill. A road had been laid from Stevenson's ferry (now McCall's) to Read's mill, thence to Leeper's mill, about ten years before.

In October, 1765, "a bridge road was opened from Nicholas Wierman's mill to the great road leading through Warrington from Carlisle to Baltimore, and along said road to the old Friends' meeting house road and along said meeting house road unto Rev. Samuel Thompson's meeting house."

In 1767 a road was opened in Chanceford from "John Finley's tavern house to Jacob Grove's mill, lately erected."

The same year a road was opened from

the "Brogue tavern to Nicholson's mill at the forks of Muddy Creek, thence to temporary line," by David Kirkpatrick, Thomas Scott, John McCally, William Gemmill, Benjamin Johnston and James White.

A petition in 1768, of divers inhabitants of Shrewsbury and Codorus stated that "a road, formerly made by ourselves, which led from Maryland road to the mill of Christian Meckley, was stopped up by Peter Seis and others." William Ehrhart, Frederick Fishel, Michael Geiselman, Peter Runk, Killian Divinger and Moses Lawson were appointed by the court to open the road.

The inhabitants of Fawn and Chanceford, in 1768, stated in petition, that "they needed a road from Samuel Leeper's mill, which is now fitted for merchant work, and has on hand a quantity of flour;" the road to begin "at the great road leading from York to Peach Bottom ferry; to pass between Roland Huss and James Hill to said mill, and from thence to provincial line, where James Webb lives."

On motion of James Smith, Esq., on **Canal** behalf of Caleb Lowe and others, **Road.** viewers were appointed April, 1768, to open a road from Lowe's ferry (now York Haven) to intersect the road leading from York to Carlisle." This afterward was known as the "Canal road."

The petition of sundry inhabitants of Newberry and Dover, July, 1768, apprehended that "a road from James Rankin's house to Great Conewago, at or near a place called the wolf pit, and from thence to a ferry on the Susquehanna would be useful." Whereupon the court appointed James Welsh, Esq., John Garretson, Sr., Henry Entzminger, Joseph Hutton, Peter Snieder, and Ellis Lewis to open the road. It was laid out in October. Its length was sixteen miles." It began at Lewisberry and ended at New Holland, on the Susquehanna.

Petitions in 1769 from a number of "Quakers of the townships of Newberry, Warrington, Huntingdon, Tyrone and Menallen, were presented for a road leading westward through the different townships mentioned, for them to pass and repass to and from their different places of worship; to begin at McGraw's mill, thence along by the meeting houses at Huntingdon (York Springs), and Warrington, and to intersect

the road leading from Lowe's ferry to Carlisle, at or near the Newberry meeting house." This road was opened by John Blackburn, Ellis Lewis, Charles Coleson, Robert Nelson, and James Rankin. It terminated near the present village of Newberry. A petition of sundry inhabitants of York County was presented to court, January, 1769, for a road "for the passage of large wagons from Tate's ferry and William Willis' mill into the great road from Carlisle to York near Widow Noblet's house, which would be some miles nearer for the Baltimore trade."

The same year a petition was presented for division of Chanceford and Windsor Townships, and from parts of both to form a new township, to be called Rossel Township; not granted.

In April, 1769, the inhabitants of Hellam, Windsor and Chanceford requested that a road be made from Hellam Forge, at the mouth of the Codorus, across said townships toward Rock Run and Baltimore and join the road already laid out to John Finley's tavern. Viewers were appointed and the road opened. It is still known as the "old Baltimore road."

In 1769 citizens of York and surrounding townships asked for the opening of a road in behalf of Thomas Usher and Joseph Donaldson, who, "at great expense, had erected a merchant mill on the land formerly owned by Zachariah Shugart, near lands of David Jameson, Esq., Henry Spangler and Michael Hanks. This road would be of great advantage to the town of York. The road was opened.

In 1769, in answer to many petitions in behalf of James Cooper, who had built a merchant mill near Peach Bottom, a road was opened from the ferry to said mill.

James Dickson, at April session, 1769, stated that "he had contracted with commissioners and built a bridge across the Little Conewago, at Henry Sturgeon's house, for 100 pounds, and to uphold the same for seven years; at the same time had the verbal promise of the commissioners that they would not see him at a loss, for they said that it would be wrong to let one man suffer by the county. Accordingly they told him to lay his bill of expenses before the grand jury; that nevertheless he had not yet obtained redress." The court

appointed six men to view the bridge, whose report was favorable to the contractor, and the court ordered the county to relieve him. It is doubtful if a contractor would be so favored now.

In July, 1770, a road was opened from Yonerstown (Dover) to George Ilgenfritz's mill, in Dover Township, by Michael Quickel and others.

The same year a road was opened from Hellam iron works, at the mouth of the Codorus, to York.

EARLY FERRIES.

Although the title to lands west of the Susquehanna was not purchased from the Indians until the year 1736, ferries were established across the river before that date. John Harris, an Indian trader, who was stationed at the site of Harrisburg, opened a ferry across the Susquehanna at that place in 1733. It was a very important crossing for the early immigrants who took up lands in the Cumberland Valley and extended their settlements down into the Shenandoah.

In the year 1730 John Wright, an influential settler at the site of Columbia, obtained a charter for a ferry between that point and the York County side. This, too, was an important ferry in colonial days and until the completion of the first bridge across the river, between Columbia and Wrightsville, in 1814. The members of Continental Congress crossed at this ferry in September, 1777, when the seat of government was changed from Philadelphia to York, owing to the defeat of the American army at the battle of Brandywine. During the whole period of the Revolution it was a regular crossing place for troops from Maryland, Virginia and the south in their movement to join the American army under Washington in the Jersey campaigns. In the latter part of December, 1778, about 4,200 British and Hessian prisoners of war, who had been captured with Burgoyne at Saratoga, were brought across the river at this ferry, when they were transferred from Boston to Charlottesville, Va., to prison pens at the latter place. Large flat boats were used, which conveyed a hundred or more persons at one time. These boats were propelled across the Susquehanna with their heavy loads by means of long

poles, which reached to the bottom of the stream while a pilot at the rear guided the boat. General Lafayette and Baron Steuben, on their way to York, during the Revolution, crossed here, and Washington also crossed in a large ferry boat in 1791, when on his way from Mt. Vernon to Philadelphia, and also in 1794, on his return from the Whiskey Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania. For a century or more this crossing place was known as Wright's Ferry, in honor of the Quaker, John Wright, who first opened it.

Anderson's Ferry, extending from Marietta to the York County side, was opened about 1730, and was extensively used in colonial days and later by travelers going from Southern Pennsylvania to Reading, Easton and New York. It was later known as the Glatz Ferry, and terminated on the western side at the picturesque point now known as Accomac. Another early crossing place nearby was known as Vinegar Ferry. Farther up the stream and above the falls at York Haven, Joshua Lowe obtained a patent for a ferry in 1737. Many of the early Quaker settlers crossed here. During the Revolution it was known as Rankin's Ferry, and in 1794, a regiment of Pennsylvania troops crossed here on their way to the Whiskey Insurrection. Near the site of Goldsboro, extending across the river to the Dauphin County side, Nathan Hussey opened a ferry as early as 1738. He was a leader among the first Quaker settlers, and one of the commissioners to lay off York County in 1749. The first band of Quaker settlers west of the Susquehanna crossed the river at this point, in 1734, and took up lands in Newberry Township. This ferry was later moved farther up the stream and has since been known as Middletown Ferry.

Robert Chambers established a ferry across the Susquehanna terminating on the York County side below New Cumberland, in 1735. Many of the Scotch-Irish settlers in the Cumberland Valley crossed the river here. For the through travel from the south this ferry was used extensively before the Revolution. William Chesney, a patriot of the Revolution, for many years owned a ferry which crossed the river below New Market, and died there in 1782, leaving a large estate in York County. The ferry

was then purchased by Michael Simpson, who had served as a lieutenant and later as a captain in the Revolution. After the war he was a brigadier-general of militia and died at his ferry house below New Market in 1813. When the Susquehanna bridge was built at Harrisburg in 1816 this ferry was discontinued.

Col. Thomas Cresap, an influential settler in Maryland, owned a ferry at the mouth of the Susquehanna as early as 1724, and shortly after married the daughter of Thomas Johnson, who had established a temporary ferry at Peach Bottom. When Cresap laid his plans to drive the Germans from their settlements in the valleys east of York, he obtained a Maryland patent for the Blue Rock Ferry, which was about four miles south of Wrightsville. This ferry was continued after the border troubles had ended, and was later known as the Myers and the Dritt Ferry, being owned after the Revolution by Capt. Jacob Dritt, who was drowned in the Susquehanna, while attempting to cross when the wind was high and the water turbulent. A ferry extended across the river at York Furnace for many years. The river is narrow at this point. Ashmore's, afterwards Nelson's, and still later McCall's Ferry, was the most important crossing place over the Lower Susquehanna for a century and a half. It was opened about 1740. Peach Bottom Ferry was opened under a Pennsylvania patent in 1738, and during the days when the lumber interests along the upper Susquehanna were most extensive, this was a very important crossing place.

BRIDGES.

The first bridge in York County extended across the Codorus Creek at Market Street, York, and was built in 1743. A legal record entered in January, 1768, petitioning for a new stone bridge, says, "The old bridge of wood at High (Market) Street is much decayed; the sills are rotten, so that it is dangerous to cross with heavy wagons." In the same year a stone bridge was built at this place. A wooden bridge across the Conewago, beyond Dover, was built in 1768 and a stone bridge at the same place in 1811.

Under an act of the Legislature approved April 2, 1811, a state appropriation was made to assist chartered companies in the

erection of bridges across the Susquehanna at Harrisburg, at Northumberland and at McCall's Ferry. They were all built by the noted engineer, Theodore Burr, the inventor of the "Burr Bridge Plan." The Harrisburg bridge was commenced in 1812 and completed October, 1816, at a cost of \$192,138. The part of the bridge nearest the city was taken away by the flood of 1846, and a second bridge at a subsequent flood. Mr. Burr and his son, after completing the Harrisburg bridge, commenced the construction of the one at McCall's Ferry, which cost \$150,000. During its short existence, it was considered a remarkable structure, but was taken away by the ice flood of 1817. Theodore Burr, who was born at Torrington, Conn., in 1762, and 1789 married the granddaughter of Captain Cook, the great English navigator, died at Middletown, Dauphin County, November 21, 1822, while superintending the erection of a bridge across the Swatara at that town.

A bridge was built across the Susquehanna at York Furnace in 1855, and taken away by the flood the next year.

The first bridge across the Susquehanna between Wrightsville and Columbia was completed in 1814. It was 5,690 feet long, a little more than a mile in length. It was removed by an ice flood in 1832. The second bridge was a covered wooden structure placed on twenty-three stone piers. It was destroyed by fire by a regiment of Pennsylvania troops at Columbia on the evening of June 28, 1863, to prevent Gordon's brigade of Confederate soldiers from crossing the stream at Wrightsville to the Lancaster County side. This bridge had been used from the year 1838 to the time of its destruction by wagons and carriages and by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For several years passengers were transported across the river in flat boats. In 1860 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company built a third bridge across the river at this place. This structure was blown down and removed from its piers by a wind storm on September 30, 1896. This also had a driveway for carriages and wagons and a track used by the railroad company for passenger and freight trains. The fourth bridge is 5,375 feet, or a little more than a mile, in length and was built by the Pennsylvania

Railroad Company in 1897, at a cost of half a million dollars. It rests upon two abutments and twenty five piers, each 200 feet apart.

CHAPTER VIII

FRIENDS OR QUAKERS

Origin of the Society—Immigration to America—Early Settlement of York County—Newberry Meeting—Warrington Meeting—Fawn Meeting—Menallen Meeting—York Meeting.

The Society of Friends arose in England about the middle of the seventeenth century, at a time of considerable religious commotion in that country. They were first called Quakers in derision, by Justice Bennet, because George Fox, the founder of the society, bade him and his associates to tremble at his word. They accepted the name so far as to style themselves "The people called Quakers," in all their early books of record. Faith without formula was their cardinal principle, for they adopted no creed and believed in the controlling influence of the "inner light," which is given to every man.

Among the early members of this Society was William Penn, a man of trained intellect, gifted in speech and a courtier in manner. He was a son of a distinguished admiral in the English navy, and both he and his father were always on terms of intimacy and friendship with the royal family. Penn became interested in the emigration to New Jersey and then decided to found a Quaker colony according to his own ideas. He inherited a claim of sixteen thousand pounds, due by the crown to his father, and King Charles II, who never had much ready money to pay his debts, was glad to settle this account by granting him forty thousand square miles of land west of the Delaware River. In commemoration of Penn's father, the King gave to this princely domain the name of Pennsylvania. In 1682 the proprietor himself with one hundred of his chosen followers, crossed the Atlantic

and on the bank of the Delaware founded the city of Philadelphia. The same year, under spreading of the old large elm he met the chiefs of several native tribes of Indians and made a treaty of peaceful friendship with them that has never been torn to and never broken.

In his first relations with the forested men of the forest he impressed upon them so deeply upon them that the name of Quaker for many years was so great among the Indians that to be one of his followers was at all times a passport to protection and hospitality among them. In the language of the historian, Bancroft, "while every other colony was visited, in turn, by the terrors of Indian warfare, no drop of Quaker blood was ever shed by a red man in Pennsylvania." Soon after the landing at Philadelphia, Penn laid off the three original counties of Chester, Philadelphia and Bucks. Then he sent an emissary to treat with the Five Nations of New York, who by right of conquest some years before, claimed the title to lands now part of Central Pennsylvania. But a little band of Indians called the Conestogas, who stayed along the Susquehanna a few miles south of the present site of Columbia, claimed that the other Indians had no right to make a treaty conveying lands west of the Susquehanna. Then William Penn visited the Conestogas and in the presence of their chiefs, unfolded the deed of parchment, laid it on the ground before them and with the gentle words of a loving parent, said: "The lands along the Susquehanna shall be in common between my people and your people, and we will dwell in peace together." In 1722, four years after the death of Penn, Sir William Keith, governor of the province, came west of the Susquehanna and had surveyed two thousand acres of land at and above the present site of Wrightsville, which he called his "Newberry tract."

The same year, after getting permission from the Conestoga Indians, he surveyed a tract of seventy thousand acres for the use of Springett Penn, the grandson of the founder, and he named it the "Manor of Springettsbury." Soon afterwards the followers of Penn, in large numbers, located on lands north of the Conewago Creek and extended their settlement into Adams County. They at once organized religious meetings,

built houses of worship, and established schools. When York was founded in 1741, some of them located here. Three of the five commissioners who laid off York County, in 1749, were English Quakers, and a majority of the early court justices and members of the Assembly from York County were of the same people.

The Quakers played a great part in the early history of Pennsylvania, and for nearly a hundred years—up to the time of the Revolution—they had a controlling influence in the Provincial Assembly. The political changes resulting from the war removed them from power and they never afterwards regained their former position. They held their own in Philadelphia for half a century after the Revolution, and through their enterprise and thrift made that city the greatest business center on the continent, and the metropolis of the Union, a proud position which she held until 1850. It is only within the last decade that the city has begun to recover from the effects of the retirement of the people who created her early reputation.

In the increase of membership the Friends as a religious Society have not kept pace with other denominations with which they were so closely allied two hundred years ago. In some of the western states the liberal Quakers, who have instituted modes of religious worship more like other churches, are growing in numbers and influence. A recent report of the Society places the entire membership in this country at one hundred and fifty thousand, a greater number than there were in America at the close of the Revolution.

Immigration to America. Persecutions were continued with more or less severity until the accession of William and Mary to the throne of England, when an act of toleration was passed in 1689. Prior to this, however, many Friends had sought a home for religious liberty in America, and when William Penn established his colony in 1682, it was but natural that a large number should have been attracted here. The settlement at first near the Delaware River, largely by Friends, gradually extended backward, and though the Scotch-Irish and Germans, after thirty years, began to pour into the country, the Friends wielded the political

power of the Province of Pennsylvania for more than seventy years. At length, when others by unjust treatment had aroused the savage nature of the aborigines, and the mother country had become involved in a war with France, the pressure brought to bear upon the province by England and the neighboring colonies was too great for a continuance of a peaceful policy; warlike measures must be enacted, and yielding to the inevitable, several Friends withdrew from the halls of legislation in the Pennsylvania Assembly, leaving their places to be filled by those not opposed to war.

Migration to York County. Friends were among the first settlers in York County, and they came from New Castle County, Delaware, then a part of the "Territories" of Pennsylvania, and the southern part of Chester and the eastern part of Lancaster Counties. We naturally think of them as coming up to York County by the rich valleys of the Pequa and the Conestoga to their new settlements on the "west side of the Susquehanna," and in the northern part of York County, extending their settlements west into what is now Adams County. When Friends migrated from one place to another in which they wished to locate, permission was granted by the meetings to which they belonged, and the record of it was placed on the minute books. Among the first emigrants who came to this county are recorded the names of Garrettsbn, Day, Cox, Bennet, Lewis, Hussey, Frazer, Hodgkin, Carson, Davison, Elliot, Mills, Key, Smith and Underwood. John Day built the first mill in the northern part of the County before 1740. It was twelve and one-half miles north of York. He became the first president justice of the York court. Nathan Hussey opened a ferry in 1736, near the present village of Goldsboro. At that point some of the early Quaker emigrants crossed the Susquehanna. John Wright, who obtained authority from the Lancaster County courts to establish a ferry, at the present site of Columbia, and who named Lancaster County, and afterward for sixteen years was president justice of the county court, was a Quaker, and many of his Society, as well as Germans and Scotch-Irish, crossed the Susquehanna at this ferry. Another prominent Quaker was Samuel

Blunston, the agent of the Penns. who granted permits for lands west of the Susquehanna for several years, and had a controlling influence in the settlement of York County, from 1733 to 1737. He lived at John Wright's ferry. John Wright, Jr., located at the present site of Wrightsville. Nathan Hussey, Thomas Cox and John Wright, all Friends, became three of the five commissioners who laid off York County in 1749. Few people now living have a correct idea of the number of Friends who migrated to and resided in York County a century and a half ago. About 1810 the western migration fever began to draw them away, and hundreds of them helped to establish new meetings in Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and other points. Much earlier than that many of them moved to North Carolina, Virginia and western Pennsylvania.

Plan of Organization.

The organization and subordination of the meetings of the Friends are as follows: One or more meetings for worship constitute one preparative meeting; one or more preparative meetings, one monthly meeting; several monthly meetings, one quarterly meeting; several quarterly meetings, one yearly meeting, which is an independent body; yet the different yearly meetings maintain more or less of correspondence with each other.

The preparative meetings are held monthly, and generally in the week prior to the regular monthly meeting, for the preparation of reports and other business, to be presented thereat.

The monthly meetings are the principal executive branch of the Society for the exercise of the discipline over the members, and keep regular voluminous minutes of their proceedings as also records of births, deaths and marriages. "Indulged" meetings for stated periods are held by sanction of monthly meetings, but all meetings subordinate to, are established permanently by authority of the quarterly meetings, and these in turn by the yearly meetings.

NEWBERRY MEETING.

The first members of the Society of Friends settled in York County in 1734, lo-

cating in the eastern parts of Manchester and Newberry townships and in the Redland Valley, a prominent site of Lewisberry. They obtained authority from the Sadsbury meetings in Lancaster County to organize a preparative meeting in 1738. Religious services were held first in the houses of members. A log meeting house was built at the site of Newberrytown in 1745.

The original Newberry meeting land, which is in the present village of Newberrytown, consisted of a hexagonal tract of 42 acres and 61 perches, surveyed April 10th, 1767, to John Garretson and Joseph Hutton, in trust for the Society of Friends. Information about the early meeting houses is very meagre, but the first building, which is said to have been of logs, was probably erected on this tract. The old burial ground in the eastern part of Newberrytown is all of the plot that is now owned by the Society. The remainder of the land and the meeting house, which, according to the inscribed stone in the west gable, was erected in 1792, was sold about 1811 by authority of a special act of State Legislature, and the meeting was removed to another location about two miles west of the town, midway between Newberrytown and Lewisberry. Here a stone meeting house was built on a five acre lot sold to Jesse Wickersham and George Garretson, in trust for the Society, by Samuel Garretson and Alice, his wife, by deed of 10th mo. 4 da., 1811. In 1898 the meeting house was re-covered with a slate roof and thoroughly repaired. The graveyard presents a well kept appearance and is enclosed by an iron fence. Occasional services are held in this meeting house.

"The Newberry community," says Albert Cook Myers, in his excellent work entitled "Immigration of the Irish Quakers into Pennsylvania," "received a considerable body of the Irish Friends, but not so large as did Warrington and Menallen. Some of these who settled at Newberry were: Timothy Kirk and his sons, Jacob, Timothy, Caleb, Ezekiel, and Jonathan Kirk; Robert Whinery, originally from Grange, probably near Charlemont; Robert Miller and his son, Samuel; George Boyd, Joshua Low, Joseph and John Hutton, William Wilson, and several members of the Hobson family."

Newberry Meeting Records.

At Sadsbury Monthly meeting, March 7, 1739: "There being divers families of Friends of late settled on the west side of the Susquehanna, some of them have produced certificates of this meeting from Kenett meeting, where they formerly dwelt, there being four mentioned in one certificate bearing the date February 10, 1738, viz.: Nathan Hussey, Ann, his wife; John Garretson and Content, his wife; John Day and Ann, his wife; Christopher Hussey and Ann, his wife, and another certificate from the same place bearing the date May 4, 1738, recommends Joseph Bennett and Rebecca, his wife, all of whom this meeting receives in membership with us.

"The friends of that settlement being desirous of a toleration from this meeting to keep meetings of worship every first day and fourth day of the week for six months time, which request is granted."

9-5-1739: "The new meeting settled on the west side of the Susquehanna, having had some time past a toleration from this meeting to hold meetings of worship every first day and fourth day of the week, and the time being expired, at the request of several of them, being in this meeting, friends allow them twelve months longer to be held as before."

6-5-1745: "Andrew Moore, Calvin Cooper, Jonas Chamberlain and Thomas Bulla are appointed to visit the meetings on the west side of the Susquehanna, to see how they fare in the truth, and report to next meeting."

8-7-1745: "Friends expressed their satisfaction in respect of a visit made to friends on the west side of the Susquehanna."

At Concord Quarterly Meeting, 9-11-1745 "Leacock (Sadsbury) Monthly Meeting concurring with the friends on the west side of the Susquehanna who continue their request of having a meeting for worship and a preparative meeting settled among them, in regard thereto this meeting appoints our friends, John Smith, John Baldwin, Jacob Way, John Way, Joseph Gibbons, William Lewis and Robert Lewis, to give those friends a visit and consider how far they may be able to keep up a meeting with reputation; as also to view and judge of a suitable place to build a meeting house on, and make report thereof at our next meeting."

12-10-1745: "The Friends appointed at the last quarterly meeting to visit Friends on the west side of the Susquehanna, report they gave those friends a visit, and after some time spent and consideration had on the affair, do judge as it appeared to them that the Friends of Newberry and those of Warrington may keep up a meeting for worship, as also a preparative meeting with reputation, and Leacock monthly meeting continuing their approbation of the affair, this meeting agrees that the Friends of Warrington build a new meeting house for worship on the land agreed on when Friends were there, and to keep their meetings of worship on every first and fourth day of the week, and that Warrington and Newberry have liberty to keep one preparative meeting until further order."

At Sadsbury monthly meeting, 1-3-1745-6: "The request that went to last quarterly meeting was granted, i. e., that Newberry meeting has liberty to hold meetings of worship every first day and fourth day of the week, as Warrington has on every first day and fifth day of the week, and those two meetings to make up one preparative meeting, to be held at each place turn about."

2-7-1746: "Newberry preparative meeting recommends John Day and William Garretson for overseers in that meeting, which is approved in this meeting until further order."

At Warrington monthly meeting, 2-9-1771: "This meeting received written answers from each of our preparative meetings except Newberry; and it appears that the care of this meeting towards that meeting is neces-

sary, which is left under consideration until next meeting."

4-13-1771: "William Garretson, William Underwood, William Matthews, William Willis, William Penrose, John Griest and Peter Cleaver are appointed to attend Newberry preparative meeting and give such assistance as they may be enabled to do."

5-11-1771: "Four of the committee appointed to attend Newberry preparative meeting report they did and that the cause is not yet removed; this leaves the case of that meeting under consideration until next meeting."

7-13-1771: "Newberry meeting continued under care of a committee."

12-11-1771: "The former committee is continued to visit Newberry preparative meeting and William Matthews, William Penrose, William Nevitt, William Willis and Herman Updegraff are added to their assistants, and this meeting also appoints them to visit Menallen and Huntingdon preparative meetings and make report to next meeting."

5-9-1772: "Part of the committee appointed to visit Newberry preparative reports that they have performed that service, and also reports that they decline to answer the queries, as they apprehend it will cause a breach of unity amongst them, which is to be hinted in the report to the quarterly meeting for their advice and assistance."

6-13-1772: "Agreeable to the request of last meeting, part of the committee from the quarterly meeting attended this meeting, and after some time in deliberation on the affair, advised the meeting to appoint a committee to sit with Newberry and Huntingdon Friends at their preparative meetings, preceding the quarterly meeting, which is left under consideration until next meeting."

10-10-1772: "Three of the committee appointed to visit Newberry preparative meeting, reports that they have performed that service and also report that they are of the mind that a visit of solid Friends would be of benefit to that meeting, therefore this meeting appoints William Willis and Benjamin Underwood, Ann Steer and Miriam Hussey to sit with them at their next meeting and make report to next meeting."

1-9-1773: The case of Newberry meeting left under solid consideration.

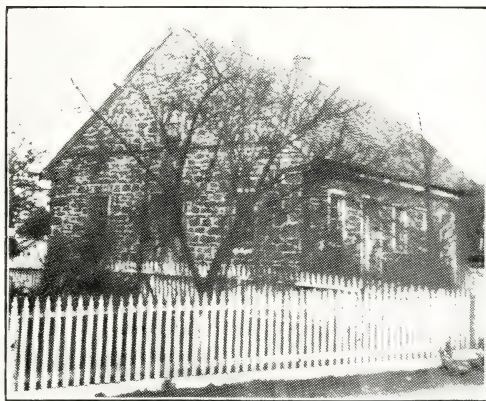
7-8-1775: "Some Friends living a considerable distance from Newberry meeting, near Yellow Breeches, request to be indulged with holding a week-day meeting at the house of William Maulsby."

This place was in what is now Fairview Township. At the last session of the monthly meeting, Isaac Everett, Peter Cleaver, John Garretson, Sr., Joseph Elgar, John Underwood, Record Hussey and William Underwood were appointed to sit with them at the place proposed to hold said meetings and report. Of the female members of the committee were Mary Chandlee, Jane Taylor, Joanna Heald, Ann Penrose, Hannah Cadwalader and Martha Everett.

A favorable report was granted to allow them to hold a meeting on the fifth day of each week, except the day of Newberry preparative meeting, which they were urged to attend. William Matthews, Ellis Lewis, Herman Updegraff, Timothy Kirk, William Garretson, William Penrose were asked to attend their meeting at William Maulsby's



WARRINGTON FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE



FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE NEWBERRY TOWN

house whenever convenient. Of the female members Hannah Matthews, Sarah Kirk, Lydia Updegraff, Ann Penrose, Mary Chamblee, Rebecca Machlon and Miriam Hussey were appointed to meet with them and join the male Friends appointed to that service.

A discussion arose about building a meeting house near the residence of Widow Maulsby in what is now Fairview Township, the religious services having before been held in her house. In 1780 the meeting was changed to the house of Samuel John, near the same place. This meeting was held at this place because the Newberry meeting house was not central enough for all members. It continued at the house of Samuel John until 6-12-1784, when a committee consisting of Joseph Updegraff, William Willis, Elisha Kirk, Joseph Elgar, Peter Cleaver, William Kersey, James Thomas, William Underwood, Daniel Ragan, Benjamin Walker, Hannah Willis, Ruth Kirk, Deborah Thomas and Hannah Matthews reported that in their judgment this "indulged" meeting "would best be discontinued and Friends in that locality meet in the old Newberry meeting house. It would thus tend to the preservation of unity but recommend the building of a meeting house at a more central place for the body of Friends."

9-13 1794: Newberry meeting stated that there was but one surviving trustee, Samuel Garretson. James Wickersham and Ezekiel Kirk were then appointed.

12-10-1810: Newberry preparative meeting desired to sell land where old meeting house is built, and purchase other in a more central place, whereupon Jesse Wickersham and George Wickersham were appointed trustees, who were also requested to secure the passage of an act of Legislature to sell the land connected with the old meeting house.

4-23-1823: Joel Garretson and Jesse Wickersham were appointed trustees of Newberry burying ground.

In 1830 Job Hoopes and Benjamin Garretson became trustees of meeting house property.

5-21-1840: "Newberry Friends informed the monthly meeting that they have enclosed a graveyard at the new meeting

house, and propose closing the former one, it being null."

In 1848 Thomas Cox, one of the appointed trustee. A proposition to discontinue this meeting in 1855 was withdrawn.

WARRINGTON MEETING.

The Warrington meeting, in Warrington Township, about nine miles north, east of Newberry and midway between the present villages of Wellsville and Rossville, was regularly established in 1745, and the meeting house erected the same year on a tract of 29 acres and 156 perches, "near the land of Stephen Eyles (Ailes) on a branch of Conewago" Creek. A warrant, dated July 5, 1745, was issued for the land to be held in trust for the Society of Friends, but owing to an irregularity, the land was later by proclamation, declared vacant and afterward granted by patent, dated 1 mo. 22 da., 1767, from John Penn, Lieutenant-Governor, to William Garretson, William Underwood, William Penrose and Peter Cleaver, in trust for the Society, the consideration being 9 pounds, 12 shillings and 9 pence. The following list contains the names of some of the original members, who contributed toward paying for the land warrant and survey:

We, the subscribers, having the society of Friends worship, and being desirous that a place of meeting house, do, each of us, unto to pay the respective sums under written, in order to get a warrant for twenty-five acres of land adjoining Stephen Ailes' land, as witness our hands,

John Kirk	40
Alexander Underwood	40
Thomas Cox	40
Joseph Garretson	58
William Garretson	58
Christopher Hussey	58
James Frazer	48
Hal Cox	38
Samuel Underwood	38
Thomas Cook	38
Richard Wickersham	38
William Underwood	38
Peter Cook	48, 6d.

Received of Thomas Cox, two pounds, eight shillings and six pence in consideration of a warrant for twenty-five acres of land, on a branch of Conewago Creek, Stephen Ailes'.

6-20-1745.

THOMAS COOKSON.

In 1769 a new stone meeting house was built near the old one. In 1782 it was found necessary to enlarge the building to almost double its original size in order to accommodate the quarterly meeting, and a stone addition was made to the north end.

The following year the old end was thoroughly repaired and given a new floor and a new roof. With the exception of a slate roof and other repairs, effected in 1888, the old structure remains substantially as it was in 1782, and is still surrounded by a strip of the primitive forest. On account of the emigration the regular meeting was discontinued about the middle of the nineteenth century, and now meetings are held on only one first-day each year.

"A large number of Irish Friends," says Albert Cook Myers, "made their way to the Warrington settlement. Among them were Thomas Wilson, from Grange, near Charlemont, in 1748, a little later removing to Fairfax meeting, Virginia; Thomas Blackburn, from Ballyhagen, County Armagh, in 1749; the brothers George, John and William McMillan, from Nantmeal, Chester County, 1750; John Marsh and sons John, Joshua, Jonathan and William, also from Nantmeal, 1750; Peter Marsh, brother of John, from the same place and same date; William Nevitt, a minister of the Society, from Moate, County West Meath, 1751; William Hutton, from New Garden, Chester County, 1751; Samuel Hutton, from Exeter, Berks County, 1753; Nicholas Steer, from Sadsbury, 1759; John Boyd and son William, from Sadsbury, the former in 1765, and the latter in 1754; James Love, from Sadsbury, 1761; Francis and Thomas Wilkinson, with their mother, Elizabeth, widow of Joseph Wilkinson, from Chester County, in 1760; Francis Hobson, from Ballyhagen, County Armagh, 1764; Aaron Coates, from Bradford, Chester County, 1767; William Pillar, from Grange, near Charlemont, 1767, returning to Ireland 1769; William Chandlee, from Deer Creek meeting, Maryland, 1773; Peter Milhous, from Chester County."

Warrington Monthly Meeting. Warrington monthly meeting, composed of Newberry and Warrington preparative meetings, was established by authority of the quarterly meeting. In 1747 Sadsbury meeting appointed a committee to visit Friends west of the Susquehanna. A favorable report was made by this committee, 9-9-1747, and liberty granted to organize the meeting "for discipline and the affairs of truth."

The first monthly meeting was held 10-9-1747. William Underwood was chosen clerk. The Warrington meeting house was nearly a central point of the settlement of Friends in the northern part of this county at that time, hence it was decided to hold the monthly meeting there, although it was sometimes held at Huntingdon (York Springs), and frequently at Newberry. The Warrington monthly meeting, 4-12-1783, agreed to pay 100 pounds toward building an addition to Warrington meeting house, which was ordered to be brought to the next monthly meeting.

In 1793 Newberry meeting requests that the monthly meeting be held in their meeting house. Jesse Wickersham, Edward Jones, James Thomas, Benjamin Underwood, Peter Cleaver, Samuel Garretson, Jonathan Marsh, Joseph Garretson, Thomas Leech, James Bean, John Cleaver, Cornelius Garretson, Thomas McMillan, William Nevitt, Benjamin Walker, Ann Marsh, Ann McMillan and Margaret Underwood were appointed to report whether this request be granted. It caused great discussion. Ezekiel Kirk, James Hancock, Miriam Hussey, Deborah Thomas, Ruth Bane, Jane Hussey, Abigail Whinnery, Sarah Williams, Anna Wickersham and Sarah Thomas were added to the committee. In 1794 they report that they "could not unite in sentiment with said request." In 1795, once every three months, the Warrington monthly meeting was ordered to be held at Newberry meeting house. In 1805 it was ordered by the quarterly meeting that the monthly meeting be held alternately at Newberry and Warrington.

Warrington Meeting Records.

At Warrington monthly meeting, 2-16-1748: Friends of Warrington meeting request to have a preparative meeting settled among them, and Friends of Menallen request to have their meeting settled; the requests are gone in the reports to the quarterly meeting.

At quarterly meeting, 3-9-1748: The Friends of Warrington meeting with the approbation of their quarterly meeting, request that they may have the liberty of keeping a preparative meeting among them, which this meeting allows until further order.

At Warrington monthly meeting, 4-13-1782: A committee is appointed to make additions and repairs to Warrington meeting house to accommodate the quarterly meeting.

11-13-1784: The committee appointed to repair this house and build the addition, requested that some Friends might be appointed to settle with them. Therefore, James Hancock, Harmon Updegraff, Jacob Wor-

ley, Joseph Updegraff and Samuel Miller are appointed to that service, to report to next meeting.

8-13-1785: Report Wc. of the committee appointed to settle the accounts with the trustees who were appointed to have the care of building the addition and repairing of Warrington meeting house, met, and after examining the accounts find that all the meetings have paid in their quotas except Warrington, which is yet behind the sum of 8 pounds, 1 shilling and 8 pence, which is due to Benjamin Underwood; and it appears that there yet remains the further sum of 9 pounds, 12 shillings and 8 pence, due from the monthly meeting to him, the whole amounting to 17 pounds, 14 shillings and 4 pence. Signed by James Hancock, Joseph Updegraff, John Marsh, Harmon Updegraff, Samuel Miller.

6-8-1793: Warrington preparative meeting informs that they apprehend it may be needful to appoint an additional number of suitable Friends as trustees for the land belonging to their meeting, as three of the former are deceased; this meeting therefore, after considering that case appoints Benjamin Walker, Thomas McMillan, Joshua Vale and John Cleaver to that trust.

9-7-1805: As there has often appeared a difficulty with Warrington preparative meeting in raising money necessary for the purposes of the society, under consideration of which this meeting appoints Samuel Garretson, Samuel Miller, Thomas McMillan, Robert Vale, John Cleaver, William Edmundson, Elisha Cook, James Bane and Isaac Kirk to apportion the members of that meeting as justly and nearly agreeable their circumstances as may be, and make report to next meeting of their care therein.

2-20-1822: Warrington preparative meeting submits the following proposition to this meeting; propose that the families of Friends in the western end of that particular meeting be indulged with meeting for worship, which being considered this meeting appoints Jesse Wickersham, Thomas Leech, Zephaniah Underwood, Aaron Frazer, Samuel Garretson, John L. Garretson, Thomas McMillan, William Griest and Amos Griffith to unite with a like committee of women Friends, Hannah Leech, Phoebe Wickersham, Ann Garretson, Sarah Cook, Ruth McMillan, in considering the subject and report their prospects thereon to next or a future meeting.

5-23-1822: The committee on the subject of an indulged meeting requests assistance; this meeting therefore adds Nathan Thomas, Thomas Garretson, Daniel Cookson, John S. Garretson, Jacob McMillan, Joseph Taylor, John Cleaver, and Joseph Garretson, Sarah Cookson, Anne Griest, Susannah Cleaver, Deborah Griffith, Martha Vale, Sarah Walker and Anne Wickersham to that meeting.

6-19-1822: The committee on the indulged meeting report they cannot unite in believing the time is yet come for a division of Warrington meeting.

3-18-1830: John Cookson and Cyrus Griest are appointed trustees for Warrington meeting house and land in the room of Benjamin Walker and John Cleaver, deceased.

4-22-1835: Warrington preparative meeting proposes Jacob McMillan and Asabel Walker, trustees for Warrington meeting house and land in the room of Thomas McMillan and Joshua Vale, deceased, which is concurred with and they appointed to the trust.

3-21-1839: Daniel Garretson, Solomon Griest and Joshua Griest are appointed trustees for Warrington meeting house property in the room of Cyrus Griest, Jacob McMillan and John Cookson.

5-18-1843: John Cook, Sr., and William Armitage are appointed to have care of Warrington graveyard and funerals, those formerly appointed having removed.

5-18-1854: William Cadwalader, Asabel Walker and George W. Cook are appointed, on request of Warrington meeting, to have care of the graveyard and oversight of funerals.

4-23-85: W. appointed trustees for Warrington property in the room of Daniel Garretson.

FAWN MEETING.

At a western meeting Groves, Chester County, 8-15-1793, Deer Creek, Md., monthly meeting settled in Fawn Township, York County, of having the privilege of selected a spot of ground build a meeting house. Thomas Jackson, Thomas Barrett, Joshua Brown, Thomas Carlton, William Sanborn, William Swaine, and Isaac Whitehead are appointed to visit them and make a report.

1-21-1793: The committee met and viewed the place purposed by them to build a meeting house on which place being not yet secured and the winter season approaching, they are of a mind that it is best for this meeting to defer granting their request until the spring; yet that Deer Creek monthly meeting may allow them the same liberty as formerly, and have a watchful eye over them to see whether they maintain the privilege granted them with reputation, which report was signed by all the committee, and being twice read and considered, it is particularly recommended to Deer Creek monthly meeting to make a close inspection how the Friends of Fawn Township keep up their meeting the ensuing winter, and make report thereof hereafter to this meeting.

2-20-1794: The case of the Friends in and near Fawn Township in York County is still continued under the care of Deer Creek monthly meeting.

There is no further mention of this monthly meeting in the minutes of western quarterly meeting up to 5th mo., 1799.

In Levi K. Brown's brief account of the meetings, belonging to Baltimore yearly meeting, 1875, it is stated that:

"This meeting, a branch of Deer Creek monthly meeting, was probably held as early as 1780, then a branch of the Gun Powder monthly meeting. In 1790, the first meeting house was built, and in the 10th month, 1792, the preparative meeting was started. In 1827, there were thirty-four families and more or families. Total, 100 members. Midweek meetings held about 6 to 10 o'clock summer, 11 winter. It probably never belonged to Gun Powder meeting.

At Warrington monthly meeting, 1-8-1785, Our Friend, Ruth Kirk, in a solid manner, expressed a concern that hath for some time attended her mind to attend a little meeting of Friends in Fawn Township, and to visit the families belonging to it. And our Friend, Hannah Willis, having expressed a freedom to go with her, which, being considered in this meeting, there appeared a uniting therewith, and Joseph Updegraff appointed to accompany them."

The Fawn meeting house is located in the village of Fawn Grove, in Fawn Township. First day and fourth day meetings are regularly held and a regular organization kept up.

HUNTINGDON MEETING.

About nine miles southwest of Warrington, in Larmer, now Huntingdon Town

ship. Adams County, originally York County, is Huntingdon meeting house, situated on a wooded ridge overlooking Bermudian Creek, some two miles southeast of the borough of York Springs, formerly Petersburg. Unauthorized meetings were held in the neighborhood as early as 1745, for at Sadsbury monthly meeting, 9 mo., 4 da., 1745, William Garretson was directed to read three papers of acknowledgment "at Huntingdon meeting." These meetings evidently convened at the house of John Cox, where nearly all the early marriages are known to have occurred. The meeting was not regularly established until 1750. The meeting land, consisting of a rectangular tract of five acres, called "Zion," was conveyed to trustees of the meeting by William Beals, by deed of 12 mo., 9 da., 1766, and was part of fifty acres granted to Beals by the proprietors' warrant of June 24, 1763. The present edifice, erected in 1790, has recently been covered with a slate roof and otherwise placed in a good state of preservation, but regular meetings have long ceased to be held.

MENALLEN MEETING.

The first location of Menallen meeting was about seven miles west of Huntingdon, on the east side of Opossum Creek, in Menallen, now Butler Township, Adams County, originally York County. 6 mo., 4 da., 1746, Sadsbury monthly meeting "tolerates the Friends of Menallen to have meetings of worship to be kept on First Day and Fifth Day until further orders." 2 mo., 16 da., 1748. "Friends of Menallen request to have their meeting settled," and later in the year the meeting was regularly established. The meeting land, consisting of 20 acres and 153 perches, was not granted until May 26, 1788. It is not known when the first edifice was built, but Nicholas Scull's map of the state shows that one had been erected as early as 1758. In 1838 the original site was abandoned; the old log meeting house was taken down, removed about three miles to the northwest and rebuilt in a more convenient place, near Flora Dale, about one mile south of what is now Bendersville. In 1884 the old log house gave way to the present brick building, erected to the rear of the former one on a plot of 84 perches, purchased in 1871. The meeting is still well

attended, and with the exception of Fawn meeting, in the southeast corner of York County, is the only surviving meeting of the original York County.

In its early years Menallen meeting was distinctively an Irish meeting, the majority of its members being from Ireland. Among them were John Blackburn, judge of the York County court in 1764, county treasurer in 1759 and 1766, and member of Assembly; Daniel Winter, William Delap, Joseph Hewitt and son George, from Ballyhagen meeting, County Armagh; John Wright, from Castleshane, County Monaghan; John Morton, from New Garden, Chester County; Thomas Nevitt, from Sadsbury; William Newlin and Moses Harlan, son of George, from Chester County; George Wilson, Solomon Shepperd and Jacob Hinshaw, from Grange, near Charlemont; Robert Mickle, from Dublin; and Francis Hobson, Jr.

YORK MEETING.

The Quakers were among the earliest settlers in York County. Most of them located north of the Conewago Creek, extending their settlements westward into the present area of Adams County. After the erection of York County, in 1749, a number of influential Quakers moved to the vicinity of York, when it became the seat of justice. Among them were Nathan Hussey, William Willis and John Day, who became the first president justice of the county courts. In 1754 they obtained permission of the Warrington monthly meeting to hold an "indulged" meeting in York.

The original meeting house, which is yet standing, is located on West Philadelphia Street, between Beaver and Water Streets. Meetings are still kept up, though the Society is very small at present. The eastern part of the lot on which the meeting house stands was purchased in the year 1765, from Nathan Hussey and his wife, Edith, for the use of the Society of Friends. During the following year the eastern part of the present building was erected. The records give the following named persons as contributors:

Nathan Hussey	15 pounds
William Willis	15 "
Joseph Udegraf	15 "
Joseph Garretson	12 "
William Matthews	12 "



FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE YORK

Thomas Davison, of Warrington, in the County of Lancaster, blacksmith, and Sarah Eliot, daughter of Sarah Farmer, of Manchester, spinster, were married 9-9-1743, at a public meeting house in Manchester. Witnesses:

Joseph Bennett,
John Noblet,
Patrick Carson,
Thomas Leech,
Peter Stout,
Anne Hussey,
Content Garretson,
Theodate Hodgkin,
Rebecca Bennett,

Jane Carson,
Anne Day,
Mary Carson,
John Davison,
Sarah Farmer,
Benjamin Eliot,
Jacob Eliot,
John Farmer,
John Day.

Alexander Fraizer, of Pennsbury (now in Fairfax Township), in Lancaster County, yeoman, and Phoebe Eliot, of Manchester, were married 10-10-1743, at a public meeting house in Manchester. Witnesses:

Joseph Bennett,
Nathan Hussey,
John Day,
William Garretson,
Thomas Leech,
Edward Mullenax,
Patrick Carson,
James Bennett,
Edmond Fitzaurice,
John Noblet,
John Garretson,
Mary Garretson,
Sarah Davison,

Rebecca Fraizer,
James Fraizer,
Isaac Eliot,
Benjamin Eliot,
Jacob Eliot,
Abraham Eliot,
Rebecca Bennett,
Content Garretson,
Naomi Garretson,
Martha Garretson,
Susannah Mills,
Catherine Eliot,
Jane Carson,

Mary Carson

Moses Key, of Newberry, in the County of Lancaster, laborer, and Susannah Mills, of the same township, spinster, were married 3-23-1744, at a public meeting house in Newberry. Witnesses:

Rebecca Bennett,
Ann Hussey,
Content Garretson,
Jane Carson,
Susannah Hussey,
Nathan Hussey,
John Day,
John Garretson,

Joseph Bennett,
Patrick Carson,
William Bennett,
Isaac Bennett,
Nathan Hussey, jr.,
John Day, jr.,
Robert Mills, jr.,
Robert Mills,

Mary Mills.

Joseph Garretson, of Warrington Township, yeoman, and Mary Mills, of Newberry, were married 7-25-1745, at Newberry meeting house. Witnesses:

Jonas Chamberlain,
John Earl,
Thomas Cook,
Robert Hodgkin,
C. Am Cooper,
Thomas Prowell,
Andrew Moore,
John Noblet,
Francis Fincher,

Hannah Fincher,
Joseph Heald,
Martha Garretson,
Naomi Garretson,
Anne Hussey,
Content Garretson,
Mary Garretson,
Rebecca Bennett,
Robert Mills,

Nathan Hussey,
John Garretson,
William Garretson,
Christopher Hussey,
John Day,
Nathan Hussey, jr.,
Samuel Cox,
Susannah Hussey,
Mary Cox,
Thomas Bulor,
Benjamin Eliot,
Patrick Carson,
Joseph Key,
John Day,
Sarah Mills,
William Bennett,
Abraham Noblet,
Isaac Cox,

Thomas Cox,
Elizabeth Willy,
Mary Hussey,
Sarah Bennett,
Isaac Bennett,
Ann Day,
Sarah Cook,
Susannah Key,
Jane Carson,
Moses Key,
William Cox,
Olive Underwood,
Jane Underwood,
Joseph Bennett,
Mary Carson,
Phoebe Frazer,
Sarah Farmer,

Margaret Stout.

Isaac Cox, son of Thomas Cox, of Warrington, and Olive Underwood, daughter of Alexander Underwood, of Warrington, were married at Warrington meeting 9-27-1746. (Names of witnesses not copied.)

William Smith, son of John Smith, deceased, of Warrington, and Jane Underwood, daughter of Alexander, of the same place, were married 8-9-1747 at Warrington meeting. Witnesses:

Rebecca Bennett,
Mary Garretson,
Joseph Garretson,
Samuel Cox,
Thomas Cox,
Isaac Cox,
William Griffith,
Joseph Bennett,
John Wright,
John Cox, sr.,
John Cox, jr.,
Benjamin Underwood,
Solomon Shepherd,
William Ferrall,
Peter Cook,

Alexander Underwood,
Joseph Smith,
William Underwood,
Rebecca Bennett,
Mary Garretson,
Olive Cox,
Anne Hussey,
Mary Garretson,
Margaret Carson,
Sarah Mills,
Hannah Cox,
John Pope,
John Beals,
Richard Cox,
Thomas Cook.

Samuel Cox, son of John, of Huntingdon, and Hannah Wierman, daughter of William, of Huntingdon, were married at Huntingdon meeting 8-22-1747. (Witnesses' names not copied.)

Robert Vale and Sarah Butler were married in Warrington 8-10-1748. He was born in London, was an excellent classical scholar. They became acquainted on board the ship while immigrating. In a note Robert Vale says, "when he came to York County, it was a wilderness of woods, and Indians came to see them after their marriage."

William Beals to Mary Mullineux, 10-1-1749.

Nathan Hussey, Jr., to Susannah Heald, 2-20-1749.

John Garretson to Jane Carson, 6-22-1749.
William Osborne to Rebecca Cox, 10-5-1750.

Benjamin Underwood to Susanna Griest, daughter of John Griest, 7-1-1750.

There are recorded in one of these books 206 marriages, extending from 1747 to 1840. In this list the name Garretson occurs 45 times; Griest, 25 times; Griffith, 18 times; Hussey, 17 times; Updegraff, 20 times; Willis, 10 times; Vale, 21 times; Wright, 10 times; Wickersham, 18 times; Mills, 10 times; Northland, 7 times; Cook, 25 times; Blackburn, 25 times; Hammond, 6 times; Kirk, 13 times; Penrose, 7 times; Cadwalader, 17 times; Atkinson, 15 times; Cleaver, 10 times; Marsh, 6 times; Jones, 7 times; McMullin, 10 times; Underwood, 20 times; Thomas, 10 times; etc.

Marriages The following is a list of the marriages at York meeting, as far as recorded:

at York. John Cope, of the borough of Lancaster, in the County of Lancaster, son of Caleb Cope and Mary, his wife, and Mary Updegraff, daughter of Harmon Updegraff and Lydia, his wife, 9-13-1786.

Daniel Ragan, of York Town, in the County of York, and Ruth Worley, widow of Francis Worley, late of the same place; 11-14-1787.

Joe Willis, of the borough of York, son of William Willis and Betty, his wife, the latter deceased, and Hannah Jessop, of the same place, daughter of Thomas, deceased, and Ann; 12-12-1787.

John Bentley, of Warrington, son of John and Tamer, deceased, and Susanna Jones, of the borough of York, daughter of John and Elizabeth; 10-22-1788.

Josiah Jordan, of Manchester, son of James, deceased, and Charity, and Lydia Miller, of Manchester, daughter of Solomon and Sarah, deceased; 6-17-1789.

Ellis Cleaver, of Gwynedd, son of Ezekiel and Mary, deceased, and Elizabeth Miller, daughter of Solomon, of the borough of York, and Sarah, deceased; 4-7-1791.

Caleb Bracken, of the borough of York, son of James, deceased, and Mary, and Rebecca Miller, of the borough of York, daughter of Solomon and Sarah, deceased; 8-14-1793.

Jonathan Jessop, of the borough of York, son of Thomas, deceased, and Ann, and

Susanna Updegraff, of the same place, daughter of Joseph and Mary; 4-6-1794.

Thomas Wadsworth, of Byberry, Philadelphia County, and Ruth Kirk, of the borough of York, daughter of Solomon and Sarah Miller, and widow of Elisha K.; 6-5-1794. She died 6-18-1798, in her 37th seventh year; a minister about twenty-three years.

Alexander Underwood, of Warrington, son of John, deceased, and Mary, and Rhoda Updegraff, of York, daughter of Harmon and Lydia, deceased; 10-22-1794.

William Farquhar, of Pipe Creek, Frederick County, Md., son of William and Ann, deceased, and Lydia Willis, daughter of William, of York County, and Betty, deceased; 12-8-1796.

Harmon Updegraff, of the borough of York, and Susanna Mills, of the same place, widow of William Mills, late of Lancaster County; 1-14-1801.

Thomas Conrad, of the Northern Liberties, of Philadelphia, son of Matthew and Mary, deceased, of Philadelphia city, and Sarah Welch, daughter of William and Hannah, of the borough of York; 9-9-1801.

William Farquhar, of Frederick County, Md., son of Allen and Phoebe, deceased, and Sarah Updegraff, daughter of Joseph and Mary, of the borough of York; 10-7-1801.

Thomas Leech, of Warrington Township, son of Thomas and Phoebe, and Hannah Garretson, of East Manchester, daughter of Cornelius and Margaret, deceased; 2-10-1802.

John Worley, of York County, son of Jacob and Ann, and Elizabeth Coats, of the borough of York, daughter of Aaron, deceased, and Mary; 7-6-1803.

Daniel Hains, of Frederick County, Md., son of Nathan and Sofia, deceased, and Rachel Updegraff, daughter of Ambrose and Elizabeth, deceased, of York County; 10-28-1806.

Timothy Kirk, of York Town, son of Timothy and Mary, of Harford County, Md., and Edith Kirk, widow of Eli, and daughter of Joseph and Susanna Updegraff, deceased; 3-16-1808.

Samuel Jefferis, son of William, deceased, of Pennsylvania, and Priscilla, and Lydia Cope, daughter of John, deceased, of York borough, and Mary; 9-13-1809.

Amos Griest, of York, son of Joseph, of Latimore, Adams County, and Rebecca, and

Phoebe Swayne of York, daughter of James and Hannah, deceased; 10-18-1809.

Mordecai Williams, of Warrington, and Mary Holland, of York Town; 3-14-1810.

Samuel Cook, of Warrington, son of Samuel and Ruth, deceased, and Sarah Garretson, daughter of Cornelius, of Anne Arundel County, Md., and Margaret, deceased; 4-17-1811.

Amos James, of Baltimore city, son of Thomas, deceased, of Harford County, Md., and Ann, deceased, and Mary Cope, widow of John, and daughter of Harmon Updegraff, deceased, of York, and Lydia, deceased; 6-12-1811.

John Gillingham, of Baltimore city, son of James and Elizabeth, of same, and Mary Updegraff, daughter of Joseph and Mary, of York, the former deceased; 9-21-1814.

Benjamin Garretson, of Newberry, son of Samuel and Alice, deceased, and Orpah Smith, daughter of Samuel, of Spring Garden Township, and Ruth; 8-13-1823.

Obadiah Dingee, of Lampeter, son of Jacob and Elizabeth, deceased, of East Marlborough, and Hannah Welch, daughter of William, deceased, and Hannah, of York; 12-11-1823.

Phineas Davis, of York, son of Nathan and Mary, deceased, of Grafton, N. H., and Hannah Taylor, of York County, daughter of Libni and Sarah, of Clearfield County, Penna.; 11-15-1830.

York Monthly Meeting.

This meeting was established in 1786 and ordered to be held "on the fourth day of the week preceding the second first day of each month, and known as the York monthly meeting." The first meeting was held on the fifth day of the seventh month, 1786. Persons appointed to the meeting were Edward Jones, James Hancock, John Garretson, Benjamin Underwood, John Marsh, William Nevitt, Samuel Cookson. The women appointed were Miriam Hussey, Elizabeth Cook, Sarah Williams, Ruth Cook, Lydia Garretson, and Hannah Kirk. William Kersey was appointed clerk of the meeting in 1786, and John Lone, overseer. Elisha Kirk succeeded as clerk, and Joseph Updegraff overseer. William Welch was appointed in 1786 to record births and deaths. Harmon Updegraff was appointed elder in 1787, Thomas Owen in 1814, and Amos Farnham clerk in 1814.

In 1793 this meeting was informed that a number of Friends had settled at Wright's Ferry, and permission was granted them to hold "a meeting for worship;" Jacob Worley, Caleb Kirk, Jonathan Jessop and John Love were appointed to visit the Friends at Wright's Ferry and assist them in 1797; Jonathan Jessop was appointed clerk of the York meeting in 1797, "in room of Elisha Kirk, who died."

The meeting at Wright's Ferry, in the house of Andrew Moore, was continued until 5-8-1798.

The following death records were reported at dates named: "Our esteemed friend, Hannah Willis, an elder, departed this life 5-10-1798. William Willis, an elder, died 9-25-1801, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Harmon Updegraff, an elder, died 5-20-1811, aged seventy-three years. Joseph Elgar, a minister, died 7-13-1811, aged eighty-one years. Ann Love, an elder, died 8-14-1821. Margaret Elgar, a minister, died 3-29-1821, in the eighty-second year of her age."

NOTES FROM RECORDS.

Johanna Heald died 1781, in what is now Fairview Township. She was a noted Quakeress preacher.

In 1779, sixteen acres of land were purchased on which to build a school house. The trustees appointed were Ellis Lewis, John Garretson, William Lewis and James Kingsley. This school house was built at Lewisberry, which was then a hamlet in Red Land Valley.

James Thomas was a highly esteemed preacher in 1795.

Edward Jones was an estimable gentleman and highly respected preacher. After the removal of the Newberry monthly meeting farther west he lived in the old Newberry meeting house. He was thrown out of a carriage and his leg was broken, 7-29-1823, and died soon after, aged eighty-three years.

Peter Cleaver, who came from Upper Dublin, Philadelphia County, was for thirty years a clerk of Warrington and Newberry monthly meeting. William Underwood was clerk from 1747 to 1775. Susannah Elgar, Isaac Everett and Abel Thomas were noted preachers in 1780 and before. During the latter part of the Revolutionary period

Abel Thomas visited Friends in North Carolina, and afterward acted as a guide to Gen. Greene in his retreat northward across that state when pursued by Cornwallis. He afterward passed through the British lines to remain with Friends, and protect them during the war. Many friends had emigrated from York County to that state years before.

John Day was appointed elder of Newberry meeting in 1748, and Peter Stout was made overseer the same year.

Thomas Wilson, John Blackburn, William Delap, Daniel Winter, Patrick Carson and others, located in York County, 1736, coming from Calahagan, Ireland.

Henry Clark built a sawmill in Warrington, 1748. He came from Chester County. He sawed the timber for the new court house at York in 1753. Aaron Frazer produced a certificate from Newark meeting and located in York County, 1748.

The following is a form of marriage certificate used in 1780:

Whereas, William Squibb, of the Township of Warrington, and County of York, a Pennsylvania, son of William Squibb and Sarah, his wife, and Jane Morthland, of the township and county aforesaid, daughter of William Morthland and Ruth, his wife, having appeared before several monthly meetings of the people called Quakers, at Warrington, and declared their intention of marriage with each other, according to the good order used amongst them, and having consent of their parents and parties concerned, their proposal of marriage was allowed by the said meetings. Now these are to certify whom it may concern, that for the full accomplishment of their said intention, they, the said William Squibb and Jane Morthland, appeared at the public meeting at Warrington, in the County of York, on the twelfth Fourth day of the second month, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty. And then and there, in the said assembly, the said William Squibb taking the said Jane Morthland by the hand did in a solemn manner, openly promising with the Lord's assistance, to be unto her a loving and faithful husband, until death should separate them. And then and there, in the same assembly, the said Jane Morthland did in like manner declare, that she took him, the said William Squibb, to be to him a loving and faithful wife until death should separate them.

And moreover, they, the said William Squibb and Jane Morthland, she, according to the custom of marriage, assuming the name of her husband, did then and there to these presents set their hands.

WILLIAM SQUIBB,
JANE MORTHLAND

And for a further confirmation, we, whose names are also here underscribed, who were present at the solemnization of the said marriage and subscription, have, as witnesses, thereunto set our hands the day and year above written.

William Squibb
Alexander Underwood
Ruth Morthland

William Underwood
Alexander Underwood
Rebecca Morthland

Robert M...
Robert S...
John M...
Joseph Bradley
Mary Squibb
Jane Morthland
Mary Godfrey
Sarah Thomas
Martha Morris
John Morthland
Richard Vale
George Ne...
Joseph Underwood
Benjamin Walker

Benjamin Underwood
Joshua Vale
Jonathan Mash
Benjamin Underwood
Joshua Vale
Jonathan Mash
Benjamin Underwood
Joshua Vale
Jonathan Mash
Benjamin Underwood
Joshua Vale
Jonathan Mash

Most of the early Friends settled in York County were of Scotch-Irish class of people, and carried out the mode of discipline of the society in respect to war, intemperance, marriage, etc.

The following notes will illustrate a few points and will doubtless be read with interest:

Random Notes. Patrick Carson, a Scotch-Irishman, though a member of the Society of Friends, in 1748, "passed the lie" on Thomas Cook, a fellow member. This caused a difficulty. John Day and Richard Wickersham were appointed to bring them to "terms of peace." They were obliged to go to Chester County, where the trouble originated. Upon their return, Patrick was made to subscribe his name to an apology, which he did in order to remain in "friendly unity with the society," but afterwards "he regretted to believe that his allegations were true."

Joseph Bennet, 7-10-1748, signed a document as follows: "I acknowledge with great sorrow that I was overtaken with the effects of spirituous liquors in the harvest field, reaping for John Rankin in Red Land Valley (Lewisherry) last harvest. It was a hot day. I drank more than I should have to drive out the sweat to make me in better capacity to follow my work, but it produced the contrary effect, so that I was for a time light in the head and talked foolish. Wishing to remain in unity with the Friends, I hereby acknowledge my error."

Thomas Cook was reprov'd in 1747 by Newberry meeting for drinking spirituous liquors, and John Day was appointed to oversee him.

Richard Carson, in 1765, was required to acknowledge in public at meeting "his great error for having a fiddling and dancing party at his house."

A certain member was disowned by the Society for failing to pay a debt to Joseph Hutton, in 1758.

Joseph John, a member, was made to apologize for his error "for running off with and marrying a woman that some one else intended to marry."

John Blackburn and John Pope, in 1755, joined the forces from York County to quell the Indian troubles along the northern and western frontier. They were the first to violate the laws of the Society of Friends. According to the principles of the great founder of Pennsylvania, the Indians were to be treated with, and not quelled by force of arms. A committee was appointed to persuade them "in love and amity that they might see the error of their way." These two men, however, would not yield. John Blackburn afterward became one of the president court justices of York County, and during the Revolution was one of the first of the Friends to join the American army.

Thomas Noblet appeared before Newberry meeting, 8-21-1756, and said: "I ask pardon for not keeping the principles of truth, and giving way so far to the enemy, to enlist as a soldier, contrary to the good order kept among the Friends, for which I am very sorry."

Abraham Noblet entered the military service during the French and Indian war. A committee was appointed by the monthly meeting to treat with him and endeavor to bring him to a sight of his error. He acknowledged his error after retiring from service.

Armael Fincher, 6-8-1758, signed the following document:

Dear Friends:—Whereas I have been educated in the way of truth among the Society of Friends, but for want of keeping to the principles thereof, in my own heart, have gone far astray, being much surprised as to the reports of the Indians being in the neighborhood, I took my gun in order to defend myself, for which I am sorry, and give this for the clearance of truth. I hope to be more careful of my conduct in the future.

Henry Underwood enlisted as a soldier in 1756. He afterward at meeting acknowledged it to be "a great wrong to bear arms against his countrymen, and kill them."

Henry Clark, on 2-18-1758, acknowledged his great wrong in being overtaken with strong drink, and got his gun to defend himself against the Indians, "whereof I am sorry and ask to be forgiven."

Abraham Noblet acknowledged his error in being married "by a priest to a woman not a member of the Society of Friends." He appeared at Warrington monthly meeting and made an apology, which by order of meeting was to be read publicly at the Newberry preparative meeting by Joseph Bennet, and Noblet re-instated in meeting, which was done.

Francis Fincher and William Bennet had to submit to a public censure in meeting "for drinking too freely and using bad words." Samuel Underwood and William Griffith were appointed to treat with them.

James McGrew, in 1757, acknowledged his error "for taking too much drink while with others and singing improper songs."

John Powell asked permission of Warrington meeting to go to New Garden, Chester County, "to take a young woman for a wife," in 1749. Granted.

John Griest produced a certificate from Concord, Chester County, 1759, and located in Warrington.

John Willis became a member of Newberry meeting in 1756.

John Rankin, 10-7-1771, bought a slave, which was contrary to the rules of Friends. Timothy Kirk, William Lewis, William Penrose and John Hancock were appointed to treat with him, but their report was unfavorable and he would not concede his error. John Rankin afterward became a colonel in the Third Battalion of York County Associators, during the Revolution, but in 1778 became a tory. An attempt was made to capture him, but by aid of his slave, Ralph, he escaped and went to Long Island. He afterward sent an order manumitting his slave. Col. Rankin and his brother, Col. William Rankin, were quite influential during the early part of the Revolutionary period.

Jedadiah Hussey, who lived in Warrington about 1800, could lift a barrel full of cider to his mouth and drink out of it.

JESSE KERSEY, an eminent minister of the Society of Friends, was born in York, eighth month, fifth day, 1768. His father, William Kersey, who was clerk of the York and Warrington meetings, was married to Hannah Bennett, daughter of Joseph Bennet, one of the first settlers in the vicinity of Lewisberry, this county. Jesse Kersey went to Philadelphia in 1784 to learn the

CHAPTER IX

SCOTCH-IRISH

Immigration to America—Customs and Habits—Scotch-Irish in Lower End—Migration Westward—Marsh Creek Settlement.

trade of potter, and while following that occupation' was a constant and devoted student of sacred literature. In 1789 he became a teacher in Chester County; in 1790 was united in marriage with Elizabeth Coates, moved to York, and pursued his trade until 1794. The following year he traveled a distance of 1,700 miles in three months, through Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, and until 1804 spent most of his time traveling in America, visiting Friends' meetings and preaching. In the latter year he visited England and Ireland, returned home in 1805 and became a prominent preacher of the Philadelphia yearly meeting. In 1814 he visited the south under a concern in especial relation to American slavery and the mode of deliverance from its evil consequences. Upon his return he visited President Madison, to whom he presented his views on this subject, and was received by the president with great cordiality. He then continued his travels through Virginia, holding meetings and discussing the question of human bondage. On account of his kind and persuasive manner he was treated courteously even by his strongest opponents. He continued to preach until his death in Chester County, in the fall of 1845. Jesse Kersey was a man of remarkable purity and simplicity of character, and is declared "to have gone to his grave with the benedictions of many thousands who knew him, and without the enmity of one living being." He was a man of extraordinary endowments, and one of the ablest and most eloquent speakers among the Society of Friends. Immense congregations always greeted him on his travels, for his fame had gone before him. There was a dignity and nobleness about him that always commanded respect and gave evidence of an exalted aim.

Says an able writer, "no more gratified and impressive powers of sacred eloquence have been heard in America or England than those which proceeded from the lips of Jesse Kersey."

The Scotch-Irish were Scotch and English people who had gone to Ireland to take up the estates of Irish rebels confiscated under Queen Elizabeth and James I. This same James, who was King of Scotland as James VI., encouraged his Presbyterian subjects to emigrate to Ireland and occupy the confiscated lands. The migration was numerous, and began in the early part of the seventeenth century, about seventy-five years before the founding of Pennsylvania. Towards the middle of the same century the confiscation of Irish lands by Cromwell increased the emigration to still greater proportions, and after this many Englishmen joined the movement.

These people, English and Scotch, who occupied Ireland in this way have usually been known in England as Ulstermen, and in America as Scotch-Irish, and are, of course, totally different in character as well as in religion from the native Irish. Even those who came to Ireland from Scotland were not Celtic Scotch, but people of English stock who had been living for many generations in Scotland, so that neither the name Ulstermen nor the name Scotch-Irish is at all descriptive of them.

They became famous in history for their heroic defence of Londonderry against James II. They were more thrifty and intelligent than the native Irish. They took the land on long leases, and began to make it blossom like a garden. They were, however, soon put to a severe test by the persecutions of Charles I., who, after coming to the English throne in 1625, attempted to force the Scotch people in Scotland and Ireland to conform to the Church of England. At the same time the native Irish rose to expel the Scotch, and succeeded in killing a few thousand. So between their two persecutors these settlers, already sturdy from their race and religion, were not without the additional discipline of suffering and martyrdom.

Immigration to America.

Many of them immigrated to America, especially when the long leases on which they held the Irish land began to expire. The movement began about the year 1700 and continued for forty or fifty years. Some of them went to Maryland and a great many went to Virginia, where they still constitute a distinct element in the population. In Virginia, as elsewhere, most of them sought the frontier. In fact, in colonial times, they could be found on the whole American frontier from New Hampshire to Georgia. They did not, however, all settle along the frontier of Pennsylvania. Many of them remained in the southeastern portion of the province, settling in Philadelphia and the southern parts of Chester and Lancaster Counties, where they soon took position among the leading citizens of that region. A colony of Scotch-Irish took up the valuable lands at Donegal, north of Columbia, in Lancaster County. Another body of bold frontiersmen settled at Paxton, below the site of Harrisburg.

When the land west of the Susquehanna was purchased from the Indians by a treaty made with the Five Nations in 1736, the Scotch-Irish migrated across the river in vast numbers. As early as 1742 many of them located in the western part of York County, now included in the County of Adams. This was known as the "Marsh Creek settlement," and its people were among the most enterprising west of the river. Meantime, as will be mentioned in the succeeding pages of this chapter, many Scotch-Irish crossed the Susquehanna at the Peach Bottom ferry and took up lands in the southeastern section of York County, beginning as early as 1733. The Scotch-Irish also flocked across the Susquehanna at Harris's Ferry and took up the fertile lands then known in the Colonial Records as "The Valley of the Kittatinney," and later as the Cumberland Valley. Within a few years this productive region was populated almost exclusively by intelligent Presbyterians, who had come to Pennsylvania from the north of Ireland. Some of these extended their settlements into the northwestern part of York County, where they formed the Monaghan settlement around the site of Dillsburg.

Being asked by the proprietaries of Penn-

sylvania to occupy the frontier, the Scotch-Irish eagerly accepted the invitation. They were not quick to follow the precepts of William Penn or practice his method of treating with the Indians. They preferred the musket to the pipe of peace, and as a result of their bold antagonism to the red men, they helped to bring on the border warfare, which caused considerable bloodshed among the settlers in central Pennsylvania, even before the French and Indian war, which spread consternation through all the interior parts of the province. Even James Logan, a Scotch-Irishman himself, while serving as secretary of the province, made the declaration that "there are too many Scotch-Irish on the frontier already, who incite the Indians to warfare, and cause abundant troubles to the authorities of the province." The stream of migration passed through Cumberland County and the western part of York County into Virginia, where many Germans and Scotch-Irish early in its settlement occupied that long and fertile region known as the Shenandoah Valley.

Their Patriotism.

When the French and Indian war opened, the people of this race in Pennsylvania were quick to respond to the call for troops. These American soldiers having had experience with Indian warfare, even taught the British regulars how to fight the aborigines. There were two companies of York County troops in the battle near Fort Duquesne, where Braddock was defeated, in 1756, and another company of sixty men from York County were among the bravest of the soldiers who, under General Armstrong, defeated the French and Indians at Kittanning, a short distance northeast of Pittsburg, on the Allegheny River.

When the Revolution opened in 1775, the Scotch-Irish from the Marsh Creek settlement, southeastern and other sections of York County, were among the first to offer their services to establish a new country, "conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal." They came to York, organized themselves into military companies and marched to Boston immediately after hearing of the Battle of Bunker Hill. In the picturesque costume of their hunting dress, these

courageous frontiersmen attracted the attention of all the American soldiers around Boston, and they were the first to offer their services to Washington in order to find out the position of the British redoubts on Breed's Hill, near where the battle had just been fought. Two companies of Scotch-Irish from York County, in 1775, joined the expedition to Canada, and during the whole period of the Revolution their patriotism and their valor were shown in all the campaigns that won triumph to the American cause and gained the freedom of the United States.

It is not easy to describe in detail the home life of the early Scotch-Irish in Pennsylvania or in any part of the new world. They did not leave behind them church records so exact and carefully prepared as did the Quakers or Germans, but their success and their achievements in the broad field of American enterprise and development shine brightly on the pages of American history. So far as their home life can be portrayed from traditions which have come down from several generations, and from such eminent authorities as Dr. Joseph Doddridge, who spent most of his life in central and western Pennsylvania, many of the settlers of this race were a rollicking, roystering class of people.

Sydney George Fisher, of Philadelphia, who has written much of interest relating to the history of Pennsylvania, has the following to say in reference to some of the customs and habits of the Scotch-Irish in colonial days:

"The settlers dressed in what was called a hunting shirt, a garment something like a frock coat, reaching half down the thighs and belted around the waist. The bosom was made large, and lapped over a foot or more, so as to be used as a sort of knapsack for carrying provisions. There was a cape on the shoulders, which was usually fringed. The belt carried a hatchet, scalping knife and bullet-pouch. Moccasins were worn instead of shoes. Some of the men dressed their legs, like the Indians, in a breech clout, which left the thighs and hips bare, and in this costume they often went to church.

"Their wedding ceremonies were characteristic, and show the state of their

civilization. These parties were the delight of young and old, and were the only gatherings at which there was not the labor of reaping, log-rolling, building a cabin, or planning some scout or campaign. The wedding company assembled at the house of the groom's father prepared to march so as to reach the house of the bride by noon. They were dressed without the aid of a store or tailor within many miles, and their horses were also unaided by either blacksmiths or saddlers. As they marched in double file along the narrow trail they were apt to be ambuscaded by surprise parties, who sprang out and fired to alarm the horses. As the cavalcade neared the bride's house, two of the young men usually started on a race to bring back the whiskey bottle, which was standing ready for them. The victor seized it and returned to pass it around among the company.

"The wedding dinner was beef, pork, venison, and bear's meat, and if table knives were scarce, the scalping knives were drawn from the belt and used. Immediately after the dinner, the dancing commenced, and was kept up until the next morning. As soon as one became tired another stepped in to take his place. Whoever stole off to get some sleep was hunted up, dragged out on the floor, and the fiddler ordered to play 'hang on till to-morrow morning.'

"Among such people a word was quickly followed by a blow, and quarrels and fightings were frequent. But in these encounters no weapons were used. They settled all their difficulties with their fists; and a man who was clearly no match for his antagonist was allowed to employ a friend to fight for him. There was no assassination, none of that murderous shooting at sight, which has become so common on the frontiers of modern times.

"The laws passed by the colonial Legislature, sitting in Philadelphia, of course applied to the frontier. But the distance made it difficult to administer them, and in most cases impossible. The people became a law unto themselves, had their own customs, and administered their own punishments, which usually consisted of a flogging, administered with a hickory stick by the person aggrieved or by the neighbors who knew about the offense. Whipping was

also resorted to as a torture to force confessions of guilt.

"Besides that relic of the Middle Ages, the people showed their nearness to the old civilization of Europe by their songs and tales. Lore-telling was popular, and Jack the Giant-Killer and romances of knight errantry were favorite stories. Their songs were mostly ballads of Robin Hood. They enjoyed themselves through their hospitality, which was boundless, and their friendships, which were ardent. They were fond of sports, running, wrestling, and jumping, and when they had enough ammunition they shot at mark.

"After the year 1755, all these people, men, women and children, lived in a continual state of war with the Indians. There were few boys so young that they could not fire a rifle through a port hole, and few women who could not cut bullet patches and carry water. It was a wild life and a rough one, but it had its compensations. The people were hardy, vigorous and full of strong animal enjoyment. They were masters of their own destinies. Every one was a Jack-of-all-trades, his own blacksmith, his own carpenter, his own cooper, his own gunsmith. He himself, as well as his wife, wove the linsey cloth which they wore. Nor was it altogether a monotonous life. The continual excitement of forty years of war, and the rapid development of the frontier, the growth of new settlements, the varied exertion required, left little room for sameness. Men grew old early from the privations and hardships, but they never complained that life seemed dull."

Distinguished Men.

It has been too much the custom of the orators of the Scotch-Irish Congress of the United States to laud the virtues and achievements of their ancestors. This fault might also be attributed to the members of the Pennsylvania German Society in relation to their ancestry. The conservative writer of history therefore is more reserved in his words of commendation, but the marks of the progress of this race and of her representatives in York County are evident, to any one who studies in detail the annals of the past. There were three United States Senators born in York County, all of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Down by the borough of Delta,

James Ross was born in 1762. After his removal to western Pennsylvania he became an eminent lawyer and distinguished statesman, serving nearly eight years in the United States Senate. James Monroe, President of the United States, delivered a speech in Pittsburg, at a meeting presided over by Senator James Ross, in 1817. Turning toward the presiding officer, while facing a large audience, the president gave credit to James Ross for having made an eloquent speech before the United States Senate, in 1802, which caused President Jefferson to favor the purchase of Louisiana.

Somewhere in Hopewell or Fawn, Senator John Rowan, who became one of the early settlers of Kentucky, first saw the light of day, in the year 1773. He won fame and distinction in his adopted state, which he twice represented in the United States Senate. In a small home in the village of Dillsburg, Matthew Stanley Quay was born in 1833, the son of a Presbyterian clergyman. He was a man of brilliant intellect and remarkable mental vigor. Few men in American history ever equalled him as a political leader. The achievement which won him most success as a statesman was his strong advocacy of a protective tariff, which is claimed by most writers of economics, aided in building up the industrial interests of the Keystone state.

In the sphere of the law, few men in Pennsylvania equalled James Ross and Hugh Henry Brackenridge. The last named was born in the lower end of York County, and became a distinguished jurist, and one of the Supreme Court judges of Pennsylvania. Ellis Lewis, born at Lewisberry, York County, who became chief justice of this state, was descended from a maternal ancestor of Scotch-Irish birth.

A brief reference to three great Pennsylvanians of Scotch-Irish birth may seem entirely appropriate. Their work and their achievements have given lustre to the pages of history. These men were Thomas McKean, John Bannister Gibson and Jeremiah S. Black, each of whom became a chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. For a quarter of a century, Judge Black was a citizen of York County. He died near York in 1884 at the age of 73. John Bannister Gibson, one of the greatest

George Nichol, John Payne, George Payne, James Parker, Robert Rowland, Joseph Ross, Patrick Scott, William Reed, Cunningham Sample, Thomas Steel, John Taylor, John Wilson, William Wallace, Archibald Wright, Robert Modiol

The Scotch-Irish in Hopewell Township prior to 1770: Gen. Allison, John Anderson, James Anderson, Robert Aikens, Andrew Boyd, Alexander Creighton, Henry Craig, James Criswell, John Duncan, Samuel Dixon, Samuel Elliott, William Eble, William Edgar, Andrew Fendley, Archibald Gillen, William Gemmill, John Gemmill, John Gibson, William Gillen, Samuel Harper, Robert Jamison, William Liggett, James Mitchell, Joseph Mannold, James McKissock, James McElroy, John McClary, John Maxwell, James Maffet, Richard McDonald, Thomas McKee, John McAlister, Hugh Nelson, Archibald Purdy, Alexander Ramsay, Thomas Kay, David Stone, Andrew Thompson, Eleanor Torbert, William Vance, James Wallace, John Wilson, James Wilson, William Wilson

Migration Westward.

The list has been expanded, though all are not included, of the early people in the sections named, because they have left land marks in the place of their settlement that will never perish as long as the influences of their early churches and their multiplying children uphold on the old homesteads the principles and faith of their ancestors. From these settlements project footpaths to the wider world into the boundless wilderness. The main direction is plain by which they came, as if it were this migration that put the Scotch-Irish stamp on at least five states. The first movement was toward the southwest, which halted at Marsh Creek in Adams County. The other routes diverged, one leading into North Carolina and Tennessee; another into the Genesee valley, New York; the third into western Pennsylvania, and from all these a converging set of lines touching in central Ohio. Wherever the Scotch-Irish went they laid long foundations for state government.

There seems to have been a close bond between the Scotch-Irish of Harford County, Maryland, clans in New York state and those of York County. The Rev. John Cuthbertson, one of the most noted Presbyterian preachers the early history of the church had in Lancaster and York Counties, would make from Octoraro, and the log church in Chanceford, trips to Walkill, Ulster County, New York, where he would preach for three or four weeks at a time. His journeys led him to visit and preach among those who had left the east and gone as far west as Pittsburg. The diary

of this early preacher is preserved in the Allegheny city library.

In the year 1755, when King George transported the French Canadians from Nova Scotia, the provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania voted sixty thousand pounds for the purpose of distributing the poor Canadians among the people of the several counties. When debarked at Philadelphia, they were assigned, according to the population, to the different townships. The Germans received their quota, but it seems the Scotch-Irish either did not receive, or else would not accept any of the Nova Scotians. What was the cause of this is not clear. It is probable the spirit of liberty among the Scotch-Irish, which abhorred white bondage, had much to do with it. The Scotch-Irishman never submitted to servitude himself or held the seven year claim on any man's labor. With all this, however, he believed in negro slavery. The wealthy among them had slaves. They tenaciously held on to them. After Pennsylvania had abolished slavery, the Scotch-Irish of the lower end and those in Adams County held on to their property. The archives of York court contain many writs of habeas corpus, together with interesting depositions, by which it appears the slave holders among the Scotch-Irish held on until the law released the slave. They had from two to three black servants, and it is a striking fact that the masters invariably fixed their own given names upon their negroes.

Grier Hersch, of York, at the Scotch-Irish Congress, held at Harrisburg, read a paper on "The Manor of the Maske." The following is an extract from that paper:

The most important Scotch-Irish migration to York County was the "Marsh Creek Settlement," of which the present town of Gettysburg is the centre. As it was the policy of the Penns to push the Scotch-Irish to the frontier, and as the land at the foot of South Mountain resembled to some extent that of the north of Ireland, it was but natural that many of the early settlers should take up lands in this locality. These early settlers seemed to have crossed the Susquehanna at Harris's Ferry and came through the South Mountains to what was

then the western part of Lancaster County and from 1749 to 1800 embraced in York County. The name of this settlement is taken from Marsh Creek, a small stream. This district gave to the county of York many of its prominent men in civil and military matters, in early days. Called upon in their early history to do active service against the Indians, they became inured to all sorts of hardships and were a thoroughly self-dependent and aggressive people. As early as 1736, a goodly number of Scotch-Irish had settled here, upon the invitation of the Penns., to take up lands upon "common terms." During that year the proprietaries had determined on surveying for themselves a manor in this territory. They did not look with favor, for some reason, upon the first Scotch-Irish settlers. Finally, in 1741, an order was issued for the survey of a manor to be called "Manor of Maske," of which order the following is a copy:

Pennsylvania, ss.

Shelsy. By the Proprietaries.

These are to authorize and to cause three or more persons to be surveyed a tract of land in the branches of Marsh Creek, on the west side of the River Susquehanna, in the County of Lancaster, containing about thirty thousand acres, for our own proper use and behoof, and the same to return under the name and style of our Manor of Maske, in the County of Lancaster aforesaid, into our Secretary's office, and for so doing this shall be thy sufficient warrant. Given under my hand and the seal of our Land Office at Philadelphia this eighteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and forty-one.

THOS. PENN.

To Have: A. E. Schaff, Surveyor General.

The matter must have been determined upon at an earlier date than the issuing of the order, as Zachariah Butcher writes about that date as follows:

"I was designed about two weeks ago to have laid out the manor at Marsh Creek, but the inhabitants have got into such spirit that it is as much as a man's life is worth to go among them; for they gather together in conference, and go about armed every time that I am anywhere near about. They fairly resolved to kill or cripple me, or any other persons who shall attempt to lay out a manor there. Yet, if the honorable proprietary shall think it fit to order such assistance as shall withstand such unreasonable creatures, I shall be ready and willing to undertake the same with my utmost endeavors. As soon as I come back

from Virginia, I am going there on an urgent occasion."

The name "Manor of Maske" takes its origin from an estate in Yorkshire, England, of Anthony Lowther, who married Margaret, sister of William Penn.

The term "Marsh Creek Settlement" has been applied to all of the settlers within the Manor of Maske. There was, however, another Scotch-Irish settlement, known as the "Great Conewago Settlement," which was some miles to the east of Gettysburg, and near the town originated by Captain David Hunter, which bears his name (Hunterstown). So closely and intimately were the people of these two settlements connected in all matters of historical interest that in speaking of the Marsh Creek the Great Conewago settlement is included.

The first church in the Marsh Creek district was in the vicinity of "Black's Graveyard," a short distance west of Gettysburg, near McPherson's Spring, and is known in history as the Upper Marsh Creek Church. It was built in 1747 of logs. It had low, long, double-sash windows. The date of the erection of this church is fixed from the fact that Hance Hamilton, Robert McPherson, Samuel Edie and John Buchanan, trustees, applied for a warrant for one hundred acres of land in Cumberland Township, May 25, 1765. They stated that a meeting house was erected by said congregation on the tract of land of one hundred acres in the Manor of Maske "about eighteen years ago," which fixes the date of the erection of the building at 1747.

The early pastors of this church in order were, Revs. Joseph Tate, Robert McMordie, James Lang, Joseph Rhea, Samuel Kennedy, Robert Huey and John Black.

The Lower Marsh Creek Church was built about 1761, and in all probability grew out of the "Old Side and New Side controversy," the Lower Marsh Creek Church containing the "New Side" men, and the Upper Marsh Creek Church the "Old Side" men. The first pastor of this church was Rev. Andrew Bay, afterward a chaplain in the French and Indian war.

The following is a list of names of such persons as settled until early improvements in the Manor of Maske between the years 1736 and 1741.

Names of
Early
Settlers.

William McClellan, May, 1740; John Fletcher, June, 1739; John McDowell, April, 1741; John McFerran, May, 1741; Robert Fletcher, May, 1741; William McFerran, May, 1741; Samuel Gettys, near Rock Creek, May, 1740; John Steel, September, 1740; Hugh Scott, September, 1740; Daniel McKeenan, September, 1740; George Kerr, October, 1740; Samuel McColeck, May, 1741; Alexander Stuart, April, 1741; Robert Smith, April, 1741; Robert Johnston, April, 1741; Samuel Pohan, May, 1741; Samuel Agnew, May, 1741; Alexander McNair, April, 1741; John Millar, April, 1741; Henry Pearson, April, 1741; Thomas McCleary, May, 1740; James Thompson, May, 1741; William Stevenson, May, 1741; Henry Rowan, June, 1739; Quintin McAdams, April, 1741; Robert McNiel, April, 1740; Joseph Clugston, April, 1741; John McGaughy, April, 1741; Henry Cotton, April, 1741; Duncan McDonnell, April, 1740; Wm. McCreary, April, 1740; Rev. Robert Anan, May, 1741; Jean Gibson, May, 1741; George Sykes, April, 1741; James Ferguson, September, 1741; Hugh Ferguson, September, 1741; William Gibson, October, 1739; Robert Gibson, October, 1739; John Hossack, March, 1740; Benjamin McCormick, October, 1739; Duncan Evans, October, 1739; Samuel Gibson, October, 1739; Joseph Moore, March, 1740; David Moore, March, 1741; Hugh Woods, March, 1741; Robert Long, September, 1739; William Scott, April, 1741; Thomas Martin, May, 1741; John Stuart, April, 1741; John Kerr, April, 1741; John Cushingier, April, 1741; James Orr, May, 1739; Wm. Boyd B. Smith, March, 1740; John Boyd, March, 1740; Thomas Hossack, March, 1740; Edward Hall, March, 1741; John Linn, April, 1740; John Scott, May, 1740; James Walker, May, 1740; Thomas Latta, May, 1740; John Buchanan, May, 1740; Walter Buchanan, September, 1739; Matthew Dean, May, 1740; William Erwin, September, 1739; James Erwin, September, 1739.

Thomas Tedford, May, 1740; Widow Margaret Buchanan, May, 1740; Robert Brumfield, September, 1739; James Agnew, May, 1741; Mary McMullen, May, 1741; John Little, May, 1741; Robert Creighton, June, 1739; James Innis, May, 1740; John Carson, April, 1741; Hugh Dunwoody, April, 1741; Thomas Douglass, May, 1740; James Reed, August, 1738; Alexander Poe, April, 1739; Hugh Davis, April, 1739; Jacob McClellan, May, 1740; Thomas Shanon, September, 1740; Thomas McCracken, September, 1740; the heirs of John Craige, deceased, or Col. Hance Hamilton in trust for said children, April, 1739; John Brown, May, 1741; Samuel Brown, May, 1741; Samuel Edie, Esq., March, 1741; David Parke, March, 1741; John Parke, March, 1741; James Craige, May, 1741; David Dunwoody, April, 1741; Robert Linn, April, 1740; William Smith, April, 1739; John Stuart, Marsh Creek, March, 1741; the heirs of Thos. McDonough, deceased, April, 1739; Samuel Gettys & land on Middle Creek, May, 1740; John Russell, May, 1740; James Wilson, May, 1741; James Russel, May, 1740; John Russel, May, 1741; James McNaught, May, 1740; Archibald Morrison, May, 1740; Moses Jenkins, May, 1740; James Biddle, May, 1740; the heirs of Robert Black, deceased, March, 1738; Alexander McKean, March, 1738; Hugh McKean, March, 1738; Miles Sweeney, March, 1741; the heirs of Thomas Boyd, deceased, March, 1741; Thomas Nealson, March, 1741; Samuel Stevenson, May, 1741; James Hall, April, 1741; Adam Linn, May, 1741; Robert McKinney, May, 1740; William — April, 1741; Andrew Levenston, May, 1740; Charles McMullen, May, 1740; Alexander McKean, Hugh McKean and Samuel Edie, Esq., guardians in trust for the minor children of John McKean, deceased, March, 1738; John Simple, May, 1740; James McDowell and Charles McMulling, guardians in trust for the minor children of John Darby, deceased, March, 1740; Joseph Wilson, March, 1738; William Quiet, Sr., April, 1741; William

Quiet, Jr., April, 1741; Samuel Paxton, Sr., March, 1741; Thomas Paxton, March, 1741; John Paxton, March, 1741; Samuel Paxton, Jr., March, 1741; John Reed, November, 1740; David Frazier, March, 1738; Quintin Armstrong, April, 1741; John Murphy, April, 1741; John McNeit, March, 1740; Mary Reed, September, 1740; the heirs of John Beard, deceased, September, 1740; John Armstrong, April, 1740; Andrew Thompson, May, 1741; John Leard, September, 1739; William McKinley, April, 1741; Margaret Young, April, 1741; Hannah Lesley, April, 1741; Robert Black, May, 1740; Gabriel McAllister, April, 1741; Alexander Walker, April, 1740; James McGaughy, April, 1740; Andrew Herron, April, 1740; James Orr, April, 1739; Moses McCarley, April, 1739; John McNea, April, 1741; Elizabeth Thompson, April, 1741; Col. Hance Hamilton, April, 1741; Col. Hance Hamilton for a tract of land adjoining land of John Leard and Thomas Hosack, on Conewago, April, 1741.

CHAPTER X

THE GERMANS

The Palatines—Mennonites—German Baptists—Dutch and Huguenot Colony—Early Baptisms and Marriages.

The Germans were among the first to take up lands west of the Susquehanna. Palatines, German Baptists and Mennonites all arrived about the same time. The Palatines were largely representatives of the Lutheran and Reformed faith. In the succeeding pages, a separate story is given of the immigration and settlement of each of these three classes of German people, together with a small colony of Huguenots.

THE PALATINES.

The Palatines were thrifty and industrious people who lived in the lower regions of the Rhine. Situated on both sides of that noble river, between Bavaria and Alsace, and extending from above the city of Speyer northward to near Cologne, the Palatinate was as fair a land as all Europe can show. The burghers of its cities were wealthy merchants. Its fertile fields and vine-clad hills brought competence and comfort to its people, and sent abundance of grain and wine to other countries of Europe. Religion and education were so well diffused that there was no other people of their day to whom in these respects the Palatines stood second. The situation of their native country, the highway from France into the heart of Germany, together with its beauty and fertility, made it a Naboth's vineyard to Louis XIV, whose ambition was colossal, whose absolutism

could ill brook denial, and whose rapacity recoiled from no extreme of cruelty. His schemes and plots made life a burden to the Electors Palatine, Charles and his son Charles Louis. The death of the latter in 1685 without issue ended the Zimmern line of the Electorate, and the succession passed to Frederick, of the house of Newburg. The moment of transition seemed to Louis auspicious to his plans. He at once laid claim to the Palatinate in the name of his brother, who married the sister of Charles Louis. The claim was opposed by Holland, Austria, Bavaria, Prussia and other smaller German states, which, under the leadership of the great William, organized the Grand Alliance and prepared for war.

King Louis, with the double purpose of wreaking vengeance on the Palatinate—a vengeance made more bitter by the asylum there given to the Huguenots, whom the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes had driven into exile,—and also of making the country untenable for his foes, sent an army of 50,000 men, with orders to its commander to ravage the province with fire and sword and to make the land a desert. The invasion took place in winter. The French went through the length and breadth of the country, destroying cities, burning villages, stripping the people of their possessions, compelling them to pull down their walls, to stand by and see their wealth perish in the flames, killing such as endeavored to save anything from the ruins, and then driving them to the fields, there to perish with hunger or cold.

In the following spring the peasants were forced to plow under their crops. The whole land was filled with mourning. Many were killed. Others were starved or frozen to death. In one day the Elector, standing on the wall of Manheim, counted twenty-three villages in flames. The ferocity of the war and the sufferings of the people cannot be adequately described. To this day their monuments remain in the ivy-covered ruins, which give so much beauty and charm to the hills among which flows the Rhine. It is needless to follow the course of the war. For a few years the people had rest, and then in 1693 another invasion brought on another wave of widespread misery. Then it was that the beautiful castle of Heidelberg was reduced to that condition which

makes it the most picturesque ruin in Europe.

But a few years had elapsed, far too few for the Palatines to remove their losses, when the outbreak of the war of the Spanish Succession dragged them once more between the upper and nether mill stones. This war, brought on by Louis, in prosecution of a claim to the Spanish crown for his grandson Philip, a claim opposed by the same Alliance with the addition of England—was begun in 1701 and drew out its miseries and cruelties for thirteen long years. Most of the fighting was done in Spain and Germany, but the Palatinate came in for a full share of the tribulation. It furnished both armies a pathway. Many times they went back and forth, leaving wretchedness in their trail. At length, in 1707, Louis despatched an army to repeat, so far as possible, the rapine of twenty years before. With this the cup of misery was full, and at once began that remarkable exodus, which in the next four decades brought so many thousands of the Palatines to America.

It needs to be noted also that to these afflictions by war was added as an expelling power, a religious trouble, which amounted to a little less than persecution. Early in the Reformation period the Elector Palatine gave his allegiance to the doctrine of Geneva. His country became a stronghold of the Reformed faith, and under his patronage was published that oracle of the Reformation, the Heidelberg Catechism. There was, however, a strange variation in the Electoral faith. For one hundred and thirty years no two successive Electors were of the same faith. Lutheran and Reformed princes succeeded each other in regular alternation; and, according to the spirit of the age, each prince desired to bring his people into that communion which had secured his own adhesion.

The court religion was constantly changing from Geneva to Wirtemberg, and back again, while many annoyances and distresses to the people were the consequence. Finally John William, the second prince of the house of Newburg, the Elector at the time of the Spanish war, deserted both Reformed and Lutheran, and adopted the ancient faith of the Church of Rome. He was a man of piety, but narrowness of mind,

and endeavored to constrain his people towards the Roman communion. Then the Palatines began to look for a land of peace and freedom.

In 1708, the year after the last French invasion, they began to come to the British colonies in America. The minutes of the Board of Trade in London addressed to Queen Anne, set forth that certain "distressed Palatines, who had been driven out of the Palatinate by the cruelties of the French," forty in number, with one Joshua Kocherthal, a Lutheran minister, for their leader, had made an application to the Board for transportation to America. Shortly afterward fourteen others were added to this number; and it would appear that the entire fifty-four constituted a pioneer band, on whose fortune and report depended the action of thousands of their countrymen.

First Immigration.

The Queen received the petition. An order was given to send them to New York in the same ship that carried Lord Lovelace to the government of that province; the new governor being charged by the Queen to do all in his power for the comfort of the Palatines. Arriving in New York late in the summer of 1708, these German immigrants were planted sixty miles up the Hudson, at the site of the present city of Newburg. A tract of 2,000 acres of land was given to them, and the community by patent from Governor Hunter was erected into the Parish of Newburg.

Kocherthal, having settled this pioneer band at Newburg, returned to his native land, that he might organize a larger emigration of the people of the Rhine. The success of his efforts was made evident to the English government. The roads leading northward from the Palatinate swarmed with the moving multitudes. Thousands of them arrested their journey in Holland, and there settled to add their numbers and virtues to those of that sturdy little republic. Soon afterward about five thousand flocked to London for the purpose of gaining permission to come to America, and by October there were 15,000. There were not inns enough to lodge them, and had these been found, the people had not the money to pay the reckoning. The government pitched one thousand tents along the Thames for

them. They were very poor, because they lost all by the ravages of the French. The Queen allowed from the public purse six pence a day to each Palatine and issued briefs to the churches in many parts of the kingdom, calling for offerings to the support of this benevolence. It is estimated that this support cost the English government \$650,000.

There were no provisions yet made for their shipment to America. Some of these Germans enlisted in the English army and about 2,800 migrated to Holland. Late in the year 1709 about 700 of these Germans crossed the Atlantic to the mouth of the Neuse River and formed a settlement at New Berne, North Carolina, where some of their descendants now live.

About the same number, in the autumn of 1709, came with Governor Spotswood to Virginia and settled in the upper regions of the Rappahannock River, giving to the settlement the name of Germanna, near which was fought, in the Civil War, the famous battles of the Wilderness. Governor Spotswood opened iron mines for the employment of these people, some of whom afterwards migrated to the Blue Ridge mountains and even across them to the Shenandoah Valley.

Robert Hunter, who was appointed to succeed Lovelace as royal governor of New York, determined to lay plans for the transportation of about 3,000 Palatines, then in the city of London. The depressing conditions of the time demanded that the poor of London should receive the beneficence bestowed upon these German emigrants. Governor Hunter's proposition to transfer them to the central part of New York was received with enthusiasm by the city of London. About the same time, Peter Schuyler, Mayor of Albany, and Colonel Nicholson, of the provincial army, appeared in England for the purpose of securing aid and protection for the people of New York from the incursions of the French and hostile Indians from Canada. In order to produce a good effect upon the English crown, they took with them five Indian chiefs. A well-founded story has come down by tradition through generations of descendants that when these Indian chiefs observed the condition of the unfortunate Germans, on account of in-

ternecine wars in their native land, took pity upon them and offered the Queen 20,000 acres of valuable land in the valley of Schoharie, central New York.

The New York Colony. Early in January, 1710, the expedition of 3,000 immigrants left London for the New World. It was transported in ten ships, two of which were war vessels. One of the war vessels carried Robert

Hunter and his train of attendants. After a long and tedious voyage, during which the Germans experienced many hardships, nine of the vessels landed safely at Governor's Island, in the harbor of New York, during the month of June. One of the vessels of this fleet, the frigate Herbert, was wrecked on Block Island, which accident was woven into a sad but beautiful story entitled "The Palatine," by the great American poet, Whitier.

While the expedition was crossing the Atlantic, a distressing fever caused the death of about 600 of the German immigrants, and about 2,400 encamped on Governor's Island, in New York harbor, where they remained about four months waiting to be transferred to their place of destination. For the administration of local government in this colony, seven magistrates were appointed among themselves. John Conrad Weiser for ten years was the leader of this colony. About the same time a commission was dispatched to the Schoharie Valley to inspect that region and report its adaptability for settlement. When this commission returned the different members reported adversely to the migration, whereupon Governor Hunter accepted a proposition of Robert Livingston for the German colonists to settle upon 6,000 acres of the Livingston Manor, on the east bank of the Hudson, about one hundred miles from New York.

About 200 of the German colonists remained in New York, 1,200 on the Livingston Manor, and the balance on the west side of the Hudson at Saugerties, where many of the descendants now live. The plan of Governor Hunter to settle the Germans in this region for the purpose of making tar for his own province from the pine trees along the Hudson was not successful. He had received only 8,000 pounds from the English government to further his plans and had advanced about 25,000 pounds of his own

money for the same purpose. After two years the experiment proved to be a failure, for they had only produced sixty barrels of tar during that time.

The Schoharie Settlement. The Germans now grew to be dissatisfied and clamored to be sent to the promised land along the Schoharie, designated as their future home by the Queen of England.

They sent a delegation of their own members, of whom Conrad Weiser was the leader, to the Schoharie. Soon after their return about two-thirds of their number traveled through deep snow, and in March, 1713, the two companies into which they had been divided, were united again in the valley of their hope, and became the first white settlers in that region. Obtaining a deed from the only owners, the Indians, they set themselves to building houses and breaking the soil. Although they lived in harmony with the natives, the troubles of these settlers came from another source. About six months after their occupancy of this region, Governor Hunter granted patents to seven men of his own province, covering the lands on which the Palatines were now living. The oppressive methods of the new land owners, known in the history of New York as "patroons," proved to be disastrous to the interests of Conrad Weiser and his followers. This oppression was continued until 1720, when Robert Hunter returned to England and was succeeded by Governor Burnet.

The Rev. Sanford H. Cobb, of Albany, who has carefully studied the history of these Germans while in New York, gives an exceedingly interesting account of their transfer from that region down the Susquehanna to their settlement in Pennsylvania. He says:

"The new governor set himself to appease the difficulties, but found that the legal rights of the patentees and the stubborn sense of wrong in the Palatine breast admitted, for the most of them, of removal to a new location as the only remedy. For this purpose he issued a grant, buttressed by an Indian deed to lands upon the Mohawk, stretching for twenty miles westward from Canajoharie and reaching north and south of the river as far as the settlers wished. About the same time as the issuance of this grant there occurred in Albany a great

council with the chiefs of the Six Nations and the governors of New York and Pennsylvania. Governor Keith, of Pennsylvania, while attending this council, learned of the troubles of the Palatines and offered them an asylum in his province, assuring them of secure houses and kindly treatment, telling them of the happy fortunes of a small band of Germans who had recently come to Pennsylvania and had settled about sixty miles west of Philadelphia. Thus two avenues were opened. But each involved a third removal and the surrender of all the labor of ten years.

"About one-third of the people, concluding that to compound with their oppressors was better than such removal, made terms either by lease or purchase of the lands which already were their own. The remainder were about equally divided, one part for the Mohawk and the rest for Pennsylvania. The former settled themselves along that river and for years constituted a strong frontier against Indian and French attack, and founded flourishing communities.

"Of those who made choice of Pennsylvania, Conrad Weiser was easily the leader. During the

Schoharie struggle his father, John Conrad, had gone to England to make a fruitless appeal to the crown. He returned after five years, broken in health and spirit, and the son, Conrad, succeeded to the leadership. Young Conrad was twelve years old when the Palatines left their native land, was educated by his father, who had been a magistrate in the Palatinate, and early showed the possession of qualities of a high order, quick intelligence, a deep religious sense, a logical mind, a strong will, sound judgment and great executive ability. In his youth at Schoharie he spent much time with the Indians, learned their language and secured their friendship. This familiarity proved afterwards of immense benefit in Pennsylvania, where he became intimately associated with provincial affairs, and in all dealings with the Indians was the counselor and agent of the Governor. He was also associated with Franklin in educational and other colonial interests, and took a leading part in the founding and extension of the Lutheran Church in Pennsylvania. There are indeed few names in the colonial

history of that province more worthy of honor than that of Conrad Weiser.

"The Pennsylvania contingent left Schoharie in two parties, one in 1722, and the other the next year. Following the stream southward for a few miles, they struck an Indian trail over the mountains to the upper waters of the Susquehanna. There they constructed canoes and batteaux for the carriage of most of the company and their goods, while some of the men keeping near the river drove before their horses and cattle. A Schoharie legend recites that, in the following year, twelve of these horses found their own way back to the Schoharie, their souls lusting after the rich clover of its meadows. Having made their boats, the greater portion of the company embarked upon the peaceful river and quietly floated down its course through the wilderness of lower New York, unpeopled, save by wandering Mohawks and Delawares, through the beautiful Wyoming Valley, forty years before Connecticut made its first token of occupation and settlement."

Come Down the Susquehanna.

They came down the North Branch to Fort Augusta, near the site of Sunbury, where this stream enters the Susquehanna. At this point tradition says, bands of peaceful Indians welcomed them. Tribes of Shawanese occupied the alluvial lands on both sides of the stream, at Paxtang on the east side, and at the mouth of the Yellow Breeches on the west side. Here floating down the stream in their flatboats and canoes, the Germans observed the Susquehanna spread out more than a mile in width like an open bay. When they arrived at the site of Middletown, on the east bank of the river, they turned their canoes up the placid waters of the Swatara, along whose banks could then be seen small settlements of Conoy and Conewago Indians. The signs and symbols of these worthy Germans, in all 33 families, were recognized and received with favor by the red men of the forest. So these pious Germans passed onward to their place of destination. They moved on up the Swatara to its upper waters and then crossed over to the fertile region of the Tulpehocken, now embraced in Berks and Lebanon counties. This land had been secured from the Indian chief, Sassouan. A

few years after the arrival of these Germans at Tulpehocken a number of them migrated to York County.

Penn's Invitation.

The liberal system of government in the province of William Penn was the cause of encouraging Germans from the Palatinate, most of whom belonged to the Lutheran and Reformed Churches, as well as the Mennonites from Germany and Switzerland and the German Baptists from the upper Rhine, to cross the Atlantic and seek refuge in Pennsylvania. They first settled in Philadelphia in 1683, and the stream of immigration from Germany continued from that date until 1760. Between 1705 and 1727, a large number of Germans settled in New Jersey. The interest which William Penn had in West Jersey led him to purchase the territory now embraced in Pennsylvania. Having three times visited the Palatines and other Germans in the Fatherland, Penn invited them to come to America, and this invitation helped to cause the immigration which continued for more than half a century. The Mennonites, who settled at Germantown in 1683, were the first to arrive. A colony of the German Baptists, or Dunkers, settled at the same place in 1719. Meantime, the Mennonites pressed forward and took up the rich lands of the Pequea Valley of Lancaster County, as early as 1700.

After 1716 there was a rapid immigration of Palatines, representing the Lutheran and Reformed Churches, landed at Philadelphia. Most of them were of the peasant class and moved within the present limits of Montgomery, Berks, Northampton and Lancaster Counties. A Reformed Church was founded at Goshenhoppen, in Berks County, in 1717, and Lutheran Churches were founded at Trappe and other parts of Montgomery County about the same time. At this period in our colonial history, the Indians were living on peaceful terms with the whites, and these German settlers moved forward toward the Susquehanna. The largest immigration took place between 1730 and 1750. In 1747 Governor Thomas estimated that there were 120,000 of these people within the Province of Pennsylvania. After the year 1727 the masters of vessels arriving at the port of Philadelphia were required to have all the German im-

migrants sign their names before landing. These original documents are now in the record department among the archives at Harrisburg. In 1850, E. D. Kupp published in book form the names of 3,000 Germans who landed at Philadelphia between the years 1727 and 1776, when Penn's province became a state.

The charter granted to Lord Baltimore permitted settlements in the valley of Monocacy, where Frederick now stands, as early as 1712, and a number of Palatines located there during that year, while still others crossed the Potomac into the Shenandoah Valley as early as 1731. Germans were among the earliest to cross the Susquehanna, beginning their settlements in the valley of the Kreutz Creek and Conojohela, in 1730. They could secure no rights for settlements until 1733, when Samuel Blunston, an English Quaker and an agent for the Penns, issued licenses for white settlers to cross the Susquehanna and take up lands within the present area of York County. During the succeeding three years, at least one thousand Palatines settled in the Codorus Valley. They founded the first Lutheran Church on the site of York in 1733. About the same time a Reformed congregation was organized at Kreutz Creek. The Germans began to settle on what is known as Digges' Choice, around the site of Hanover, as early as 1731, taking up lands under Maryland titles.

The land west of the Susquehanna, extending to the eastern slopes of the Alleghany Mountains, was purchased by the Penns from the Indians in 1736. From that time until 1749, when York County was organized, there was a continuous stream of migration into York County. Many of these people came directly from the Fatherland, while others migrated from the eastern counties of Pennsylvania. A few of them were Mennonites and others Dunkers, but a large majority were Lutherans and Reformed. They brought with them the customs of their native land, as well as the church and parochial schools.

Hon. John W. Bittenger, in an address delivered at the time of the Sesqui-Centennial of York County, in 1899, paid the following tribute to the worthy Germans who settled this region:

"As William Penn, the great apostle of peace and toleration, sought a home in the new world and founded Pennsylvania, where he might worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, so the Germans of the Palatinate and other parts of Germany, at the invitation of Penn, came to seek a new home in his province, many of them in York County, for the same laudable purposes and in hopes and expectations of finding a retreat, a peaceable settlement therein. How they grew in numbers; how by acts of charity and good will, they lived in peace with their Indian neighbors; how they established and maintained their plain but comfortable homes; built churches and school houses; defended their possessions against Maryland intruders and compelled recognition of their rights; defended their country's flag, its honor and liberties on every battlefield; improved their lands and developed their resources; how they were largely instrumental in the establishment and maintenance of good government, are all matters of history.

"As early as December 16, 1774, at a meeting called at the Court House, a Committee of Safety for the county was elected, having among its members men of familiar German names; Henry Slagle, George Eichelberger, George Koontz, Simon Copenhagen, Michael Hahn, Baltzer Spangler, David Messerly, Nicholas Bittinger, Jacob Doudel, Frederick Fischel, Michael Doudel, Casper Reinecke and Henry Liebhart. These and other Germans of York County stood by the great cause until our independence was obtained and then devoted themselves to the civil achievements that followed.

"It is our duty to recount their virtues, laud their distinguished services to their country, their great achievements in peace or war, to honor their names and cherish their memories, for an honored ancestry is to worthy descendants their richest inheritance."

THE MENNONITES.

The Mennonites were among the early settlers in the territory of York County. Under the leadership of Michael Tanner, who, in 1749, was appointed one of the commissioners to lay off York County, this class of religionists began to settle in the south-

western section of the county as early as 1738. They took up the rich farming lands to the east and southeast of Hanover, first securing land titles from the authorities of Maryland. A few of them settled between York and the Susquehanna River.

Their Origin. The religious body known as Mennonites has a disputed origin. They took their name from Menno

Simon, who had been a Roman Catholic priest and first organized them in Germany during the year 1540. Some authorities state that they were descendants of the Waldenses, a class of people who suffered persecution in France and parts of Germany. Another authority reports them as Anabaptists.

In their religious beliefs the Mennonites opposed war, would take no oaths, no part in government, were opposed to a paid ministry, premeditated sermons, high education and infant baptism, the doctrines and beliefs to which they still adhere. These people, who were similar in their religious faith to the Quakers, had been invited to come to America by Gustavus Adolphus, of Sweden, and settle with his own subjects on the banks of the Delaware. A few of them came as early as 1662.

William Penn, whose mother was of Holland-Dutch ancestry, paid a visit to Holland and the lower parts of Germany in the year 1761, preaching the doctrine of the "inner light," or the motives and influences that guide the hearts and consciences of men, a faith in harmony with that of the followers of Menno Simon. In 1677 Penn made a second visit to Holland and Germany, where he encouraged the forming of colonization societies. The Mennonites had been driven up and down the Rhine by persecution for a century and a half, and they were now willing to brave the dangers of the sea to find a haven of rest beyond it.

In 1683 Jacob Telner, of Crefeld, a town on the Rhine just outside of Holland, organized a company of Mennonites for the purpose of transporting them to America. He had come to Pennsylvania a few years before and selected a site as a future home for his people on the banks of the Delaware, a short distance north of Philadelphia.

Founded Francis Daniel Pastorius, a noted scholar, arrived in Germantown. Philadelphia August 20,

1683, and soon afterward founded Germantown with thirteen families or Creffelders, in all thirty-three persons. William Penn was present when the frame work of the first two-story house was built in Germantown, and partook of a Mennonite dinner at the "raising." Other immigrants began to arrive and the village of Germantown, then six miles from Philadelphia and now part of the city, became a prosperous settlement.

In 1719 another class of religionists whom Penn had invited to his province first landed in America and took up their abode with the Mennonites around Germantown. These people were the German Baptists, or Dunkers, who, in the main, held the same religious beliefs as the Mennonites and Quakers. They came to Germantown under the leadership of Christopher Sauer, a man of fine education, and who became the original publisher of German books in America.

In the Pequea Valley. A colony of eight families of Swiss Mennonites arrived at Holland, set sail for America, and in 1709 took up lands in the beautiful Pequea Valley, in Lancaster County, being the first white settlers to clear the lands and cultivate the soil of that region. They were the pioneers of a large immigration of these worthy people, who soon afterward occupied the fertile valleys immediately east of the Susquehanna. Having come to this province at the invitation of William Penn, these Swiss Mennonites lived peaceably with the Indians, who still had their villages along the Susquehanna and its tributary streams. They came under the leadership of John Herr, who has numerous descendants in the counties of Lancaster and York.

These people being pleased with their new surroundings in the primeval forests of Pennsylvania, decided to send the good tidings to their unfortunate friends in their native land. Martin Kendig was chosen to return to Europe, and the next year he came back to Pequea, the leader of a new band of Mennonites. In 1717 another band of Swiss Mennonites came to the Pequea Valley and settled themselves on lands surrounding those owned by their brethren who came before them. In 1726 a much larger immigration, to avoid religious perse-

cution in their native country, crossed the ocean and at last found a safe harbor in the land of Penn.

By the year 1738 there were several hundred of these people living in the fertile valleys of Lancaster County. In 1738, when the Blunston grants were given, permitting settlers to cross the Susquehanna, some of these Swiss Mennonites were among the earliest to locate in the limestone region east of York, and the fertile country of Heidelberg, Penn and the adjoining townships east and southeast of Hanover. They brought with them the Bible and other religious works from the Fatherland, and soon after their arrival founded a church in the vicinity of Menges' Mills, and one along the York Road, known as Bear's Meeting House, three miles southeast of Hanover. These settlements were made before the red men of the forests had given up these hunting grounds and moved westward ahead of the white emigration. The descendants of these early Mennonites still occupy the fertile lands taken up by their ancestors nearly two centuries ago.

THE GERMAN BAPTISTS.

The followers of Alexander Mack, founder of the German Baptist Church, began to settle in York County as early as 1738. One colony of these people took up the fertile lands in the southwestern portion of this county, settling there about the same time that the people of the Mennonite faith began to locate in that region. The Bermudian settlement, in the extreme western part of York County and the eastern part of Adams County, was composed almost entirely of German Baptists.

Christopher Sauer. In colonial times there seems to have been three leaders among the German people in Pennsylvania. These persons were Christopher Sauer (Sower), the leader of the German Baptists, Michael Schlatter, a remarkable missionary among the German Reformed settlers, and Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg, one of the founders of the Lutheran Church in America. In many respects Christopher Sauer was the most progressive German in America in his day. He first settled on a farm in Lancaster County in 1724. He went to Germantown

in 1731, and in 1738 began to publish an almanac, which was widely circulated and exerted a powerful influence over the German people of Pennsylvania for more than half a century. It appeared every year from 1738 to 1798, the last numbers being published by his descendants. Sauer also began the publication of a religious and secular journal in 1739 and in 1743 he printed the first Bible which appeared from the press in America, except a portion of the Scriptures printed by Eliot at an earlier date, made for the Indians of Massachusetts. This edition of the Sauer Bible was limited to 1,200 copies. Two other editions were issued at a later date. Copies of the first edition are very rare. During his life time, Sauer published many books, and his printing house was continued by his descendants.

The Ephrata community, in Lancaster County, a body of Seventh Day Baptists, also followers of Alexander Mack, established a printing press in 1745 and published a large number of books in the German language. One of these, known as the "Martyr's Mirror," was the largest book printed in America before the Revolution.

Origin of the Church.

It may be interesting here to give the origin and early history of the German Baptist Church, their emigration to Pennsylvania and their settlement west of the

Susquehanna.

The German Baptists, as a church body, originated in Germany in the year 1708. They usually call themselves "Brethren" and their church the "Brethren Church." They are sometimes called "Dunkers," from the German word "tunken," meaning to baptize or dip. This name originated in Pennsylvania during their early history here. They do not recognize the name Dunker, or Dunkard, as appropriate to designate their church body. The originators of this denomination in Germany met and held meetings among themselves for social worship, but the regular Protestant clergy soon caused the secular authorities to interfere. At this time, in 1695, a mild and lenient Count ruled over the province of Wigenstein, in North Prussia, where liberty of conscience was granted. To this place, although a poor, rough country, went many, who were aroused by a religious awakening and who desired to consult

among themselves as to church discipline and ecclesiastical polity. This province was soon known as "the rendezvous of the Lord's people." Those who collected there were first called Pietists, and all worshipped together. They then commenced to call themselves Brethren. One of the guiding points of their discipline was found in the book of Matthew, which says: "If thy brother trespass against thee, go and tell him his faults between thee and him alone." But to fulfill this injunction they needed some church order and they began to seek for the footsteps of the primitive Christians. The mystery of water baptism appeared to them a door of entrance into the true church, which they so earnestly sought, but they could not at once agree as to form. Finally, in 1708, eight of the most truth-loving of them agreed to enter into "a covenant of good conscience with God by taking up all the commandments of Jesus Christ as an easy yoke, and thus follow him as their faithful shepherd."

Those eight persons were George Graby and Lucas Vetter, from Hesse-Cassel; Alexander Mack, from Schriesheim, and his wife, Anna Margareta; Andrew Bonny, from Basle, Switzerland, and his wife, Johanna, and John Kipping, from Wurtemberg, and his wife, Johanna. These eight persons "covenanted and united as brethren and sisters of Jesus Christ," and thus formed the nucleus of a church of Christian believers. They claimed, after careful investigation, that according to the commands of Christ the primitive Christians "were planted into his death by a three-fold immersion in the water bath of holy baptism, being in exact harmony with the New Testament." Trine immersion was considered by them the only correct form of baptism. Being prepared for the ceremony of baptism, they went along the little stream called Aeder, in Germany, and he upon whom the labor had fallen baptized the leading brother and he in turn baptized the rest. In a few years there were large congregations gathered in Swartznaue, in the Palatinate and in Marienborn. Persecution soon followed them. These unfortunate ones found refuge under the king of Prussia. Among the prominent workers in the church in Germany about 1715, some of whose descendants now live in York

County, were John Henry Kalclesser, of Frankenthal; Christian Liebe (Leib), of Ebstein; Johanna Nass (Noss), of Norten; Peter Becker, of Dillsheim; John Henry Trout and several brothers; Heinrich Holsapple and Stephen Koch, of the Palatinate.

This religious body suffered **Come to** great persecutions in parts of the **America.** Fatherland. Some fled to Cre-

feld, Prussia, from thence to Holland, thence to the province of Friesland, in the hope of finding an asylum of peace and safety, but were everywhere disappointed until they "turned their faces toward the land of Penn." where this entire religious body soon emigrated. Twenty families first emigrated, with Elder Peter Becker at their head, in 1719, and settled in the vicinity of Germantown, Pennsylvania. In 1729 thirty more families came over under the leadership of the celebrated Alexander Mack, who himself was a noted evangelist and a descendant of the Waldenses so well known to history. Settlements of them were soon formed at Skipack, Montgomery County, Oley, in Berks, and Conestoga, in Lancaster; all under the care of preachers Mack and Becker. In 1723 the church held a first election in America and chose Conrad Beissel, a minister, and John Hildebrand, a deacon, both to serve in Lancaster County. In the language of an old record, "Conrad Beissel got wise in his own conceit, had an idea that Saturday was the Lord's day, secured a number of followers, and in 1729 organized, at Ephrata, the German Seventh-day Baptists," who were afterward known as a distinct church body. In 1732 Beissel organized a monastic society at Ephrata. The churches at Ephrata, at Conestoga, and one in Chester County attracted so many settlers that land became high. So numerous members of the Brethren Church, as early as 1736, began to migrate to what is now York County. Some went down into Maryland.

The first church in York **Conewago** County by the Brethren was **Church.** organized in 1738, "twenty

miles west from the town of York, on the Little Conewago." This was in the vicinity of Hanover. The district embraced by the church included a large extent of territory east, north and northwest

of the site of the present town of Hanover. It will thus be seen that the German Baptists were among the earliest people to form church organizations in York County.

Among the early members who organized this church, in 1738, were Eldrick, Dierdorff, Bigler, Gripe, Studsman and others. Among the prominent members of this congregation in 1770 were Jacob Moyer and James Henrick, preachers; Hans Adam Snyder, George Wine, Daniel Woods, Henry Geing, Joseph Moyer, Nicholas Hostetter, Christian Hostetter, Rudy Brown, Dobis Brother, Jacob Miller, Michael Koutz, Stephen Peter, Henry Tanner, Michael Tanner, John Moyer, Jacob Souder, Henry Hoff, John Swartz. The wives of all these persons named were also members of this church. The unmarried members were Barbara Snyder, John Geing, Maud Bowser, George Peter, Hester Wise, Christian Etter, John Peter Weaver, Barbara Bear, Elizabeth Boering, Grace Hymen.

Their first preacher was Daniel Leatherman, Senior. He was followed by Nicholas Martin, Jacob Moyer (Meyers), James Hendrich (Henry), etc.

In 1741 there was another church organized in the limits of what was then York County, "on the Great Conewago, about fourteen miles west from the new town of York." This was the same year York was founded. Many of the members of the church lived in the present territory of Adams County, in the vicinity of the villages of Abbottstown and East Berlin. Among the first members of this organization were John Neagley, Adam Sower, Jacob Sweigard, Peter Neiper and Joseph Latshaw. Their first elder was George Adam Martin, who was followed by Daniel Leatherman, Jr., and Nicholas Martin. The following were the members in 1770: George Brown, preacher; John Heimer, Peter Fox, Anthony Dierdorff, Nicholas Moyer, Manasseh Brough, Michael Bosserman, David Ehrhard, Daniel Baker, Abraham Stauffer, Henry Dierdorff, John Burkholder, Andrew Trimmer, Eustace Rensel, Peter Dierdorff, Barnett Augenbaugh, John Neagley, Michael Brissel, Wely Brissel, Matthias Bouser, Laurence Baker, Philip Snell, Nicholas Baker, Jr., Adam Sower, Adam Dick, Henry Brissel, David Brissel, Henry Radibush, George Wagner,

George Reeson, and their wives. The unmarried members were Peter Wertz, Ann Mummert, Christian Fray, Samuel Arnold, Mary Latshaw, Catherine Studabaker, Nicholas Baker, Marillas Baker, Sarah Brissel, Jacob Miller, Rudolph Brown. The two organizations already described were known as the Conewago Churches.

Bermudian Church. There was another congregation organized within the present area of Washington Township, "fifteen miles from the town of York," called the Bermudian Church. The first constituents of this organization separated from the Cloister Church, at Ephrata, Lancaster County, in 1735, and organized in 1738 in York County. Many of them were Seventh-day Baptists. The church was considered an offspring of Ephrata, but for a while they worshipped with the Brethren. Some of the founders of it were: Philip Gebel, Peter Beissel, Henry Lowman, Peter Miller and George Adam Martin.

Some of the prominent persons who composed its membership in 1770 were: Frederick Reuter and wife, Daniel Fahnestock and wife, Peter Henry and wife, Paul Troub and wife, Dietrich Fahnestock and wife, John Cook and wife, Peter Bender and wife, Melchior Webber and wife, John Lehr and wife, John Messerbach and wife, George Reiss (Rice) and wife, George Neiss (Nace) and wife, Benjamin Gebel (Gable) and wife, Philip Beissel and wife, Baltzer Smith and wife, Widows Dorothy and Stauffer, several families by the name of Frick, from whom descended Henry C. Frick, of Pittsburgh; John Bentz, wife, daughter, and four sons; John Miller, wife, and two sons; Peter Beissel, wife, son, and two daughters. This list includes both Seventh-day Baptists and Brethren. Later in the history of the church the Seventh-day Baptists, or "Sieben Tager," as they were called, maintained a separate organization, but as a church ceased to exist in this county about 1820. Some of the members about that time were Frederick Reider, Jacob Kimmel, Michael Kimmel, John Meily, Samuel, Daniel, and Boreas Fahnestock, and others.

The Codorus Church. The "Codorus Church was organized in the Township of Codorus, eleven miles southeast of York, in 1758," and soon after

numbered in its membership about forty families. The first elder of this church was Jacob Danner, a son of Michael Danner, a prominent man in the early history of the county and one of the five commissioners appointed to view and lay off York County in 1749. Jacob Danner, Heinrich Danner and their father were among the most intelligent of the first German emigrants west of the Susquehanna, and figured very prominently in their day. Jacob Danner was a poet of no mean reputation. About the year 1750 he and Rev. Jacob Lischy, of York Reformed Church, engaged in a vigorous religious controversy. The manuscripts containing Danner's arguments were written in verse in his native German language. Jacob Danner moved to Frederick County, Md. The controversy showed considerable ability on the part of both clergymen.

Prominent among the first members of the Codorus congregation, in 1758, were Rudy Yunt, Peter Brillharth, John Brillharth, Henry Neff and wife. After Jacob Danner went to Maryland, Henry Neff was called to the ministry and remained pastor until after 1775. He was highly appreciated by his people, and kept careful official records. Some of the other members of this church, in 1770, were Jacob Tillman, wife and daughter; Jacob Spitler, wife and two daughters; Jacob Neiswanger and wife, Anna Neiswanger, and Elizabeth Seip, George Beary and wife, John Harold and wife, William Spitler and wife, Christian Ebby, Wendell Baker and wife, Michael Berkey and wife, George Etter and son, Matthias Sitler and wife, Susanne Weltner, Catherine Beightley.

The celebrated Baptist preacher, Morgan Edwards, of Philadelphia, visited his Dunker Brethren in York County in 1770 and afterward wrote an interesting report of their prosperity here.

Being non-resistants in principle and in church discipline, the first who emigrated to York County had no difficulties with the Indians. During the Revolution most of them took the oath of allegiance.

"The annual conference was held first in York County in 1789 on the Great Conewago." The following named elders or bishops were present: Daniel Leatherman, Martin Urner, Jacob Danner, Heinrich

Danner, John Funk, Jacob Stall, Heinrich Neff, Conrad Brombach, Daniel Utz, Andreas Eby, Samuel Gerber, Herman Blasser, Jacob Basehor, Abraham Oberholtzer. Some of these may have been visitors from Lancaster County or Maryland.

The Dunkers, or Brethren, were so numerous in York and Adams Counties that a second meeting of the conference was held on the premises of Isaac Latchaws in 1819, when the following named elders or bishops were present: Benjamin Bauman, Samuel Arnold, Daniel Stober (Stover), Daniel Gerber, Christian Lang (Long), Jacob Mohler, John Gerber, John Stauffer, Benjamin Eby, John Trimmer, Jacob Preisz (Price), Daniel Reichardt, Frederick Kline, Daniel Saylor, the ancestor of D. P. Saylor, a prominent minister of the church who recently died. Nearly all these elders then lived in York and Adams Counties.

The services in general down to about 1810 were held in private houses, barns and schoolhouses. They now have plainly constructed but comfortable meeting houses.

Nearly all the congregations of this denomination have meeting houses. The County of York is now divided into three districts. The upper Codorus district has within its limits four meeting houses, namely—Black Rock, in Manheim Township; Jefferson, near Jefferson Borough; Wildasins, four miles southeast of Hanover, and Beaver Creek, near Abbottstown. The bishop or elder of this district is Henry Hoff, of Black Rock. The preachers are D. N. Bucher, of Abbottstown; Joseph Price, of Black Rock; Aaron Baugher, Jefferson; David B. Hoff, Edwin Miller, of Black Rock; Moses Murray and David Hoff.

THE HUGUENOTS.

The following article relating to the Dutch and Huguenot colony on the Conewago was read before the Historical Society of York County, in the year 1905, by Rev. A. Stapleton:

The history of this colony is perhaps the most remarkable in the annals of Pennsylvania. In fact, we know of no other settlement in the United States having such unique characteristics.

The people composing this colony were descendants of the Dutch (Hollanders) and

French Huguenot settlers of New Jersey. The locality from whence they came was Hackensack and Schwallenberg, in Bergen County. In the early records of the Dutch Reformed Churches of these places, the reader who wishes to carry his investigations further will find the family records of most of the colonists. The colonists, who numbered probably over one hundred families, did not come to York County in a body, but gradually, during a period of twenty years prior to the war of the Revolution. They located mostly in Mt. Pleasant and Straban Townships, now in Adams County.

A remarkable feature of the colony was its mobility. Its people were restless, and for over half a century continued to break up into smaller bodies, founding new settlements on the distant frontiers. This disintegration continued until about 1800, by which time but a comparatively small number of the "Jersey" families remained on the Conewago.

A large number of these colonists, as well as their descendants, attained distinction as soldiers, statesmen and promoters in almost every line of human activity. Prominent examples of these are Alexander J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Thomas A. Hendrix, Vice-President of the United States during President Cleveland's first term; Daniel H. Voorhees, late United States Senator from Indiana, and Senator Banta.

As already noted, the planting of the Dutch and Huguenot colony in York County embraced a period of many years. It would be interesting to know who its promoters were and what special inducements were held out to the Jersey people, to transplant themselves to this region. That it was the outcome of a well-defined scheme, and under the direction of promoters is quite probable. In the absence of complete records on this interesting subject we are obliged to prepare its history from various sources.

An examination of the official records of York County shows that **Where They Came From.** from 1760 to 1770 there was a considerable influx of colonists from New Jersey. Many of them were well advanced in years at the time of their settlement here, as may be

noted in their wills and other mortuary papers on file in the York County Court House. From the recently published records of the Schwallenberg Reformed Church we gain a knowledge of their family history, and also that they intermarried.

Among the first of the Jersey colonists to locate in York County was James Pettit, whose ancestor was one of the early Huguenot refugees to New Jersey. As early as 1740 James Pettit possessed a considerable estate on the Conewago. He died in 1771 at an advanced age. Abram La Rue, who died in 1757, and Adam de Gomois, Huguenot pioneers from New Jersey, were among the earliest settlers, and no doubt had much to do with the subsequent influx.

Some of the leading families of the colony were:

David Demorest (Demore) was born in 1731, and died in 1808. He was a descendant of a Huguenot refugee of the same name, born in Beauchamp, France, in 1620, and who came to New York in 1663 because of religious persecution.

Frederick Banta was the grandson of Prof. Epke Banta, a Dutch colonist who died at Schwallenberg in 1719.

John Bodine, who died at Conewago in 1776, at a very advanced age, was the grandson of the Huguenot refugee, Jean Bodine, who died on Long Island, New York, in 1695. In 1794 George Brocaw died, whose ancestor, Pierre Brocaw, a French refugee, located in New York prior to 1680. Audri Ridett died in 1776; Michael Le Boob, in 1781; Adam de Goma in 1772; Cornelius Corsine, in 1786; Peter Corsine, in 1779; Peter Montford, the progenitor of a noble family, died quite aged in 1769. George Brinkerhoff, who was born in 1719, died in 1810. A marble shaft marks the resting place of this patriarch in the cemetery of the colonists on the Conewago, near Hunterstown.

Francis Cazart (Cassatt), ancestor of Alexander J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was born at Millstone, Somerset County, in New Jersey, in 1713. He was a grandson of Jacques Cazart and his wife, Lydia, French refugees, who came to America in 1657. He was married prior to 1740 and had children as follows: Peter, one of the early colonists of Ken-

tucky, where he was killed by the Indians during the Revolution; Magdalena, born 1741; David, born 1743; Jacob, born 1751; Stynte, born 1755; Elizabeth, born 1757, and Francis, Jr., who went to Kentucky. Francis Cazart was very prominent in the affairs of Pennsylvania during the Revolutionary period. His sons likewise shared in the struggle for Independence. In 1776 he was elected a member of the Provincial Assembly, and was a member of the committee that framed the first constitution of the state in 1776. He died sometime after 1787, at which time he divided his estate among his children.

It is worthy of note that a considerable number of the descendants of Francis Cazart attained distinction in various walks of life. Among others were David, born 1768, died in 1824, and Jacob, born 1778, died 1839; both were sons of David, the eldest son of Francis. David Cassatt, Jr., was a lawyer of ability. At an early day he located at York, where his daughter, Isabella, married Samuel Small, Sr., member of the firm of P. A. & S. Small. For many years he was one of the leaders of the York County Bar and held various offices of responsibility. His remains repose in the graveyard of the First Presbyterian Church of York. Jacob Cassatt, the brother of David, Jr., was also a lawyer and citizen of Gettysburg. For many years he was quite prominent in the politics of the commonwealth and was a recognized leader in the legislature at the time of his death.

Dennis Cassatt, who was a brother of Jacob and David, died sometime prior to 1824, leaving an only son, Rôbert, of Pittsburg, who was the father of Alexander J. Cassatt. Many of the descendants of Peter Cassatt (son of Francis, the Pennsylvania pioneer, and who was killed by the Indians in Kentucky in 1780) are widely distributed in the west.

From a valuable article on the history of the Dutch and Early Huguenot colony of York County by Rev. J. K. Demorest, of Gettysburg, we are able to reproduce the membership list of the Dutch Reformed Church of Conewago, prior to 1775. The names given are males, and supposedly heads of families:

Names of Early Church Members.

Aelsdorf, John,
Auten, J.
Averman, Henry,
Ammerman, —
Anderson, —
Banta, Samuel,
Banta, Albert,
Banta, Henry,
Banta, Abraham,
Banta, David,
Banta, Peter,
Bise, Daniel,
Bedan, —
Burnet, George,
Brocaw, Peter,
Brocaw, John,
Brocaw, Ferdinand,
Brocaw, George,
Blank, —
Brunner, Abraham,
Bayard, George,
Breen, Phil,
Breen, Jeremiah,
Bogart, —
Bergen, —
Biemer, —
Brower, Abraham,
Brower, John,
Bodine, John,
Bodine, Abraham,
Brinkerhoff, George,
Brinkerhoff, Jacob,
Brinkerhoff, Ralph,
Brinkerhoff, Luke,
Brinkerhoff, William,
Brinkerhoff, Henry,
Brinkerhoff, John,
Clark, —
Carmine, Peter,
Cole, —
Cazart, Francis,
Cazart, Peter,
Cazart, David,
Cozine, Peter,
Cozine, Cornelius,
Cozine, Gerritt,
Cozine, John,
Crownover, John,
Crownover, Cornelius,
Coshon, —
Chamberlain, —
Commingore, Henry,
Cover, Isaac,
Cover, John,
Cover, Daniel,
Durye, —
Date, —
Durboraw, —
Dennis, John,
Ditmans, —
Dunn, Samuel,
Dubois, —
Demorest, David,
Demorest, Samuel,
Demorest, Cornelius,
Demorest, Albert,
Demorest, Garrett,
de Baum, Joseph,
de Mott, —
de Baum, Abraham,
de Baum, Isaac,
de Graff, Michael,
de Graff, William,
de Graff, Abraham,
Dorland, Garrett,
Ditch, William,
Eichm, Richard,
Fontein, Charles,
Fonten, Thomas,
Freer, James,
Gorges, William,
Harten, —
Hutson, —
Huel, —
Hulick, Isaac,
Hulick, Ferdinand,
Hols, John,
Hoff, Abraham,
Houghtaling, Hecksch,
Hortis, Daniel,
Hammers, Baldwin,
Hogeland, —
Hoots, John,
Houts, Christoffel,
Jewel, William,
Jewel, Cornelius,
Jansen (Johnson) Thomas,
Jansen, Abraham,
Jansen, Andrew,
Karmgal, Peter,
Kline, Henry,
Klopper, Cornelius,
Ketchum, Richard,
Kipp, John,
Kipp, Bernard,
Kneff, John,
Kneff, —
Leaschells, George,
Lea, Henry,
Lea, George, —
Lettell, Henry,
Leott, Cornelius,
Mada, Ephraim,
Meyer, —
Mark, Michael,
Menden, Peter,
Montford, Francis,
Montford, Peter,
Montford, Jacob,
Montford, Laurens,
Nexins, Martin,
Owens, William,
Oblenius, John,
Parsell, Isaac,
Parsell, Richard,
Peter, Peter,
Peter, Garrett,
Ringland, Joseph,
Ringland, Phares,
Ringland, John,
Rosen, —
Rosen, Benjamin,
Stag, James,
Schapp, Joseph,
Striker, Henry,
Sickles, —
Selbring, George,
Smock, Jacob,
Smock, John,
Smock, Bernard,
Snedicker, Christian,
Snyder, —
Spohn, —
Tetuma, —
Tetuma, Isaac,
Tit-waath, Mark,
Tit-waath, Isaac,
Van Dyke, John,
Van Dyke, Peter,
Van Dyke, Isaac,

Van Nones, _____	Van Vleet, _____
Van derbilt, _____	Van der Veer, Ham.
Van Orde, _____	Van Vleet, _____
Vannest, _____	Van _____ Charles,
Van Aarsdale, Abraham,	Van _____ Ralph,
Van Aarsdale, Simon,	Van _____ Cornelius,
Van Aarsdale, Garrett,	Van _____ _____
Van Aarsdale, Luke,	Van _____ Garrett,
Van Aarsdale, John,	Van _____ _____
Van Aarsdale, Isaac,	Westervelt, _____
Van Dine, Dennis,	Westervelt, _____
Van Sint, Peter,	Westervelt, Abner,
Van Dine, Cornelius,	William _____
Van Harlingen, _____	Westervelt, Wil-
Van Shaak, _____	William _____
Van Houten, Michael,	Westervelt, Frank,
Van Riper, _____	Young, Bertha,

A
Pioneer
Church.

A Pioneer Church. The members of the Congeago colony early established a congregation of their own faith, the Dutch Reformed, which has the distinction of being the only church of that denomination west of the Susquehanna River before 1800. A house for religious worship was erected near the present site of Hunterstown, soon after the establishment of this colony. The church records begin in 1700. The congregation was under the care of the New Brunswick classes of the Dutch Reformed Church. The first regular pastor was Rev. John M. Van Haling, from Millstone, New Jersey, who was a relative of the Cassatts. The second pastor was Rev. John Leydt, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, who was succeeded by Rev. Cornelius Corsme, who died in 1788. Rev. Corsme was followed by Rev. George S. Brinkerhoff, who began his labors in 1789, and was the last regular pastor.

When Brinkerhoff assumed charge of the congregation, the colony was already greatly weakened by removals and no longer able to support a minister. He accordingly accepted a call, in 1793, to Sempronius, in New York, where a great many of his parishioners had located, and where he died in 1813.

In 1817 a few of the surviving colonists petitioned the Pennsylvania Legislature for permission to sell the church and land connected with it. The proceeds of the sale were expended in the erection of a massive stone wall surrounding the cemetery of the colony. In this historic burial ground, now much neglected, sleep the patriarchs of this colony; their children became commonwealth builders, and bore a conspicuous part in the history of this great nation.

The reader will be interested in the dispersion of the Conewago colonists and their re-location elsewhere. Before taking up this subject, however, the question naturally arises, why they did not remain here? To this query no satisfactory answer can be given. They were restless, adventurous and intensely patriotic. During the Revolution they furnished a number of men who fought for independence. A considerable number became prominent, among them Francis Cazart, Abraham Banta and John Chamberlain. Three of the colonists were captains in active service, namely Simon Van Arsdale, William Houghtaling and George Brinkerhoff.

From various sources it is learned that these people planned to form a new county with the town of Berwick (now Abbottstown) as the county seat. It is possible that the adverse treatment they met with in this venture created a dissatisfaction which eventually led many of them to sell their lands, most of which was fertile and well situated, and remove to virgin soil. As early as 1774 they had sent agents to Kentucky, who located a tract of ten thousand acres near the present town of Pleasantville, in Henry County. During the Revolution a considerable number of these people removed to their new possessions in Kentucky. Among the first families to migrate thither were Henry Banta and his numerous sons, some of whom were heads of families; several sons of the pioneer Cassatt, Voorhees, Durye, Dorlan, Hendricks and Montford. The colonists became associated with the Kentucky pioneer, Daniel Boone, and did valiant service for the new commonwealth.

In 1780 the Kentucky colonists petitioned the Congress for permission to organize their settlement for the proper administration of law and the better security of their lives and property. In 1795, the colonists having organized themselves into a congregation, petitioned the classes of New Brunswick, New Jersey, for a minister of their own faith with the result that Rev. Peter Lebach was sent to minister to their spiritual wants. Rev. Lebach was a native of Hackensack, New Jersey. He remained their pastor for upwards of half a century, dying in 1858 at the age of 85 years. Several decades after the establishment of the

original colony in Kentucky they located another colony on the Salt River, in Mercer County, and still another in Shelby County, Kentucky.

At a later period the Kentucky colonies formed settlements in Darke County, Ohio, and Johnson County, Indiana. These colonists early foresaw the opening of western New York for settlement in consequence of the ceding by the Six Nations of their lands to the government. In 1793 they sent a prospecting party to that region, who located a fine tract of land at the outlet of Owasco Lake. Upon securing the land, the shareholders lost no time in occupying it, so that by the following year a considerable number had already disposed of their properties on the Conewago and removed thither. Among the emigrants to this new point of location were Jacob, Ralph and George Brinkerhoff, sons of the Conewago pioneer, already mentioned; Thomas and Andrew Johnson, Abraham Bodine, Charles Vandine, James Dates, Isaac Purcell, Jacob Leyster and George Brocaw. (In 1797 they erected their first church, which was replaced by a more substantial structure in 1827.)

Their Descendants.

In conclusion I may be permitted to add a few notes regarding a few eminent descendants of the Conewago colony. Hendrick Banta had twenty children, nearly all of them sons, some of whom were soldiers in the Revolution, while Hendrick was a member of the committee of observation for York County. The whole Banta family went to Kentucky at the close of the Revolution. Among the celebrities of this family was Albert Banta, who removed from Kentucky to Indiana. He was identified with many of the early interests and movements of that commonwealth. A descendant is David Banta, of Franklin, Indiana, for many years a judge but later dean of the law department of the State University. He is the author of a number of books of permanent value. A. B. Banta, of Harrodsburg, Ky., is one of the best known men of that state.

Several of the Voorhees family have attained distinction. Daniel W. Voorhees, nick-named "The tall sycamore of the Sangammon," was born in Indiana in 1828; member of

Congress from 1861 to 1865, and from 1869 to 1871; United States Senator in 1877 and thereafter many years. He figured prominently in national affairs.

Probably the most noted descendant was Thomas A. Hendricks. He was born in Ohio in 1819, but early in life moved to Indiana among his kindred. Notwithstanding his conservatism, his integrity and probity were recognized by all, regardless of party lines. In 1863 he entered the Senate of the United States and thereafter was the political leader of his state until his death. He made an unsuccessful run for vice-president in 1876 with Samuel J. Tilden at the head of the ticket. His second run for the office in 1884, with Grover Cleveland, brought him the second highest honor within the gift of the American people.

The River Brethren. The River Brethren, sometimes known among themselves as "Brethren in Christ," is a sect that originated along the Susquehanna River, in Conoy Township, Lancaster County, in 1780, and soon after a congregation was formed in York County. The authentic history of this sect is rarely given. There have been published accounts which claimed to trace the origin to Germany in the year 1705. This statement has been published time and again in encyclopedias, but it is nevertheless, inaccurate.

The name is sometimes confused with the United Brethren (Moravians) and the United Brethren in Christ.

The first services which afterward led to the organization of the River Brethren, were held in the house of Jacob Engel, a Mennonite, who lived near Bainbridge, Lancaster County, and who afterward became the first bishop of the new church body. A temporary organization was effected in 1776. It was not then fully determined to form a new denomination. In 1784 the celebrated evangelist, Martin Boehm, conducted a noted revival in Donegal Township. Among the many who listened to the great preacher were six men: Jacob Engel, above mentioned; Hans (John) Engel, John Stern, Samuel Meigs and C. R. Rupp. The other cannot be given. These men met frequently for prayer and to search the Scriptures. After many meetings they concluded that trine immersion was the only legal mode enjoined by the

Scriptures. They went to George Miller, a minister of the German Baptist (Dunker) faith, and asked him to baptize them, but told him they did not wish to join his church. Upon that condition the right of baptism was refused them by the Dunker minister. They then, in imitation of the Brethren, cast lots along the shore of the Susquehanna and one of them drew the proper ticket; whereupon he baptized the others and one of them in turn baptized him. From documents written at the time and still in existence the facts herein given were obtained. This interesting ceremony took place in 1786. Jacob and John Engel and C. R. Rupp became the first ministers of the denomination. This sect has, ever since its origin, been entirely distinct from the Dunker Brethren. The sect, in 1880, had about eighty ministers, 100 congregations and 9,000 members in the United States, mostly in southern Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Kansas. Their religious services were conducted originally in the German language. At present English is much used. As a class these people are strictly non-resistant, but upright and honorable in the highest degree. There are about three hundred families of the sect in Lancaster County and in York County.

This religious sect worships in private houses and barns, for the members are opposed to the erection of meeting houses and churches. Their love feasts, annually held, usually across the river, are eventful occasions.

Rev. John Casper Stoever was the pioneer clergyman of the Lutheran Church west of the Susquehanna. He traveled over a large extent of country, performing his missionary duties and kept an accurate record of baptisms and marriages. His earliest records begin in 1735, six years before the town of York was founded. Pastor Stoever was the founder of the first Lutheran churches west of the Susquehanna, and the congregation formed at the site of York in 1733 was known as the "Evangelical Lutheran Church on the Codorus," and the one at Hanover as the "Evangelical Lutheran Church on the Conewago." The word Conojohela was the Indian name for the valley, incorrectly called the "Conodochly." The Kreutz Creek region was a short distance east of York.

EARLY BAPTISMS.

Robert Hueston.
Codorus. Hueston, Sarah, born April, 1735; baptised October 21, 1736. Evidences Jacob Rudisill and wife, Elizabeth.
 Hueston, Andrew, born September 18, 1739; baptised May 20, 1740. Evidences Andrew McGill and wife, Mary.
 Daniel McLoughly.
 McLoughly, John, born February, 1735; baptised October 21, 1736. Evidences John Heorkin and wife, Bregile.
 Joseph Ogle.
 Ogle, Mary, born April 15, 1735; baptised June 20, 1735. Witnesses Andrew McGill and wife, Mary.
 John George Hanspacher.
 Hanspacher, Marie Eva, born July 26, 1740; baptised September 18, 1740. Sponsors Valentine Shultz and wife, Marie Eva.
 Daniel Early.
 Early, Catarina, born April 18, 1740; baptised September 18, 1740. Sponsors Balthasar Knertz and wife.
 John Hearken.
 Hearken, Eleonora, born March, 1740; baptised September 18, 1740. Sponsors, Tobias Hanspacher and daughter, Rebecca.
 John Philip Ziegler.
 Ziegler, Anna Christina, born September 7, 1740; baptised September 18, 1740. Sponsors, Jacob Ziegler and Agnes Schmidt.
 Gottfried Manck.
 Manck, Eva Marie, born September 23, 1740; baptised October 29, 1740. Sponsors, John Heinrich and Eva Catarina Israel.
 Heinrich Schultz.
 Schultz, Fredericka, born November 13, 1740; baptised November 24, 1740. Sponsors, Michael Walck and wife.
 Paul Burckhart.
 Burckhart, Marie Magdalena, born October 13, 1740; baptised November 25, 1740. Sponsors, George Schwab, Jr., and wife.
 Mathias Schmeisser.
 Schmeisser, John Michael, born November 21, 1740; baptised November 25, 1740. Sponsors, John George Schmeisser and wife, Barbara.
 Jacob Baerling.
 Baerling, Jacob Conrad, born November 16, 1740; baptised November 25, 1740. Sponsors, Lau and wife, Anna Kunigunda.
 John Frederick, born April 3, 1742; baptised April 6, 1742. Sponsor, John George Hessel and wife, Anna.
 Dieterich Mayer.
 Mayer, Anna Margaretha, born November 2, 1740; baptised November 26, 1740. Sponsors, Philip Ziegler, Jr., and Anna Margaretha.
 William Welsh.
 Welsh, John Peter, born October, 1740; baptised April 5, 1741. Sponsors, Jacob Welsh and wife.
 John Dietrich Ulrich.
 Ulrich, Rosina, born December 28, 1740; baptised April 5, 1741. Sponsors, John Adam Rupert and wife, Anna Barbara.
 John Funck.
 Funck, Catarina, born March 5, 1741; baptised April 5, 1741. Sponsor, Catarina Loewenstein.
 John Wolf.
 Wolf, Elizabeth, born December 9, 1740; baptised April 5, 1741. Sponsors, Carl Eisen and wife.
 George Loewenstein.
 Loewenstein, Maria Elizabeth, born November 27, 1740; baptised April 5, 1741. Sponsors, Daniel Diehl and wife.

Tobias Heinrich.
 Heinrich, John, born March 9, 1741; baptised March 29, 1747. Sponsors, Jacob Wolf and wife.
 Erasmus Holtzappel.
 Holtzappel, B., born August 25, 1740; baptised May 17, 1741. Sponsors, John Adam Rupert and wife.
 Weirich Rudisill.
 Rudisill, Anna Johanna, born December 28, 1740; baptised May 17, 1741. Sponsors, Jacob Ottinger and Anna Johanna Igsin.
 Jacob Welsh.
 Welsh, John Jacob, born May 20, 1741; baptised June 26, 1741. Sponsors, John Jacob Ottinger and Hannah Jost.
 Martin Bauer.
 Bauer, a son (name wanting), born May 2, 1741; baptised June 26, 1741. Sponsors, John Peter Wolf, Jacob Welsh and Veronica Baseler.
 Leonard Kneely.
 Kneely, Isaac, born July 2, 1741; baptised August 20, 1741. Sponsors, Isaac Laudenbusch and wife.
 Just Mohr.
 Mohr, Eva Catarina, born July 3, 1741; baptised August 20, 1741. Sponsors, Marx Heus and Eva Catarina Iserlin.
 Joseph Beren.
 Beren, Frederick, born July 20, 1741; baptised August 20, 1741. Sponsors, John Frederick Baseler and wife, Veronica.
 Michael Krueger.
 Krueger, Elias. Sponsor, Michael Rausch.
 William Morgan.
 Morgan, Elizabeth, born January, 1741; baptised August 20, 1741. Sponsors, Christian Croll and wife, Elizabeth.
 Ulrich Buehler.
 Buehler, Susanna, born February 17, 1741; baptised August 21, 1741. Sponsors, George Baeker and wife.
 Jacob Gannemer.
 Gannemer, Anna Maria, born February 17, 1741; baptised August 1, 1741. Sponsors, Ulrich Buehler and wife.
 Albinus Beyer.
 Beyer, Maria Sophia Margaretha, born August 7, 1741; baptised September 27, 1741. Sponsors, John Nicholas Kau and wife.
 Nicholas Koger.
 Koger, John Jacob, born September 4, 1741; baptised September 27, 1741. Sponsors, John Jacob Weller and wife, Barbara.
 Christoph Kauffeld.
 Kauffeld, John Christoph, born July 15, 1741; baptised October 1, 1741.
 Maria Elizabetha, born July 15, 1741; baptised October 1, 1741. Sponsors, Michael Rausch and Elizabeth Rausch.
 Adam Simon.
 Simon, Andreas, born November 16, 1751; baptised November 25, 1751. Sponsors, Andreas Kuertzel and wife, Dortha.
 John Adam Lucas.
 Lucas, Maria Elizabetha, born November 9, 1751; baptised November 25, 1751. Sponsors, Daniel Dieb and wife.
 John George Frosh.
 Frosh, Johannes, born December 16, 1732; baptised February 4, 1733. Sponsors, John Morgenstern and wife.
 Frosch, Catarina, born July, 1735; baptised November 5, 1735. Sponsors, John George Kuntz and wife, Catarina.
 Frosch, Marie Elizabetha, born September 21, 1738; baptised November 25, 1738. Sponsors, Jacob Kuntz and wife.

Theobaldt Young.

Young, Marie Barbara, born September 1, 1734; baptised May 22, 1735. Sponsors, Anna Barbara Jost.

Young, Catharina, born 1739; baptised June 18, 1737. Sponsors, John George Kuntz and wife, Catharina.

Young, Anna Margaretha, born February 2, 1738; baptised June 6, 1739. Sponsors, Andreas Schreiber and wife, Marie.

Andreas Schreiber.

Schreiber, John Theobaldt, born April 28, 1735; baptised May 22, 1735. Sponsors, John Theobaldt Young.

Andreas Herger.

Herger, Andreas, born August 22, 1734; baptised May 22, 1735. Sponsor, Andreas Schreiber.

Herger, Catharina, born January 24, 1739; baptised April 19, 1739. Sponsors, George Kuntz and wife, Catharina.

Herger, Anna Margaretha, born November 21, 1740; baptised April 5, 1741. Sponsors, George Spengel and wife.

Herger, Johannes, born October 24, 1742; baptised November 23, 1742. Sponsors, John Morgenstern and wife.

Peter Ohler.

Ohler, Andreas, born September 22, 1734; baptised May 22, 1735. Sponsor, Andreas Schreiber.

Johannes Lehman.

Lehman, Johannes, born April 22, 1734; baptised May 22, 1735. Sponsor, John Theobaldt Young.

Conrad Eckert.

Eckert, Johannes, born April 22, 1734; baptised May 22, 1735. Sponsor, Peter Mittelkauff.

Eckert, Anna Dorthothea, born November 11, 1738; baptised June 16, 1739. Sponsor, Ursula Ohlerin.

Peter Mittelkauff.

Mittelkauff, Catharina, born February 6, 1735; baptised May 22, 1735. Sponsors, John Theobaldt Young and wife, Catharina.

Mittelkauff, Leonhardt, born January 23, 1739; baptised April 19, 1739. Sponsor, John Leonhardt Bernitz.

Casper Berghheimer.

Berghheimer, Anna Eva, born September 30, 1734; baptised May 22, 1735. Sponsor, Anna Eva Kuntz.

Berghheimer, John Ludwig, born December 8, 1735; baptised April 27, 1736. Sponsors, John Ludwig Schreiber and wife.

Berghheimer, Johann Leonhardt, born November 13, 1737; baptised May 23, 1738. Sponsors, John Leonhardt Bernitz, John Morgenstern and wife.

Berghheimer, Marie Elizabetha, born May 23, 1741; baptised June 25, 1741. Sponsor, Marie Elizabetha Morgenstern.

Christoph Schlaegel.

Schlaegel, Heinrich, born July, 1735; baptised November 5, 1735. Sponsors, Henry Schmidt, John George Kuntz and wife.

Jacob Kuntz.

Kuntz, John George, born October, 1735; baptised April 27, 1736. Sponsors, John George Froesch and wife.

Ludwig Schreiber.

Schreiber, Catharina, born March, 1738; baptised May 23, 1738. Sponsors, John George Kuntz and wife.

Schreiber, Anna Margaretha, born November 16, 1740; baptised April 5, 1741. Sponsors, Andreas Schreiber and Anna Margaretha Diehlin.

John George Schreyer.

Schreyer, John George, born February 24, 1739; baptised April 1, 1739. Sponsors, John George Soldner and Anna Marie Immler.

Johannes Wildensinn.

Wildensinn, George Carl, born January 6, 1740;

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- Jacob Jungblut.**
Jungblut, John Jacob, born March 13, 1739; baptised November 13, 1739. Sponsors, Leonhardt Bernitz, Casper Kuehner, Anna Catharina Kuntz and Hanna Jungblut.
- Heinrich Devis.**
Devis, Catarina, born January 6, 1741; baptised May 18, 1741. Sponsors, Peter Shultz and wife, Catarina.
- John Jacob Klund.**
Klund, John Adam, born February 11, 1741; baptised May 8, 1741. Sponsors, John Adam Soll and Catarina Elizabeth Speugel.
- John Birdman.**
Birdman, Catarina, born April 20, 1741; baptised May 18, 1741. Sponsors, Elias Daniel Bernitz and his wife, also Catarina Berghoester.
- Antonius Heuteler.**
Heuteler, John Mathias, born September 19, 1738; baptised October 16, 1738. Sponsors, John Mathias Maercker and wife.
Heuteler, Antonius, born April 5, 1741; baptised May 18, 1741. Sponsors, Spengel and Magdalena Winterbauer.
- Sebastian Winterbauer.**
Winterbauer, Marie Susannah, born 1738; baptised 1738. Sponsors, Heinrich Vadis and Susannah Heissmann.
Winterbauer, Sybilla, born August 30, 1740; baptised May 18, 1741. Sponsors, Michael Schaeuße and Marie Sybilla Weiss.
- Frederick Tranberg.**
Tranberg, Christina Barbara, born September 29, 1740; baptised June 25, 1741. Sponsors, Christian Loeffel and Anna Christina Baumann.
- Nicholas Layenberger.**
Layenberger, John George, born June 13, 1741; baptised June 25, 1741. Sponsors, John George Kuntz and Catarina Baulinger.
- Frederick Kreuter.**
Kreuter, Anna Margaretha, born May 15, 1741; baptised June 25, 1741. Sponsors, Conrad Euler and his wife.
- Casper Schmidt.**
Schmidt, George Jacob, born June 10, 1741; baptised August 21, 1741. Sponsor, Jacob Baerliner.
- Marx Biegeler.**
Biegeler, Anna Marie, born March 30, 1741; baptised August 21, 1741. Sponsors, Andreas Hill and Catarina Kuntz.
- Frederick Shultz.**
Shultz, Julia Catarina, born September 6, 1741; baptised September 29, 1741. Sponsor, Juliana Catarina Morgenstern.
- Abraham Hauswirth.**
Hauswirth, John, born September 25, 1741; baptised October 28, 1741. Sponsors, Johannes Morgenstern and wife.
- John Martin Kitzmueller.**
Kitzmueller, John Jacob, born February 28, 1731; baptised April 19, 1731. Sponsor, John Jacob Kitzmueller.
Kitzmueller, Johannes, born October 15, 1734; baptised December 27, 1734. Sponsors, John Jacob Kitzmueller, Sr., and his wife.
Kitzmueller, John George, born October 29, 1738; baptised November 30, 1738. Sponsors, John Kuntz and wife.
- John Heinrich Cassel.**
Cassel, John Jacob, born October 7, 1743; baptised March 9, 1735. Sponsor, John Jacob Beuskert.
Cassel, Catarina, born October, 1738; baptised May 3, 1740. Sponsor, Catarina Weymueller.
- John Michael Carl.**
Carl, Anna Marie, born February 2, 1738; baptised February 7, 1738. Sponsors, Andreas Carl and wife, Anna Marie.
Carl, Marie Catarina, born September 24, 1739; baptised November 13, 1739. Sponsors, Marx Birgler and wife.
- Casper Schmidt.**
Schmidt, Marie Elizabetha, born November 8, 1742; baptised November 23, 1742. Sponsors, Daniel Schlaegel and Marie Elizabetha Morgenstern.
- Frederick Heinrich Gelwicks.**
Gelwicks, Catarina, born December 21, 1735; baptised February 1, 1736. Sponsors, Jacob Verdreiss and Catarina Euler.
Gelwicks, Catarina, born December 11, 1737; baptised May 23, 1738. Sponsors, Elias Daniel and Anna Eva Kuntz.
Gelwicks, George Carl, born September 16, 1739; baptised November 13, 1739. Sponsor, George Carl Barnitz.
- Thomas Crysp.**
Crysp, Daniel, born February 28, 1728; baptised July 21, 1735. Evidences, John Killis, Thomas Parry and Francis Foy.
- Conojohela.**
Crysp, Michael, born August 16, 1729; baptised July 21, 1735. Evidences, Philip Ernest Gruber, Andrew McGill and Elizabetha Low.
Crysp, Thomas, born February 28, 1733; baptised July 21, 1735. Evidences, Joseph Ogle, William Kanely and Mary McGill.
Crysp, Robert, born January 17, 1735; baptised July 21, 1735. Evidences, Robert Paul, John Low and Charlotta Frederica Gruber.
Crysp, Elizabeth, born January 19, 1737; baptised August 1, 1737. Evidence, Veronica Baseler.
- James Moor.**
Moor, Theodota, born August 28, 1734; baptised June 21, 1735. Evidences, John Killis and Mary Shepherd.
- William Canaan.**
Canaan, Charity, born December 24, 1728; baptised June 21, 1735. Witnesses, Nicholas Josee and Mary McGill.
Canaan, Lasenbury, born September 19, 1732; baptised June 21, 1735. Witnesses, Thomas Crysp and Francis Foy.
Canaan, John, born January 19, 1735; baptised June 21, 1735. Witnesses, Parry, William and Elizabeth Low.
- Robert Canaan.**
Canaan, Benjamin, born March 22, 1732; baptised June 21, 1735. Witnesses, Wil Nolten, William Canaan and Francis Foy.
Canaan, Francis, born September 23, 1733; baptised June 21, 1735. Witnesses, William Low and Francis Foy.
Canaan, Robert, born November 9, 1734; baptised June 21, 1735. Evidences, Robert Paul, Thomas Parry and Francis Canaan.
- John Low.**
Low, Elizabeth, born June 16, 1726; baptised June 21, 1735. Sponsors, George Warren, Sara Ogle and Hannah Crysp.
- Edward Evans.**
Evans, Edward, born August, 1731; baptised August, 1735. Evidences, Thomas Queer, John Low and Elizabeth Low.
Evans, Daniel, born November, 1732; baptised August, 1735. Evidences, Philip Ernest Gruber and wife and Daniel Low.
Evans, Samuel, born October, 1734; baptised August, 1735. Evidences, William Low, William Morgan and Francis Canaan.
Evans, Rachel, born February, 1730; baptised Au-

August, 1735. Witnesses, Thomas Crysler and Elizabeth Groß.

Jacob Harrington.

Harrington, Sarah, born May 1, 1733, baptized August, 1735. Witnesses, Christian Groß and Christiana Friederike Griebel.

John Morris.

Kreutz Creek.

Morris, William, born 1732, baptized November 27, 1740.

Morris, Jane, born 1734, baptized November 27, 1740.

Morris, William, born 1736, baptized November 27, 1740. Witnesses, Christian Groß and wife, Elizabeth.

Morris, Mary, born in 1738, baptized November 27, 1740.

Morris, John, born in 1740, baptized November 27, 1740. Witnesses, Peter Groß and wife.

Philip Baum.

Baum, Christian, born March 10, 1741, baptized May 10, 1741. Sponsors, John Clausen, Groß, John Jost Sultzbach and Barbara Weller.

Ulrich Buchner.

Buchner, John Christian, born December 8, 1740, baptized June 20, 1740. Sponsors, John Christian Groß and wife.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

Codorus. April 1, 1735, Martin Frey and Maria Magdalena Willhuth.

August 15, 1735, Nicholas Koger and Maria Elizabetha Willhuth.

November 21, 1737, Philip Ziegler and Margaretha Schmidt.

November 21, 1737, George Meyer and Christina Ziegler.

January 17, 1738, John George Ziegler and Margaretha Hamspacher.

April 22, 1738, John Hannthorn and Frances Low.

May 22, 1738, John Jacob Scherer and Philippa Hauck.

May 22, 1738, John George Wolf and Anna Maria Schmidt.

February 15, 1739, Jacob Welsch and Elizabetha Wolf.

May 25, 1739, Michael Mueller and Gertrude Gruen.

June 15, 1739, Johann Michael Koerber and Elizabetha Knepper.

June 18, 1739, Moritz Mueller and Dorothea Beyerstall.

April 17, 1740, Isaac Rautenbush and Magdalena Frey.

May 22, 1740, John George Schweiser and Barbara Stambach.

September 23, 1740, Albinus Beyer and Anna Maria Steutz.

October 20, 1740, Carl Eisen and Rebecca Hamspacher.

April 5, 1741, John Martin Nannspurger and Margaretha Nuesch.

August 20, 1741, Jacob Otlinger and Anna Johanna Josie.

August 20, 1741, George Adam Zimmerman and Anna Maria Motz.

April 7, 1742, Michael Mueller and Barbara Stucker.

July 31, 1742, Philip Linn and Catarina Buschfeld.

July 31, 1742, Godfrey Frey and Margaretha Linn.

November 24, 1742, John Causeler and Maria Catarina Pfeleger.

November 24, 1742, John Bichszler and Magdalena Krobbel.

November 24, 1742, Carl Thiel and Maria Elizabetha Ehrhardt.

March 13, 1743, John David Schaeffer and Anna Catarina Simon.

October 27, 1755, Michael Lentz and Catarina Kauffman, York.

February 15, 1755, Johannes Hay and Julianna Maul, York.

Conewago.

September 16, 1740, John Michael Begler and Susannah Reutscher.

September 25, 1740, John Michael Begler and Susannah Reutscher.

November 25, 1740, John Michael Begler and Susannah Reutscher.

December 14, 1740, John Michael Begler and Susannah Reutscher.

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December 14, 1740, John Michael Begler and Susannah Reutscher.

CHAPTER XI

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR

Braddock's Expedition—Benjamin Franklin at York—Attack on McCord's Fort—Forbes' Expedition—Colonel Hance Hamilton.

The earliest inhabitants of York County lived on peaceable terms with the Indians and without fear of invasion by the western tribes for a period of twenty years after they took up the fertile lands of this region. So long as the Indians remained quiet along the eastern slopes of the Alleghany Mountains, the life of our forefathers was almost ideal. The forests were abundant with game, the streams were well supplied with the choicest fish, the native soil yielded large crops, while the hickory and chestnut trees produced great quantities of nuts, and wild fruits were found everywhere.

In 1752 trouble was brewing along the western frontier. The people of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia were looking wistfully across the Alleghany Mountains, and in 1750 the Ohio Company, formed in England for the purpose of colonizing the country along that river, surveyed its banks as far as the site of Louisville, Kentucky. In 1753 the French crossed Lake Erie and built forts at Presque Isle, now the site of Erie, at Le Boeuff, a few miles below, and at Venango, still farther south on the Allegheny River. The Governor of Virginia, Robert Dinwiddie, was much annoyed at

the French invasion and sent a young land surveyor, twenty-one years of age, already familiar with the Indians and with wood craft and noted for courage and judgment, to warn the French not to advance any farther. The name of this young man was George Washington. His difficult task was splendidly performed, but the French did not heed the warnings of Washington. The most important point on all that long frontier was the place where Pittsburg now stands. It was the main entrance to the Valley of the Ohio and for a long time was called the "Gateway to the West." It was the object of the French to keep the English colonists from getting through this gateway. They wished to keep all the interior of the continent for themselves. So in the spring of 1754, while a party of English were building a fort on the site of Pittsburg, a stronger party of French came and drove them off and erected a defence of their own, which they called Fort Duquesne.

Washington at Fort Necessity.

A battalion of 300 Virginia troops was already on its way to Fort Duquesne under George Washington as lieutenant-colonel. A detachment of 1,600 French and Indians was sent to attack Washington. On hearing of the approach he retreated to Great Meadows, in Fayette County, where they erected Fort Necessity. The enemy approaching, a dropping desultory fire was kept up on both sides during an entire day. At nightfall the Virginians accepted terms of surrender because their ammunition was nearly exhausted, their provisions consisting of a little bacon and two barrels of flour. The next day, July 4, 1754, they were permitted to pass out of the fort with the honors of war to Will's Creek, near Cumberland, Maryland, and from thence marched to Alexandria, Virginia. The French and Indians returned in three days to Fort Duquesne.

On hearing of the disaster at Fort Necessity, Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, planned another expedition to rendezvous at Will's Creek and proceed from thence to attempt the recapture of Fort Duquesne. He wrote to Governor Hamilton, of Pennsylvania, asking for three companies of troops from his province. The Pennsyl-

vania Assembly then seeing the necessity of an aggressive warfare in the western frontier, voted the sum of 15,000 pounds for that purpose. At this juncture a band of friendly Indians crossed the Allegheny Mountains to Augwick, afterward Fort Shirley, near the present site of Huntingdon, where Col. George Croghan, the famous trader, was in command of other Indians favorable to the English cause. They requested that the Assembly would take care of their women and children while the warriors went out to meet the enemy. Conrad Weiser, the noted Indian interpreter residing at Tulpehocken, near Reading, was sent to Fort Shirley, where he received assurances of friendship from the Delawares, Shawanees and their allies in that region. He reported that many of the settlers had been selling liquors to the Indians, and demanded that this practice be discontinued.

Plans to Drive Out the French.

In the fall of this year, Robert Hunter Morris succeeded Hamilton as Governor of Pennsylvania. Governor Morris was induced by royal authority and by the proprietors of the province earnestly to recommend to the Assembly the defence of the province from the designs of the French and their Indian allies, not alone by the grant of money, but by the organization of a militia, the purchase of arms, wagons and military stores and the establishment of magazines. The Pennsylvania Assembly, in answer to the royal requests, appropriated 25,000 pounds for the purpose of carrying on the war. Of this amount 5,000 pounds was subject to the immediate need of the proposed expedition to Fort Duquesne.

Early in the year 1755 Colonel George Croghan, Colonel James Burd and Adam Hoopes were appointed commissioners by the Pennsylvania Assembly to plan a road through the Cumberland Valley and across the Allegheny Mountains for the transportation of supplies and the movement of the troops. They made a preliminary survey as far west as Will's Creek.

Sir John St. Clair, a Scotch baronet, a soldier of experience in the army, was sent by the British government to acquaint himself with the condition of affairs on the western frontier of Pennsylvania. As his

The service will be light and easy, for the army will march above 12 miles per day, and the wagons and baggage horses, as they carry those things that are absolutely necessary to the welfare of the army, must march with the army and no faster, and are, for the army's sake, always placed where they can be most secure, whether on march or in camp.

If you really are, as I believe you are, good and loyal subjects of His Majesty, you may now do a most acceptable service, and make it easy to yourselves; for three or four such as cannot separately spare from the business of their plantations a wagon and four horses and a driver, may do it together, one furnishing the wagon, another one or two horses, and another the driver, and divide the pay proportionately between you. But if you do not this service to your king and country voluntarily, when such good pay and reasonable terms are offered you, your loyalty will be strongly suspected. The king's business must be done; so many brave troops come so far for your defence, must not stand idle through your backwardness to do what may reasonably be expected from you; wagons and horses must be had; violent measures will probably be used; and you will be compelled to seek for a recompense where you can find it, and your case perhaps be little pitied or regarded.

I have no particular interest in this affair; as (except the satisfaction of endeavoring to do good and prevent mischief) I shall have only my labor for my pains. If this method of obtaining the wagons and horses is not likely to succeed, I am obliged to send word to the General in fourteen days, and I suppose Sir John St. Clair, the Hussar, with a body of soldiers, will immediately enter the province, of which I shall be sorry to hear, because

I am, very sincerely and truly,

Your friend and well-wisher,

B. FRANKLIN.

About the same time Franklin wrote and circulated the following letter:

Lancaster, April 26, 1755.

Whereas 150 wagons with four horses to each wagon and 1,500 saddle or pack horses are wanted for the service of His Majesty's forces about to rendezvous at Will's Creek; and His Excellency, General Braddock, has been pleased to empower me to contract for the hire of the same; I hereby give notice that I shall attend for that purpose at Lancaster from this time till next Wednesday evening; and at York from next Thursday morning till Friday evening, where I shall be ready to agree for wagons and teams or single horses on the following terms, viz.:

1st. That there shall be paid for each wagon with four good horses and a driver, fifteen shillings per diem; and for each able horse with a packsaddle or other saddle and furniture, two shillings per diem; for each able horse without a saddle, eighteen pence per diem.

2dly. That the pay commence from the time of their joining the forces at Will's Creek, (which must be on or before the twentieth of May ensuing) and that a reasonable allowance be made over and above for the time necessary for their traveling to Will's Creek and home again after their discharge.

3dly. Each wagon and team, and every saddle and pack horse is to be valued by indifferent persons, chosen between me and the owner, and in case of the loss of any wagon, team or other horse in the service, the price according to such valuation, is to be allowed and paid.

4thly. Seven days' pay is to be advanced and paid in hand by me to the owner of each wagon and team, or horse, at the time of contracting, if required; and the remainder to be paid by General Braddock, or by the paymaster of the army, at the time of their discharge, or from time to time as it shall be demanded.

5thly. No drivers of wagons, or persons taking care of the hired horses, are on any account to be called upon to do the duty of soldiers, or be otherwise employed than in conducting or taking care of their carriages and horses.

6thly. All oats, Indian corn or other forage, that wagons or horses bring to the camp more than is necessary for the subsistence of the horses is to be taken for the use of the army and a reasonable price paid for it.

Note. My son, William Franklin, is empowered to enter into like contracts with any person in Cumberland County.

B. FRANKLIN.

Nothing could have better answered the purpose intended than these documents. St. Clair had served in a Hussar regiment and wore a Hussar uniform on duty in America. Within two weeks 150 wagons and teams, and 250 pack horses were on their way to Braddock's headquarters. The owners said that they did not know Braddock, but would take Franklin's bond for payment, for the money would come from the amount lately appropriated by the Pennsylvania Assembly. Sir John St. Clair, the quartermaster, came to York and Carlisle and procured 1,200 barrels of flour from the Cumberland and York County grist mills and had them conveyed to the headquarters of the army.

Let in the month of May, Braddock completed the organization of his army at the present site of Cumberland, Maryland, and from that point started on his expedition to Fort Duquesne in three divisions, numbering in all 3,000 troops. St. Clair started from Cumberland with 600 men to cut the road and the army followed. Braddock arrived at Great Meadows, near Fort Necessity, where he made a fortified camp and left Colonel Dunbar there with 800 men. The main army crossed the Monongahela River and was within ten miles of the fort when heavy firing was heard in the front. The attack was so sudden and the fire so galling that the advance guard fell back upon the main army, throwing it into confusion. The ranks were seized with terror and disorder prevailed. The officers, conspicuous by their uniforms and being mounted, were picked off by the accurate aim of the savages, so that there were soon very few of them to give commands. The regulars, unfamiliar with the Indian custom of fighting, huddled together like frightened

sheep, while the orders of such officers as had not fallen fell unheeded on their ears. Braddock fumed with rage and flew from rank to rank. Every endeavor to force his men into position proved abortive. Four horses were shot under him, and mounting a fifth he strained every nerve to retrieve his ebbing fortune. His subordinates gallantly supported his efforts, but the regulars could not be brought to charge. The better skilled provincials wanted to fight like the Indians did, from behind rocks and trees. Washington and Halkett appealed to Braddock for permission to do so, but he refused and with the flat of his sword drove the provincials into the open road. The army was soon completely routed, but Braddock would not yield. Strong in the point of discipline, his soldiers fell palsied with fear but without thought of craven flight. At last when every aide but Washington was killed or wounded and most of the officers sacrificed, Braddock abandoned hope of victory and ordered a retreat. Just as he was about to give an order, a fatal bullet felled him from his horse. His troops flying precipitately from the field abandoned him. Not even the offer of gold deterred them. Braddock, in disgust, resigned himself to his fate. At last one of his aides, himself wounded, and two provincial officers, managed to carry him from the field. Four days later he died and was buried in the centre of the road which his army had cut and soldiers, horses and wagons passed over the grave to save the body from savage dishonor.

Colonel Dunbar, commanding the survivors, after destroying his ammunition and most of his provisions, moved back to Cumberland and later to Philadelphia, where he spent the winter.

The French and Indian war in America now took different form, and expeditions were sent for the reduction of French forts in Nova Scotia and later Forts Ticonderoga and Crown Point, in New York. During the following two years expeditions were carried on against Quebec and other points in Canada.

The retreat of Colonel Dunbar to Philadelphia with the remnant of Braddock's army left the whole western frontier of Pennsylvania unprotected. The inhabitants west of the Susquehanna then began pre-

cipitate flight to the Cumberland and York Counties to the eastern side of the river. Many of them died at the present site of Wrights Hill.

Hostile Indians Come Eastward.

A large band of hostile Indians congregated on the Susquehanna, and John Harris' Ferry, near Hagerstown, John Harris, on October 20, 1755, wrote to the Governor that hostile Indians lurked in the neighborhood of Shamokin, now the site of Sunbury. He further stated that a messenger had arrived at his ferry and reported that two white settlers had been killed by hostile Indians of the Conewago tribe, who carried a party of women, the wives of settlers. This news brought consternation to the inhabitants of the upper end of what is now Dauphin County and the lower part of Cumberland. These inhabitants, he said, were fleeing across the Susquehanna into Lancaster County and the peaceable Indians around his ferry were excited by the movements of the white inhabitants, who were deserting their houses and crops in the field. The news of the threatened invasion from the upper Susquehanna region and also that hostile bands were moving through Cumberland County, spread dismay throughout every section of York County.

Meantime bands of hostile Indians who had formerly been friends of the settlers pressed into the Cumberland Valley from whence the white inhabitants fled in dismay east of the Susquehanna. The settlements at the Great Cove, in the extreme southwestern part of the valley, now in Fulton County, were destroyed and the inhabitants killed or taken captive. After this startling event almost the entire Cumberland Valley, with its abundant crops, was deserted and the Scotch-Irish settlements at Marsh Creek, near the site of Gettysburg, became the frontier. The Indians, encouraged by their success, at the same time pushed their incursions into the northern part of Dauphin and Berks counties and even to the Delaware river in Northampton county.

During this crisis of affairs in the province, the cold indifference of the Legislative Assembly aroused the deepest indignation of the patriotic inhabitants of Pennsylvania. Public meet-

ings had been held in York, Lancaster and Berks Counties for the purpose of petitioning the Governor and the Assembly to aid them in preparing for an armed resistance. George Stevenson, who had been sent here in 1749 to take charge of the court records when York became a county seat, wrote to Richard Peters, at Philadelphia, the following letter, describing the condition of affairs in this region:

By the expresses which, I suppose, more than daily come to your hand from the frontier parts of this province, you can conceive the horror, confusion and distress with which every breast is filled; all possible attempts have been made here to stockade the town, but in vain. On receipt of the Governor's summons, I dispatched the sub-sheriff to David McConaughy's, knowing that Captain Hance Hamilton was over the hills. I doubt he will not go down, his family and neighbors being in such consternation.

I am informed John and James Wright did not go. We have sent down a petition by the bearer signed in about a quarter of an hour. Whilst we were yet signing it, we received the express from John Harris, a copy of which we have sent to the Governor, together with a letter, five of us have made bold to write to him on this important subject. I beg you will use your influence with the Governor and Mr. Allen, to whom I made free to write two days ago.

On November 1, 1755, the following petition was sent from York to Robert Hunter Morris, Governor of Pennsylvania:

We received sundry accounts lately, all concurring in this, that a numerous body of Indians and some French are in this province, which has put the inhabitants here in the greatest confusion, the principal of whom have met sundry times, and on examination find that many of us have neither arms nor ammunition.

Herewith we send a copy of an express just arrived from John Harris's Ferry, by way of James Anderson, with intelligence that the Indians are encamped up the Susquehanna within a two days' march of that place and it is probable, before this comes to hand, part of these back counties may be destroyed.

We believe there are men enough willing to bear arms and go out against the enemy, were they supplied with arms, ammunition and a reasonable allowance for their time, but without this, at least arms and ammunition, we fear little of purpose can be done.

If some measures are not speedily fallen upon, we must either sit at home till we are butchered without mercy or resistance, run away, or go out a confused multitude destitute of arms and ammunition and without discipline or proper officers, or any way fixed on to be supplied with provisions.

In short, we know not what to do, and have not much time to deliberate.

As the Company which goes from this town and parts adjacent, tomorrow, to the assistance of the inhabitants on our frontiers will take almost all our arms and ammunition with them, we humbly pray your honor to order us some arms and ammunition, otherwise we must desert our habitations.

We have sent the bearer express with this letter, and also a petition to the Assembly, which our people were signing when the express came to hand.

We humbly hope your honor will excuse this freedom,

which our distress has obliged us to use, and beg leave to subscribe ourselves,

Honored Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant.

GEORGE STEVENSON,
HERMAN UPDEGRAFF,
THOMAS ARMOR,
JAMES SMITH,
JOHN ADLUM.

On November 5, George Stevenson wrote to Richard Peters:

We have sent fifty-three men, well equipped, from this town last Monday, 2 o'clock P. M., and a doctor, some medicines and what ammunition we could spare to Tobias Hendricks' to join the main body of English Tories on the most needful part of the frontiers. Mr. Adlum is with them. Captain Hance Hamilton is gone toward Conigogee last Sunday with a company. Rev. Andrew Bay with and at the head of another company. We are all aloft and such as have arms hold themselves ready, but also they are few in numbers. Forty men came here yesterday willing to defend, and had but three guns and no ammunition, and could get none here, therefore went home again; we are all here yet, how long God knows; six families fled from their homes, distance about fifteen miles, via Conewago, last night. The last came into town about daybreak this morning. A few of us have pledged our credit for public services; if we are encouraged we will stand until we are cut off; if not, some of us are bound to the lower parts of Maryland immediately, if not scalped by the way. Herewith you have another of our petitions to the Assembly, all I shall say about it is that the biggest part of its signers are Mennonites, who live about fifteen miles westward of York.

At this period of the war, the Catholic inhabitants of York, Cumberland and Lancaster Counties were accused of entertaining sympathies with the French because both were of the same religious faith. There were then 189 German and Irish Catholics in York county under the pastoral care of Rev. Matthias Manners. Governor Morris, of Pennsylvania, hearing of the alleged defection among the Catholics of York County and Frederick County, Maryland, sent emissaries to investigate the report. There is no evidence that any of these Catholics aided the French in this war.

It was now decided by the authorities of the province to erect a chain of twenty-five forts along the eastern slopes of the mountains from the Delaware River at Easton extending in a southwestern direction to the Pennsylvania line at Cumberland, Maryland, for all parts of the northwestern and western frontiers were now threatened by incursions from the hostile Indians and a few of the French. The organization of

York
County
Military
Companies.

militia companies was encouraged. Richard Peters, secretary of the Province of Pennsylvania, in 1756 reports the following organized military companies in York County: Captain Isaac Saddler, Lieutenant Archibald McGrew, Ensign William Duffield, and sixty private men; Captain Hugh Dunwoodie, Lieutenant Charles McMullen, Ensign James Smith and sixty private men; Captain James Agnew, Lieutenant John Miller, Ensign Samuel Withrow and sixty private men; Captain David Hunter, Lieutenant John Correy, Ensign John Barnes and 100 private men; Captain Samuel Gordon, Lieutenant William Smiley, Ensign John Little and 100 private men; Captain Andrew Findley, Lieutenant William Gemmill, of Hopewell Township, Ensign Moses Lawson and 106 private men; Captain William Gibson, Lieutenant William Thompson, Ensign Casper Little and fifty private men; Captain Francis Holton, Lieutenant Joseph Ross, Ensign John McCall and 100 private men.

Fort Granville, which had been erected near the site of Lewistown, in the Juniata Valley, was guarded by Lieutenant Edward Armstrong and a small band of Pennsylvania soldiers. This fort was attacked July 22, 1756, when the commander and several of the soldiers were killed and a part of the garrison, including some women and children, were taken across the Allegheny Mountains to Fort Kittanning, then the headquarters of the Delaware Indians.

Fort Kittanning was situated on the Allegheny River, about forty miles northwest of Pittsburg, where the town of Kittanning now stands. Immediately after Braddock's defeat, in 1755, Hance Hamilton, the first sheriff of York County and one of the original settlers of Marsh Creek, organized a company and marched with it to the western frontier of Cumberland County. After the completion of Fort Lyttleton, in the present limits of Bedford County, Captain Hamilton commanded the garrison at that place of defence. Other companies were then organized for active service by Rev. Thomas Barton, the rector of the Episcopal Church at York, Carlisle and York Springs; Rev. Andrew Bay, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Marsh Creek; Dr. David Jameson, physician at York, and Thomas Armour, one of the court justices.

Indians Attack McCord's Fort.

On April 4, 1756, a band of Indians, who had attacked McCord's Fort, camped on the banks of the Conococheague, along the present boundary within the present area of Franklin County. This was a private fort where the settlers of the vicinity assembled for protection and safety. The Indians set fire to the fort and killed or carried into captivity all the occupants, twenty-seven in number. Captain Alexander Culbertson, of Cumberland County, Captain Benjamin Chambers, from the present area of Franklin County, and Captain Hance Hamilton, with a company from York County, determined to avenge this horrible deed by marching in pursuit of the Indians. Hamilton was then at Fort Granville. He sent nineteen of his men, under Ensign David Jameson, to join Culbertson's command, which now numbered about fifty men. Culbertson met the Indians at Sideling Hill, and a fierce conflict took place which lasted two hours, during which time Culbertson's men fired twenty-four rounds at the enemy. From the report given by an Indian who was captured, the savages lost seventeen killed and twenty-one captured. The loss among the provincial troops was nineteen killed and thirteen wounded. The names of the killed from Hamilton's company were Daniel McCoy, James Robinson, James Peace, John Blair, Henry Jones, John McCarty, John Kelly, and the wounded were Ensign Jameson, James Robinson, William Hunter, Matthias Ganshorn, William Swailes, James Louder, who afterward died of his wounds.

On April 4, two days after the disaster at McCord's Fort, Captain Hance Hamilton wrote to Captain Potter. In this letter he stated that the report had come to him that Dr. Jameson was killed. He requested that word be sent at once to Fort Shirley for Dr. Hugh Mercer, afterwards a general in the Revolution, and Dr. Prentice, of Carlisle, to proceed at once to the scene of the disaster to take care of the wounded.

Immediately after the defeat of the provincial forces at McCord's Fort the frontier counties of York and Cumberland were in danger of being overrun by hostile Indians. Many settlers crossed

A Petition to the Governor.

the Susquehanna to places of safety. Others assembled at York, which was fortified for defensive purposes, and companies of home guards were organized for protection. About this time a large number of representative citizens of York County, which then included Adams, signed a petition appealing to the Governor of Pennsylvania for aid and assistance. Most of the signers were Scotch-Irish or English Quakers. The following is a copy:

To the Honorable Robert Hunter Morris, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware:

The petition of the inhabitants of the town and county of York:—
Most Humbly Sheweth,

1. That your petitioners are sensible that your honor has left no measure (in your power) untried for the protection of our lives and liberties from the outrages of barbarous and savage enemy.

2. That your petitioners hoped their sufferings were at an end when a chain of forts were erected along the frontier for their defence.

3. That notwithstanding this, skirmishes are made, murders and captivities daily committed upon the remaining inhabitants, who held their possessions in the most imminent danger; in hopes of seeing more happy days.

4. That all our prospects of safety and protection are now vanished, by finding one of our best forts upon the frontier burned and destroyed; and the men who bravely defended it carried into barbarous captivity—and the rest of the forts liable to the same fate which may unhappily be the case before this can reach your honor's hands.

5. That as the County of Cumberland is mostly evacuated and part of this become the frontier, the enemy may easily enter, and take possession of provisions sufficient to supply many thousand men and be thereby enabled to carry their hostilities even to the metropolis. Whereas the security of these provisions for the service of his Majesty's forces which may be sent against Fort Duquesne may save an expense of many hundred pounds for the carriage of provisions from more distant parts.

Your petitioners therefore most humbly pray, that as your honor has cheerfully embraced every opportunity of delivering us from our miseries, your honor will also recommend our complicated distresses to the Right Honorable the Earl of London, who, upon knowing our truly deplorable condition may be graciously pleased to take some measure to ease our calamities; perhaps to command the recruits now raised in this province for the Royal American Regiment, to be forthwith sent to our relief, whilst the provincials now in pay may go against the enemy to avenge our bleeding cause! And your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray, etc.

James Murphy Leonard Hutton
John Carrell Thomas Collens
Nathaniel McCoy John Duffield
Richard Saddler John McKinley
Isaac Sadler Thomas Holmes
John Sadler John Holmes
William Young David Brown
John Danil William King
John Wilson Victor King
Jesper Wilson James King
Edward Hutton Samuel Steel

Samuel McCall
Abraham McCarter
Isack McKim
Robert Dickson
John Scott
Michael Anderson
James McKrosen
Allend Endsly
James Dixon
William Boll
William McCreary
Hanes Cedar
William Ross
William Walker
Francis Betsy
Hendrey Donely
John Crooks
Samuel Maclay
William Caldwell
John Brown
James Hamilton
Robert Miller
Robert Hamilton
John Smith
John Boyd
John Gray
Adam Smith
Samuel Smith
Arthur Miller
Thomas Bracken
William McGrew
Archibald McGrew
William Duffield
Alexander Brown
John McGrew
John Dunbar
John Healy
Robert Walker
John Hunt
Isac Means
Thomas Murray
William Miles
Michael Willison
James Wilson
Joseph Dodds
Robert Thompson
John Dickson
Samuel Dickson
John Gilleland
James Dickson
Samuel Dickson
William Carney
Matthew Knox
John Boll
David Watson
Francis Battey
William Biggor
George Latimer
David Maxwell
William Finney
William Guffock
John Peterson
Matthew Elder
Andrew Shanen
John Mitchell
William Parkison
John Carnahan
John Townsly
Jonathan Lesley
John Gallbreath
Patrick Cochren
James Moore
Neil McNeighton
Jackson Nells
John Jamison

William Smith
John Maxwell
John Foods
William Foods
David Ritchie
John Jones
Efran Dodge
Robert Hutton
John Hutton
Richard Saddler, Jr.
Robert Boner
William Saddler
Richard Chesney
John Scogdon
Hugh Robson
Nicholas Bishop
William Irwin
William Hamilton
George Leviston
Samuel Houlsworth
William Dickson
Samuel Dickson
John Carrol
James Carrol
David Wattson
Gill Watson
William Campbell
John Wilson
Henry Black
William McCreary
John Reade
William Boyl
John Hodge
Patrick Hanna
William Love
Mickel Drumgold
John Burns
John Murphy
Arthur McConeome
John Con
John Brown
William Cupper
John Larence
Rev. Thomas Barton
Samuel Thomson
Robert McMurdie
Patt. Watson
Alexander Love
Alexander McCarter
Richard Brown
Robert Farrier
Andrew Thomson
John Colbreath
George Love
George Black
Andrew Thompson
William Simpson
James McWilliams
Samuel Miller
Samuel Cooper
William Cooper
William Bards
George Leekey
Thomas Kneely
John Ewens
Henry Stevenson
Anon Toren
William Wattson
James Hornor
John Killbrath
Robert Black
William Bar
James Geeray
James Hall
Henry Montieith

John Monteth
William Moughin
William Boyd
Benjamin Beley
Joseph Beley
Robert Moore
John Abbet
Thomas Keinton
Alexander White

William Ludlow
William Lloyd
Robert
William Wilson
Samuel Wilson
Thomas Scott
John David
William Davidson
John Grist

William Moore

Indians Defeated at Fort Kittanning.

In the fall of 1756 it was determined by Governor Morris to send an expedition against Kittanning, the headquarters of the Delaware Indians. It was at this place that the prisoners from Fort Granville had been taken. Colonel John Armstrong, of Carlisle, a brother of Lieutenant Armstrong, who was killed at Fort Granville, was entrusted with this command, which included the companies of Captains Hance Hamilton, Hugh Mercer, Edward Ward and James Potter. Armstrong started from Fort Shirley, near Huntingdon, on the last of August and arrived before Kittanning on the night of September 7, without being discovered by the enemy. On the following morning he destroyed the Indian village and fort, and rescued the prisoners. About forty Indians were killed and a number wounded. This was considered a great victory for the provincial forces and convinced the Governor and the Assembly that the American troops understood warfare against the Indians better than the regulars sent by the British crown. In the attack on Fort Kittanning, Colonel Armstrong received a wound in the shoulder, which was dressed by Dr. David Jameson, of York, who had accompanied the expedition as a surgeon. Captain Hugh Mercer, who afterward became the bosom friend of Washington, and was killed at the head of his brigade at the battle of Princeton in the Revolution, was also among the wounded. Captain Hance Hamilton's company of Scotch-Irish from York County did most valuable service in the battle of Kittanning.

FORBES' EXPEDITION.

Sir William Pitt, the premier of the English government, now determined to wrest Fort Duquesne from the French. Brigadier-General John Forbes, an English officer of high reputation as a soldier, was

appointed to command the expedition. Seven thousand two hundred British and American troops were raised for this purpose; of these 2000 were recruited from Pennsylvania. Forbes arrived at Philadelphia in April with his British regulars. He proceeded to Carlisle and arranged a place of rendezvous at Bedford. These Pennsylvania forces were composed of three battalions. The first battalion was commanded by Col. John Armstrong, of Carlisle, the hero of Kittanning; the second battalion by Col. James Burd, of the Back door expedition, who resided below Harrisburg; the third battalion by Col. Hugh Mercer, the distinguished soldier who had been wounded at Kittanning. Many of the York County troops served in the first battalion, of which Hance Hamilton was lieutenant colonel. Dr. David Jameson, of York, who displayed ability both as a soldier and a surgeon, was major of the second battalion. Rev. Andrew Bay, of Marsh Creek, was chaplain of the third battalion, of which James Ewing, residing near Wrightsville, and who became a brigadier-general in the Revolution, was adjutant. The following named persons from York County commanded companies in Forbes' expedition: Captains Robert McPherson, Archibald McGrew, David Hunter and Thomas Armour.

The Pennsylvania troops raised for the Forbes expedition east of the Susquehanna crossed the river, passing through York and Cumberland Counties to Carlisle and from thence moved to Raystown, now Bedford, where they were joined by the Virginia troops under Washington.

When Forbes arrived at Raystown with his army, in September, 1758, he was carried in a litter, as he was already prostrated by the illness that shortly afterward caused his death, but his head was clear and his will firm, and he retained command of the expedition. After Bouquet's disastrous reconnaissance the army reached Loyalhanna on November 5, and it was decided to pass the winter there, when news of the weakness of the fort induced Forbes to push forward. Passing the field where the bones of Braddock's men lay unburied, the expedition finally reached Fort Duquesne on November 25. The fort had been blown up and abandoned by the French on the

previous day, and Washington's men marched in and took possession. Forbes renamed the place Fort Pitt (now Pittsburgh), in honor of William Pitt, who had planned the campaign, and, after concluding treaties with the Indian tribes on the Ohio, returned to Philadelphia, where he died shortly afterward. He was noted in the army for his obstinacy, and was nicknamed "The Head of Iron." His expedition to Fort Duquesne ended the French and Indian war so far as Pennsylvania was concerned. The Indians gave no further trouble to our northern and western frontiers until the year 1778, during the Revolution.

COLONEL HANCE HAMILTON, a noted soldier of the Provincial army in the French and Indian War, was an early Scotch-Irish settler west of the Susquehanna river. He was a bold and audacious frontiersman and soon became one of the most influential citizens of York county. He landed at New Castle, Delaware, with other Scotch-Irish immigrants and about 1732 took up lands near the site of Wrightsville. About this time a thrifty Scotch-Irish settlement was being made at Marsh Creek, near the site of Gettysburg. Here Hance Hamilton located about 1739 and became a leader of the Scotch-Irish. In 1750 he was a candidate for the office of sheriff of York county. This was the first election for that office. He represented the English and Scotch-Irish settlers, while Richard McAlister, who afterward founded Hanover, although of Scotch-Irish birth, was a candidate of the Germans. At that early date all the voters of York county, which then included Adams, cast their ballots in the court house at York. It was a bitter contest between the opposing factions and required the decision of the Provincial authorities to decide that Hance Hamilton should be commissioned as the first sheriff of York county. He was re-elected to the same office and after his retirement engaged in agricultural pursuits and owned a grist-mill in Menallen township, now Adams county. His place of residence, together with his Scotch-Irish neighbors, was near the western frontier when the Indian depredations began in 1753. Having inherited a military spirit, Hance Hamilton organized a company to defend the homes and firesides of these

pioneers. After the defeat of Braddock in 1755, he continually trained his company for military service and in 1756, after a line of forts had been constructed, Captain Hamilton marched with his company to Fort Littleton in Bedford county. He was a commander of this fort in 1756 and upon hearing of the disaster at McCord's Fort went to the rescue of the Provincial troops there and wrote a description of the disaster. In 1756, Hance Hamilton commanded his company of York county troops in the expedition under Colonel Armstrong and aided that officer in defeating the French and Indians at Fort Kittaning. In 1758 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the First Battalion of the Pennsylvania foot soldiers in the Provincial army which participated in Forbes' expedition against Fort Duquesne. After the close of the French and Indian war Colonel Hamilton continued his occupation as a farmer and miller retaining his interest in the public affairs of York county until the time of his death, February 2, 1772. His will was executed four days before his death and his estate is valued at 3000 pounds Pennsylvania currency, or about \$8,000 in coin. He owned six negro slaves, which were sold at public auction in 1773. He left ten children, none of whose descendants reside in York or Adams counties. His children were Thomas, Edward, Harriet, Sarah, Mary, Hance, Gawin, George, John and William. One of his sons studied medicine under Dr. John Boyd, of Lancaster, and in 1768 was one of the earliest graduates from the University of Pennsylvania. In his will he left to his son, Thomas, a pair of silver mounted pistols valued at 30 dollars, to his son Hance, he gave a pair of brass barrelled pistols and holster valued at 5 pounds; one silver-mounted sword valued at 10 pounds; one silver medal valued at 5s.; to his son Gawin, a silver snuff box, valued at 2 pounds; and to his son George, a long gun valued at 2 pounds, 10s. George also received a pair of silver buckles appraised at 12s., and John a silver watch appraised at 5 pounds, 10s. Hance Hamilton was a man of enterprise, great force of character and activity in public affairs. Hance Hamilton's remains lie buried in Evergreen Cemetery, at Gettysburg, and are marked by a head-stone of slate.

YORK COUNTY IN THE REVOLUTION.

CHAPTER XII

THE REVOLUTION

First York County Troops—Thompson's Battalion—Expedition to Canada—Sixth Pennsylvania Battalion—Battle of Three Rivers—McClean's Company—Grier's Company—Miles' Regiment—Albright's Company—First Pennsylvania Regiment—Battle of Long Island.

In 1774 the difficulties between the King of England and the thirteen colonies were not adjusted by the appeals made to the King and Parliament. As the result of this condition the first Continental Congress with representatives from the different colonies, met in Philadelphia in September of that year. This Congress sent a declaration of Rights to the King, but it was unanswered. Soon afterward Massachusetts assembled a Provincial Congress and began to form troops and collect military stores to oppose by armed resistance what was termed the tyranny of the English government. Gen. Thomas Gage, who had fought under Braddock in the French and Indian war, was in charge of the British troops at Boston.

On the evening of April 18, 1775, Gage dispatched 800 regulars to Concord, a few miles northwest of Boston, to capture the army stores there.

On their way they found a party of armed yeomanry on Lexington Common. A British officer ordered them to disperse and as they remained motionless his soldiers fired, killing seven men, and then proceeded to Concord. By the time they reached Concord most of the stores had been removed. In a sharp skirmish, the British regulars were defeated, and as they marched back toward Boston, hundreds of farmers advanced upon them, firing from behind walls and trees after the Indian fashion.

The British lost nearly 300 men. Although reinforced, narrowly escaped capture. This was the beginning of the Revolutionary war.

On the 10th of May, 1775, the second Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia and on the same day Lancaster and Crown Point, on Lake Champlain, were captured by patriots from the Green Mountains and Connecticut Valley, under Ethan Allen and Seth Warner.

The tocsin of war had now been sounded and American troops began to assemble in the vicinity of Boston. These men had come from farms and workshops and, although untrained as soldiers, were eager for armed conflict with the British foe. Meantime reinforcements had arrived from England. General Gage was succeeded by Sir William Howe, who now commanded 10,000 men, and on June 17 the famous battle of Bunker Hill was fought. Although the Americans were defeated, the moral effect of the battle was in their favor.

At this time the American forces around Boston were composed of undisciplined troops. The news of the conflict at Lexington and Concord soon spread from Massachusetts to Georgia. It aroused a spirit of patriotism that prevailed throughout the country during the entire period of the war. Continental Congress had taken charge of the assembling of troops in Massachusetts to oppose the British forces of Sir William Howe, and now supported active measures for a war against the mother country. On June 14 this body of patriots adopted a resolution that eight companies of trained riflemen from Pennsylvania, two from Maryland and two from Virginia be raised, and as soon as organized should be marched to the army under Washington at Cambridge.

A military spirit had existed in Pennsylvania and the adjoining colonies since the French and Indian war. Companies had been organized in nearly all the centres of

population. The men who composed these companies were trained hunters and skilled marksmen so that when their patriotism was aroused, these sturdy pioneers were quick to respond to the resolution of Congress and the appeals of their fellow-countrymen in New England.

When the news of Lexington and Concord reached the county seat at York it was soon transmitted to every section of York County. A similar spirit pervaded the neighboring counties of Pennsylvania. One of the eight Pennsylvania companies was to be recruited in York County. Each company was officered with a captain, three lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, a drummer and sixty-eight privates. The captain was to receive twenty dollars per month; a lieutenant, thirteen and one-third dollars; a sergeant, eight dollars; a corporal, seven and one-third; a drummer the same; privates, six and two-thirds. All were to find their own arms and clothes.

FIRST YORK COUNTY TROOPS.

The sturdy yeomanry of this section of Pennsylvania were ready for the emergency. Local militia companies had been organized. At this period there were three armed companies in the town of York. From the militia of the county it was decided to select the requisite number of officers and sixty-eight riflemen to form a company. Recruiting began at Marsh Creek, at Gettys' tavern, now the site of Gettysburg. Some men came from the Monaghan settlement, where Dillsburg now stands, and still another squad was recruited in the southern part of the county. These men, ready to enlist in the cause of American Independence, came to York, where the company was organized with Michael Doudel as captain; Henry Miller, first lieutenant; John Dill, second lieutenant; James Matson, third lieutenant.

On receipt of the instructions of Congress the York County committee, which was made up of such sturdy patriots as James Smith, Thomas Hartley, George Irwin, John Kean, Joseph Donaldson and Michael Hahn, immediately assembled and took steps to prepare the company for the front. Everything was done with the greatest expedition. So many men wanted to enlist that there were more than the officers were authorized to accept.

"I'll take only the men that can hit that nose at one hundred and fifty yards," said young Lieutenant Miller, as he chalked a small nose on a barn door.

Horatio Gates, recently appointed adjutant-general of the army and who had chanced to arrive in York from his home in Virginia on his way to headquarters, decided it would be unwise to refuse the enlistment of such courageous men. "They will make soldiers," he said.

The committee appointed to provide the necessities for the company did their work so well that in a few days a company of 100 men was completely armed and equipped for the field without a farthing being advanced from the Continental treasury.

"The spirit of the people on this occasion," wrote the local committee of correspondence to Congress, "gave the committee encouragement. The men seemed actuated with the greatest zeal and thought themselves honored in having their names enrolled among the sons of liberty who are to fight for their country and in defense of their dearest rights and privileges. The only uneasiness they feel is that they are not this moment at the scene of action. From the spirit of the soldiers we entertain the most flattering hopes that they will prove servicable to the cause of liberty and reflect honor on this county. The principal people here have caught the spirit of the honorable Congress and in their small circle have done everything in their power to animate their neighbors to stand forth in this day of despotism and resist the arbitrary and unjust measures of Parliament with all the power which heaven has given them. And we have the pleasure to inform you that their labors have not been in vain and that the county is ready to strain every nerve to put into execution any measures which the Congress may judge necessary to our common defense. The officers are men of whose courage we have the highest opinion. The captain has behaved very well on this occasion and has done all in his power by advancing money, etc., to forward the common cause."

It would be interesting to record the entire muster roll of this band of patriots. The official records being defective, all that can be here given are the following:

Company
MICHAEL DOUDEL
First Lieutenant
HENRY MILLER
Second Lieutenant
JOHN DILL
Third Lieutenant
JAMES MATSON
Company
WALTER CRUISE

Armor, Robert	Lodge, Daniel
Armstrong, George	Lewis, Abel
Beverly, John	McAlister, John
Bettinger, Christian	McCrory, John
Brown, John	McCur, John
Campbell, Thomas	Minshall, Josiah
Clark, John	Mill, James
Clinc, William	Moore, Edward
Cooper, William	Ramsey, David
Dougherty, George	Russell, William
Douther, John	Shields, Matthew
Evans, Abel	Staley, Jacob
Ferguson, John	Start, Andrew
Graft, Robert	Sullivan, Patrick
Griffith, John	Sweeney, James
Halbut, Joseph	Talbot, Thomas
Kennedy, Richard	Taylor, John
Kennedy, Thomas	Turner, Charles

The form of enlistment to which every one of these volunteer soldiers appended his signature before leaving York reads: "I have this day voluntarily enlisted myself as a soldier in the American Continental army for one year, unless sooner discharged, and do bind myself to conform in all instances to such rules and regulations as are, or shall be, established for the government of said army."

According to the diary of Rev. **Leave** John Roth, pastor of the Moravian Church at York, Captain **for** Boston. Doudel and his company attended religious services at Zion Reformed Church on the morning of July 1st. They listened to a patriotic sermon delivered by Rev. Daniel Wagner, the pastor, who enjoined them "to keep God before their eyes continually and then they would be assured of his guidance and protection." At 1 o'clock in the afternoon, this band of one hundred American patriots started out East Market Street on the long march to join the army under Washington at Cambridge.

In answer to the resolution of Congress for eight companies from Pennsylvania, the recruiting of men took place in the other counties of the Province. One company was raised in Northampton County, commanded by Captain Abraham Miller; one in

Berks County, Captain George Nagel; one in Bedford County, Captain Robert Clingage; one in Northumberland, Captain John Lowdon; and one in Cumberland, which then included Franklin, commanded by Captain James Ross and Captain Matthew Smith. In all, there were 100 companies from Pennsylvania, one more than requested by Congress. By order of Continental Congress and the Pennsylvania Assembly, they were organized into units termed by General Washington in organizing the army, "Colonel Thompson's battalion of Riflemen from Pennsylvania."

THOMPSON'S BATTALION.

Col. William Thompson, who was assigned to the command of this battalion, was a native of Ireland, born in 1725. He settled in Cumberland County early in life and during the French and Indian war had commanded a company of mounted frontiersmen. When the Revolution opened he was a surveyor residing at Carlisle. The following is the field and staff of this battalion when organized on its arrival at Washington's headquarters:

Colonel—William Thompson.
 Lieutenant Colonel—Edward Hand.
 Major—Robert McGaw.
 Chaplain—Rev. Samuel Blair.
 Adjutant—David Ziegler.
 Quartermaster—Frederick Habley.
 Surgeon—William McGaw.
 Surgeon's Mate—Christian Keinecke.
 Pay Master—David Harris.
 Commissary—John Biddle.
 Wagon Master—Adam Egle.

The officers of this famous battalion of riflemen were the first after General Washington to receive commissions from Congress, and these patriots from Pennsylvania were the first troops west of the Hudson and south of Long Island to join the American army under the commander-in-chief at Cambridge, Massachusetts. The York riflemen, after crossing the Susquehanna, passed through Reading and Bethlehem, reaching New York before any other Pennsylvania company, and proceeded to Boston, arriving there July 25. At this time there were 10,000 British regulars in Boston under Sir William Howe, and others were on the way from England.

Washington Takes Command.

Continental Congress was now in session behind closed doors in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia. On June 15 Thomas Johnson, a delegate from Frederick, Maryland, and afterward the first governor of Maryland, nominated George Washington for commander-in-chief of the American army. John Adams, in an eloquent speech, seconded the motion, and Washington, who was then a member of Congress from Virginia, was unanimously chosen. He started for Boston on horseback June 21, and, while passing through New York city, June 25, received the news of the battle of Bunker Hill. He arrived at Cambridge July 2. The next day he took formal command, drawing his sword under an elm tree which a few years ago was appropriately marked. At this time there were 14,500 New England troops equipped for duty around Boston, but according to an official statement they had only nine rounds of ammunition to a man. Washington at once organized these raw troops into divisions for drill and discipline, and began to lay siege to the city of Boston.

The arrival of the troops from Pennsylvania was enthusiastically received by the patriots of New England. The evidences of the courage and fortitude of the riflemen from York and their willingness to join in the struggle for American liberty is shown by the following extracts from Moore's Diary of the Revolution:

York Troops in Action.

July 25, 1775.—Capt. Doudel, with his company of riflemen from York, Pennsylvania, arrived at Cambridge about one o'clock today, and since has made proposals to General Washington to attack the transport stationed on Charles river. He will engage to take the transport with thirty men. The General thinks it best to decline at present; but at the same time commends the spirit of Captain Doudel and his brave men who, though just arrived after a very long march, offer to execute the plan immediately.

July 30, 1775.—Last Friday the regulars cut several trees and were busy all night in throwing up a line of abatis in Charlestown Neck. In the evening orders were given to the York county riflemen to march down to our advanced post in Charlestown Neck, to endeavor to surround the advanced guard and bring off some prisoners, from whom we expected to learn their design in throwing up their abatis in the Neck. The rifle company divided and executed their plan in the following manner: Captain Doudel with thirty-nine men filed off to the right of Bunker Hill, and, creeping on their hands and knees, got into the rear without being discovered. The other band of forty men, under Lieutenant Miller, were successful in getting behind the sentinels on the left, and were within a few yards of

joining the division on the right, when a party of regulars came down the hill to relieve their guard, and crossed our riflemen under Captain Doudel as they were lying on the ground in Indian file. The regulars were within twenty yards of our men before they saw them and immediately fired. The riflemen returned the salute, killed several and brought off two prisoners and their arms, with the loss of Corporal Cruise, who is supposed to have been killed as he has not been heard of since the affair.

August 9, 1775.—The riflemen from York county have annoyed the regulars very much. By a gentleman who left Boston yesterday, we hear that Captains Percival and Sabine of the Marines, Captain Johnston of the Royal Irish, and Captain LeMoine of the train, were killed Monday. Captain Chetwyn, son of Lord Chetwyn, is mortally wounded. The number of privates killed this week we have not heard. The regulars have thrown up a breastwork across the neck at the foot of Bunker Hill to protect their sentries and advance guards.

Frothingham, in describing Thompson's battalion and other riflemen from the south in his "Siege of Boston," says:

"The riflemen from Pennsylvania attracted much attention. They had enlisted with great promptness and had marched from four to seven hundred miles. In a short time large bodies of them arrived in camp. They were remarkably stout, hardy men, dressed in white frocks, or rifle shirts, and round hats, and were skillful marksmen. At a review, a company of them, while on a quick advance, fired balls into circular targets seven inches in diameter at a distance of 250 yards. They were stationed on the lines and became terrible to the British. The account of their prowess was circulated over England."

Corporal Walter Cruise, mentioned in the above extract from Moore's **A** Local Hero. Diary, was a member of Captain Doudel's company from York. He was taken a prisoner to the British camp. So many of the officers and privates of the royal army had fallen under the unerring aim of the Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia riflemen that Cruise, being one of the first of them to be captured, became the object of their resentment. The British finally sent him to England to be tried on certain charges, where a curiosity had been aroused to see, in his frontier costume, one of the riflemen of whom they had heard such wonderful stories. After a term of imprisonment he was taken before the mayor of London, but that magistrate, finding no crime charged against him, of which he could take cognizance, released

him from custody. Arthur Lee, of Virginia, the secret agent in London for the American colonies, upon hearing of Cruise's release, sent for him and after congratulating him upon regaining his freedom, delivered Cruise a package of papers.

"These papers are of the greatest moment to the liberty of our country. Can I trust you to deliver them safely into the hands of General Washington and the Continental Congress?"

"You can trust me," was the reply.

"Then I will secure a passage for you to Halifax, the nearest and safest route to America. For the cause of American liberty you will guard these papers well, and when you arrive in America, deliver them as soon as possible to General Washington and the Continental Congress. I can promise you that your country will not forget your services."

Wishing him success on his mission, Arthur Lee bade him farewell, and Cruise was soon aboard a vessel bound for America. On his arrival at Halifax, the heroic corporal hastened with his valuable despatches to New York, the headquarters of the American army, where he delivered them safely into the hands of General Washington, who immediately transmitted copies to Continental Congress at Philadelphia, where the news was eagerly received. An impression had been prevalent among the American people that peace commissioners would be sent to adjust the differences between England and the colonies, but instead, the despatches brought by Corporal Cruise informed them that the King intended to send more English troops and to hire German soldiers for the war in America.

Nothing enraged the Americans more than the arrival of this news nor urged them more to declare independence, than this hiring of foreign mercenaries by the British government. At length, in June, a motion was made in Congress by Richard Henry Lee, a delegate from Virginia, "that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states." This motion was carried on July 2 and the Declaration of Independence draughted by Thomas Jefferson and revised by a com-

mittee, of which he was a member, was adopted July 4 at Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

Thompson's battalion of Pennsylvania riflemen remained with the army under Washington during the summer of 1775, participating in the siege of Boston. Captain Michael Doudel, who commanded the company from York County, resigned his commission on account of ill health and returned to his family at York. Lieutenant Henry Miller was promoted to captain. This battalion was placed in the division of General Charles Lee upon the organization of the American army around Boston. It remained in his command until August 20, when it was transferred to General Israel Putnam, encamped four miles from Cambridge. On August 29, Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Hand writes: "Our battalion formed the picket guard of the two thousand provincial troops who on the evening of the 26th of August took possession of Ploughed Hill and threw up entrenchments, and on the morning of the 27th met with its first loss, Private Simpson, of Captain Matthew Smith's company, who was wounded in the leg and died therefrom."

Captain James Wilkinson, who, after the Revolution, became commander-in-chief of the army, joined Thompson's battalion at Boston as a volunteer. In recording the death of Private Simpson, he says: "The young man was visited and consoled during his illness by General Washington in person and by most of the officers of rank belonging to the army. Every exertion by surgeons was made to save him, and his death became a theme of common sorrow in an army of twelve or fourteen thousand men."

An incident now occurred which interested all the Pennsylvania soldiers under Colonel Thompson. An expedition had been planned to invade Canada. The story goes that this expedition was suggested by Benedict Arnold, then considered a skillful soldier, who held the commission of colonel in the army around Boston. One thousand men were to be detached and sent under Arnold through the wilderness of Maine to Quebec. On September 5 the company under Captain

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Smith, of Dauphin County, and the company under Captain Hendricks, of Cumberland County, were ordered to parade upon the Boston Common, preparatory to joining Arnold, and they united with his expedition the following week. The story of their experience in this campaign is given in the history of the first expedition to Canada, described elsewhere in this work.

The York riflemen under Henry Miller were disappointed in not having the opportunity of joining Arnold on this expedition, for they already had attained a high reputation as trained marksmen. A trouble had arisen, however, in Thompson's command, for some of his troops, including the York Riflemen, had been lax in discipline, even going so far as to have released some of their companions from the guard house, for which offense they themselves were punished. In order that idleness might not be a bane to them, the commanding general ordered that they should thereafter do all camp duty the same as other regiments. Obedient to the order, a strict discipline was now enforced by the company officers, and a contemporary letter states, "that upon every alarm it was impossible for men to behave with more readiness or attend better to their duty." On the 9th of November, these men, who had already been the first Pennsylvania troops to engage the British in armed conflict, took part in the skirmish at Lechmere's Point, in sight of Boston. In describing this affair the Philadelphia Evening Post of 1775 says:

Valor of Pennsylvania Troops. "The British had landed under cover of a fire from their batteries on Bunker, Breed's and Copp's hills, as well as from a frigate which lay three hundred yards off the point. In a high tide it is an island. Colonel Thompson marched instantly with his men, and though it was a very stormy day, they regarded not the tide nor waited for boats, but took to the water up to their armpits, for a quarter of a mile, and notwithstanding the regulars' fire, reached the island, and although the enemy were lodged behind the walls and under cover, drove them to their boats. Loss, one killed (Alexander Creighton, of Ross' company) and three

wounded; British loss, seventeen killed and one wounded."

The next day, according to official reports, Colonel Thompson and his battalion were publicly thanked by Washington in general orders. General Washington's army around Boston was increased in numbers by the arrival of new troops during the winter of 1775-6. Early in March there were indications that General Howe, the commander of the British forces, was making arrangements to evacuate the city, and on the 17th of March the siege of Boston ended, when General Howe set sail with his army for Halifax, in Nova Scotia. It was this incident in American history that gave rise to the humorous expression "Gone to Halifax." After his arrival at Halifax, Howe made arrangements for an expedition against New York City.

Immediately after the departure of the British, Washington took possession of Boston. Believing that the final destination of Howe was New York, he began to move part of his army toward that city, leaving Boston in possession of New England troops. He accompanied his army on the march toward New York.

Colonel Thompson was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general on March 1, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hand was placed in command of the battalion, receiving his commission as colonel from Continental Congress, March 7. During the siege of Boston, Walter Cruise, John Brown and Cornelius Turner, of York County, were taken prisoners. At this time Colonel Edward Hand reported that his battalion was composed of six companies.

An Historic Banner. Hand's battalion, which now in official papers was called a regiment, had a standard of "deep green ground, the device a tiger partly enclosed by coils attempting the pass, defended by a hunter armed with a spear (in white) on crimson field, the motto 'Domari Nolo.'" Their uniforms were made of brown holland and Osnaburgs, something like a shirt, double capped over the shoulders in imitation of the Indians; and on the breast in capital letters was their motto, "Liberty or Death."

When Washington discovered that Howe was preparing to leave Boston, he sent

General Sullivan with Thompson's, now Hand's, riflemen with five other regiments to New York. They left Boston on March 14 and arrived at New York March 28. Arrangements had been made for Sullivan to reinforce the expedition against Montreal in Canada, taking the place of Thomas, who succeeded Montgomery after the latter had been killed.

March Hand's regiment, in which the
to York riflemen, under Captain Miller,
Long were now serving, was placed
Island. under General Israel Putnam, who had been sent to New York by

Washington to take command of all the forces in and around that city and await the expected arrival of the British army from Halifax. April 5, Hand's regiment was moved by order of General Putnam to Long Island, where it remained at a station near New Utrecht during the remainder of April and the months of May and June, doing some good service.

On the 22d of April, 1776, General Washington said in a letter to the President of Congress, "The time for which the riflemen enlisted will expire on the first of July next, and as the loss of such a valuable and brave body of men will be of great injury to the service I would submit it to the consideration of Congress whether it would not be best to adopt some method to induce them to continue. They are, indeed, a very useful corps, but I need not mention this, as their importance is already known to Congress."

Congress had (without the knowledge of the commander-in-chief) passed a resolution, dated April 15, to recruit and re-enlist the battalion and the independent rifle companies attached to it, for a term of two years unless sooner discharged. On the 30th of June, the day when the time of those who did not re-enlist expired, Colonel Hand said in a letter, "Almost all the men discharged today declare that they will stay to know what the fleet will do," meaning the British fleet bringing Howe's army from Halifax to the harbor of New York. On the first of July, 1776, the rifle battalion, recruited and re-enlisted, entered on another term of service as the First Regiment of Pennsylvania in the Continental Line. Pennsylvania troops thus formed the first regiment of the regular army of the United States.

FIRST EXPEDITION TO CANADA.

Soon after the opening of the year at Lexington and Concord, in support of Canada was concerted by the New England leaders, but Congress was unwilling to adopt measures except such as were purely defensive. It had been only with reluctance that Congress had sanctioned the garrisoning of Ticonderoga in northeastern New York by Connecticut troops. During the summer of 1775 it was ascertained that Sir Guy Carleton, the Governor of Canada, was about to take steps to recover Ticonderoga, which had been captured by Ethan Allen in May. Congress also learned that the English had intrigued with the Iroquois Indians of central New York to harass the New England frontier and the region along the Hudson River. With this condition of affairs Congress resolved upon the invasion of Canada as a measure of self-defence.

March An expedition led by General
to Richard Montgomery passed
Quebec. down Lake Champlain against Montreal. On September 12,

Montgomery, with a force of two thousand men, laid siege to the fortress of St. John's, which commanded the approach to Montreal. After a siege of fifty days St. John's surrendered and Montgomery entered Montreal nine days later. Meanwhile Washington, in command of the army at Cambridge, detached one thousand infantry, Morgan's Virginia sharpshooters, and two companies of riflemen from Pennsylvania to advance through the forests of Maine to Quebec. This expedition was in command of Colonel Benedict Arnold, who is supposed to have suggested it. Aaron Burr served on the staff of Arnold in this expedition and at one time acted as a spy in the garb of a Catholic priest. One of the Pennsylvania companies that went with this expedition was recruited in Cumberland County and was commanded by Captain William Hendricks; the other commanded by Captain Matthew Smith, had been raised in the present area of Dauphin County. Both of these companies had served in Thompson's Battalion at the siege of Boston and both contained some York County soldiers. Lieutenant Michael Simpson, who afterward wrote the introduction to Hon.

John Joseph Henry's account of this expedition, was a lieutenant in Captain Smith's company. He resided on the Simpson Ferry property at New Market in Fairview Township.

Arnold's march, which was as difficult as Hannibal's crossing of the Alps, was conducted with great ability, but it was nearly ruined by the misconduct of a subordinate officer, who deserted with two hundred men and the greater part of the provisions. After frightful hardships to which two hundred more men succumbed, on the 13th of November the little army climbed the Heights of Abraham, fronting Quebec. As Arnold's force was insufficient to storm the city and the garrison would not come out to fight, he was obliged to await the arrival of Montgomery, who had just taken Montreal.

On the morning of December 31, Montgomery and Arnold made a combined attack on Quebec and each came near carrying his point, but in the assault Montgomery was slain and Arnold wounded in the leg. The enthusiasm of the troops was chilled and they were repelled. Captain Morgan succeeded Montgomery in the temporary command but in a violent attack on the British, he and his company were made prisoners. With the failure of this desperate attack passed away the golden opportunity for taking the citadel of Canada. Arnold remained throughout the winter in the neighborhood of Quebec and in the spring the enterprise was taken up by Wooster and Sullivan with fresh forces.

Reinforcements for Canada.

During the fall of 1775 Congress asked that five battalions be raised in Pennsylvania to reinforce the expedition for the conquest of Canada. When these battalions were organized the first was commanded by John Philip De Hass, of Lebanon; the second by Colonel Arthur St. Clair, of Westmoreland county, who had seen service in the British army under Amherst; the third by Colonel John Shea, an Irish merchant of Philadelphia; the fourth by Colonel Anthony Wayne, a surveyor and member of the assembly from Chester county, and the fifth by Colonel Robert McGaw, of Carlisle. January 4, 1776, Congress passed a resolution that a sixth battalion be raised in Pennsylvania, which was recruited west of the Susquehanna. As

York county had no troops yet organized in response to these various calls for the expedition to Canada, James Smith, a practicing lawyer and chairman of the Committee of Safety for York county, wrote the following letter:

James Smith to Benjamin Franklin and Robert Morris, Esquires, and the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania.

York, Pa., December 23, 1775.

Gentlemen:—By the last night's post we received the public papers, acquainting us of the resolve of congress touching the raising of four battalions in this province and desiring the committee of safety to appoint the company officers and recommend the field officers of those battalions to the honorable continental congress.

The time limited for the appointment and recommendation being fixed to the second of January it will be impracticable for the members of your committee in this county to attend; in this situation of affairs the Committee of Correspondence for York County hope your board will not think it improper to trouble you on that subject, well knowing that the great cause of American liberty is our primary object and that everything that may tend to forward that glorious cause through whatever channel will not be unacceptable. I am directed by the Committee of Correspondence for this county to write to the Committee of Safety and in the strongest terms to request that the board may please to recommend Thomas Hartley, Esq., to be lieutenant colonel of one of the battalions to be raised in this province and in case that recommendation should take place that the board will please to appoint David Grier, Esq., to be captain; John McDowell, lieutenant; William Nichols, ensign, of one company; Moses McClean, captain; Lewis Bush, lieutenant, and Robert Hoopes, ensign, of another company in the same battalion; and if a third company should be raised in York county to please to appoint Bernard Eichelberger, captain or lieutenant as you may think best.

If the board should think this application not improper in this situation and it should be agreeable to them, the Committee of Correspondence here will exert every nerve in assisting the officers to get their companies filled in the most expeditious manner with the best men and at the least possible expense to the public.

I am,
Gentlemen,
with great respect

Your most humble Servant,

To Benjamin Franklin & Robert Morris, Esq., and the Committee of Safety of the Province of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. James Smith, Chair^r of the Com'te York Co.

By the Lancaster post to be delivered as soon as possible.

SIXTH PENNSYLVANIA BATTALION

William Irvine, a graduate of medicine from the University of Dublin, who settled at Carlisle in 1764, where he practiced his profession until the opening of the Revolution, was appointed to command the Sixth Battalion. Colonel Irvine had served as an officer in the British army in the war between England and France before he came to this country. Thomas Hartley, then a

practicing lawyer at York, was made lieutenant colonel; James Dundas, major; Rev. William Linn, chaplain; John Brooks, adjutant, and Robert Johnston, surgeon.

Immediately after the receipt of the news from Congress asking for troops from west of the Susquehanna, recruiting began at York, in the lower end of York county, in the Monaghan settlement around the present site of Dillsburg, at Hanover, and in the Marsh Creek country around the site of Gettysburg. In a short time two companies were organized. One of these companies was commanded by Captain David Grier, a member of the bar, who had been admitted to the practice of law at York in 1771. The other was commanded by Captain Moses McClean, son of Archibald McClean, a noted surveyor of York who had assisted in running Mason and Dixon's line.

Colonel Irvine's command, known in history as the Sixth Pennsylvania battalion, was organized at Carlisle in March, 1776. On the 22d of that month Colonel Irvine wrote to John Hancock, President of Congress:

"I am honored with your orders to march my battalion to New York, which shall be complied with, with all possible expedition. Many of the arms are old, and want bayonets and repairs. However, I shall not wait for bayonets, as I hope to be supplied at Philadelphia or New York. I have been obliged to purchase many rifles, but I presume they may be changed for muskets, should the service require it; knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, and many other necessities which the commissioners promised to forward for my battalion, have not yet come to hand. Though I do not mean to wait for them, yet I think it proper to acquaint you, as perhaps your further orders may be necessary."

A few days later Colonel Irvine left Carlisle with his battalion for the Canada campaign. His command numbered 780 men. The captains of the eight different companies comprising this battalion were: David Grier, Moses McClean, Samuel Hay, Robert Adams, Abraham Smith, William Rippey, James A. Wilson and Jeremiah Talbott.

In accordance with a resolution of Congress each company was to be composed of sixty-eight men, one captain, one lieutenant,

one ensign, and three sergeants, four corporals, private to complete the company at five different companies, and two companies allowed a staff of twenty men each, making a pair of yards of cloth for each man, and the men to hold their own property, the enlisted men to be furnished with a long shirt, not exceeding in value one pound and a half of a dollar, and a bonnet, and these can be procured but not to be a part of the terms of enlistment.

The Sixth Battalion arrived at Albany May 10, where it joined the First Command of Wayne's battalion from Chester county. These troops proceeded to Fort Ticonderoga on Lake Champlain, where they embarked with General John Sullivan for St. John's. Here they joined the Pennsylvania and other troops, all of which were placed under command of General John Sullivan, a native of Maine, who had held a command under Washington at the siege of Boston. He was one of the eight brigadier generals first commissioned by Congress at Philadelphia. On June 2 he took command of the northern army on the borders of Canada, succeeding General Thomas, of Massachusetts, who had died of smallpox near Montreal. William Thompson, who had been promoted from the command of his battalion of Pennsylvania riflemen to the rank of brigadier general, had been ordered from Boston in April, 1776, to reinforce General Thomas with four regiments which were afterward increased to ten. He met the northern army on its retreat from Quebec and assumed the chief command when General Thomas was sick, yielding it up on June 4, to General Sullivan, by whose orders two days later he made a disastrous attack on the enemy at Three Rivers.

BATTLE OF THREE RIVERS.

The story of the battle of Three Rivers is best told in a letter written by Lieutenant Colonel Hart, of York, to his personal friend, Jasper Yeates, of Lancaster. This letter dated at the camp at Sorel, three days after the battle, June 12, 1776, reads as follows:

"Before the arrival of Colonel Wayne's and Irvine's regiments under the command of General Sullivan, Colonel St. Clair, with

a detachment of seven hundred men, was sent down the river St. Lawrence about nine leagues, to watch the motions of the enemy and act occasionally. General Sullivan's arrival here was at a critical time. Canada was lost, unless some notable exertion was made; the credit of our arms gone and no large number of our American troops to sustain our posts. It was said that the taking of Three Rivers, with such troops as were on it would be of service. A detachment under General Thompson was sent down the river. The corps under Colonel St. Clair was to join it, and if the General thought it expedient, he was ordered by Sullivan to attack the enemy at Three Rivers.

"We left this on the evening of the 5th instant in several batteaux and joined St. Clair about twelve o'clock at night. It being too late to proceed on to Three Rivers the enterprise was postponed until the next night.

"In the dusk of the evening of the 7th we set off from the Nicolette with about fifteen hundred rank and file besides officers. It was intended to attack Three Rivers about daybreak in four places. Thompson landed his forces about nine miles above the town on the north side of the St. Lawrence, and divided his army into five divisions, Maxwell, St. Clair, Wayne and Irvine each commanding a division, and I had the honor of commanding the reserve. Leaving two hundred and fifty men to guard the batteaux, the army proceeded swiftly towards the town. I was to be ready to sustain the party which might need assistance.

"The guards proved faithless and the General was misinformed as to the number of the enemy as well as to the situation of the town. Our men had lost their sleep for two nights, yet were in pretty good spirits. Daylight appeared and showed us to the enemy. Our guides (perhaps traitors) had led us through windings, and were rather carrying us off from the post. The General was enraged at their conduct.

"There were mutual firings. Our people killed some in a barge. Our scheme was no longer an enterprise. It might have been prudent perhaps to retreat but no one would propose it. We endeavored to penetrate through a swamp to the town and avoid the shipping. We had no idea of the

difficulties we were to surmount in the mire, otherwise the way by the shipping would have been preferred.

"We waded three hours in the mud about mid-deep in general, the men fasting. We every moment expected to get through and find some good ground to form on, but were deceived. The second division under Colonel Anthony Wayne, saw a part of the enemy and attacked them. Captain Samuel Hay of our regiment (Sixth battalion), with his company of riflemen, assisted and behaved nobly. Colonel Wayne advanced, the enemy's light infantry were driven from their ground and the Indians in their flanks were silenced.

"The great body of the enemy, **A Furious Fire.** which we knew nothing of, consisting of two or three thousand men, covered with entrenchments, and assisted with the cannon of the shipping and several field pieces, began a furious fire and continued it upon our troops in the front. It was so heavy that the division gave way, and from the badness of the ground could not form suddenly again. St. Clair's division advanced but the fire was too heavy. Part of Irvine's division, especially the riflemen, went up towards the enemy. I understood the army was in confusion. I consulted some friends and led up the reserve within a short distance of the enemy. McClean's and Grier's companies from York county advanced with spirit; McClean's men took the best situation, and within eighty yards of the enemy exposed to the fire of the shipping as hot as hell. I experienced some of it.

"Not a man of McClean's company behaved badly; Grier's company behaved well. Several of the enemy were killed in the attack of the reserve. Under the disadvantages, our men would fight; but we had no covering, no artillery, and no prospect of succeeding, as the number of the enemy was so much superior to ours. Wayne and Allen rallied part of our men, and kept up a fire against the English from the swamp. The enemy, in the meantime, dispatched a strong body to cut off our retreat to the boats, when it was thought expedient to retreat. Our General and Colonel Irvine were not to be found; they had both gone up to the front in a very heavy fire. This gave us great uneasiness but a retreat was neces-

sary. This could not be done regularly, as we could not regain the road on account of the enemy's shipping and artillery, and went off in small parties through the swamp. Wayne and Allen gathered some hundreds together and I got as many in my division as I could, with several others amounting to upwards of two hundred.

"Wayne with his party, and I with mine, tried several ways to get to our batteaux. Wayne was obliged, not far from the river, to march by seven hundred of the enemy. He intended to attack them, but his men were so much fatigued that it was deemed unsafe. The enemy fired their small arms and artillery on our men as loud as thunder. They returned a retreating fire. Several of the enemy were killed and wounded. We came within a mile of where our boats were, but our guard had carried them off. The English had possession of the ground where we landed. Their shipping proceeded up the river, covering parties being sent to take possession of the ferries we were to pass.

"Wayne with his party lay near the enemy. I passed through a big swamp and at night took possession of a hill near the enemy. We were without food and the water very bad. I mounted a small quarter guard, fixed my alarm post, and made every man lie down on the ground, on which he was to rise for action in case of an attack. I slept a little by resting my head on a cold branch of spruce.

"Morning dawned (Sunday, June 9), and I consulted our officers and men. They said they were refreshed with sleep. It was agreed to stand together, that they would support me and effect a passage through the enemy or die in the attempt. A little spring water refreshed us more. The necessary dispositions were made but we had no guides. We heard the enemy within a half mile of us, but no one seemed alarmed so we proceeded and luckily fell in with Wayne's track. We pursued it and overtook him near the river Du Lac. This made us upwards of seven hundred strong and we agreed to attack the enemy if they fell in our way to Bokie (Berthier), opposite Sorel. We were sure they would attempt the fort at Sorel before we could arrive, but as we came up the English left the ferries and drew all their forces back to Three Rivers. By forced marches and surmount-

ing great difficulties we reached the river and arrived at Sorel Monday afternoon, June 10. We brought nearly twelve hundred men, of whom only one hundred are yet missing, one hundred and fifty on two hundred. Some scattered ones are continually coming in, but they could not be so great as was supposed.

"Colonel Wayne behaved very well and showed himself a brave man and a true soldier. Colonel Edie followed himself and is a fine fellow. He behaved well as often in the midst of danger. His own division was not present to support him. He was also very useful in the retreat after he joined Wayne. Lieutenant Edie, of the York troops, I fear is killed. He was a fine young fellow and behaved bravely. He approached the enemy's works without dismay several times and remained in the swamp to the last. He was in the second engagement where it is supposed he was killed. Ensign Hoopes of the same company was wounded near the breastworks when I led up the reserve. I cannot say too much of his bravery. He showed the greatest courage after he had received several wounds in the arm. He stood his ground and animated his men. He nobly made good his retreat with me through a swamp nearly eighteen miles long. Several of our regiment were killed. I apprehend between thirty and fifty.

"June 13. Last night a sort of flag of truce came from the enemy. General Thompson, Colonel William Irvine, Dr. McKenzie, Lieutenants Edie and Currie and Parson McCalla (of the First) are prisoners. They were taken up by some of the rascally Canadians in the most treacherous manner."

At the time of the battle of Three Rivers, the British forces in Canada numbering 13,000 men, were under command of Sir Guy Carleton, a noted soldier in the English army, who had been appointed governor of the Province of Quebec in 1772. He had recaptured Montreal before the contest at Three Rivers, where the British troops were commanded by Sir John Burgoyne, the ill-fated officer who, in 1777, surrendered his entire army at the battle of Saratoga. The American forces at the battle of Three Rivers were composed entirely of Pennsylvania troops, with the exception of a small de-

tachment from New Jersey. They fought gallantly against great odds with all the advantages in favor of the enemy. It was the first engagement of the Revolution on American soil fought by Pennsylvania troops. Although they did not succeed, the battle proved again to the ministry and the King of England that the American volunteers, fighting for liberty and independence, were destined to rank in ability and achievement with the trained soldiers of Europe.

After the engagement at Three Rivers and the defeat of Arnold at Montreal, Sullivan began his masterly retreat. He joined Arnold at St. Johns, on the Sorel river, which flows from the mouth of Lake Champlain into the St. Lawrence.

"The rear of the army," says Wilkinson in his "Memoirs," "with baggage stores, reached St. Johns on June 18th, was embarked and moved up the Sorel the same afternoon. After the last boat except Arnold's had put off, at Arnold's suggestion, he and Wilkinson went down the direct road to Chambly for two miles, where they met the advance of the British division, under Burgoyne. They reconnoitered it a few minutes, then galloped back to St. Johns and stripping their horses, shot them. Arnold then ordered all on board, pushed off the boat with his own hands, and thus indulged the vanity of being the last man who embarked from the shores of the enemy. They followed the army twelve miles to the Isle Aux Noix, where they arrived after dark."

The head of Burgoyne's column entered St. Johns on the evening of the 18th, and Philip's advance guard on the morning of the 19th. On the 19th general orders at Isle Aux Noix directed the commands of de Haas, Wayne, St. Clair and Irvine to encamp on the east side of the island.

On the 21st, Irvine's battalion met with another heavy loss, as is detailed by a letter from one of the regiment:

"Captains McClean, Adams and Rippey, Lieutenants McFerran, McAllister and Hoge, and Ensigns Lusk and Culbertson; with four privates, went over from the Isle Aux Noix to the western shore of the lake, about a mile from camp, but within sight, to fish and divert themselves. McClean prudently proposed to take arms with them

but was overruled. Some Indians observed their motions, and while they were at a house drinking some spruce beer, the savages surrounded them, killed Captain Adams, Ensign Culbertson and two privates, whom they scalped in a most inhuman and barbarous manner, and carried off prisoners McClean, McFerran, McAllister and Hoge and two other privates. But a party coming to their relief from camp aided Captain Rippey and Ensign Lusk to make their escape."

The bodies of those killed were brought to the Isle Aux Noix and decently buried by Wayne, who with a party followed the Indians and recovered the batteaux with the bodies.

Isle Aux Noix proved very unhealthy; Wayne had sixty men out of one hundred and thirty-eight taken down with sickness, after their arrival there; and on the 24th of June, de Haas and all his field officers with a number of his men were sick. On the 25th, General Sullivan commenced moving the army to Isle la Motte. Colonel Hartley, with two hundred and fifty men of Irvine's battalion, went by land, scouring the country, traversing disagreeable swamps, destroying on the way the houses, mills, etc., of the traitor McDonald, who had deceived them at Three Rivers.

On June 27th, at Isle la Motte all the army took vessels and came to Crown Point, which they reached on July 1st. General Gates arrived there on the evening of the 5th, superseding General Sullivan, and on the 7th at a council of war, it was determined to remove the army to Ticonderoga. The battalions of de Haas, St. Clair and Wayne arrived there on the 10th, the Sixth battalion under Hartley remaining posted at Crown Point, where it encamped the balance of the summer and fall, the sentinel regiment of Gates' army. On the 20th Gates brigaded his army, and the four Pennsylvania battalions were constituted the Fourth Brigade, Colonel Arthur St. Clair commanding; Edward Scull brigade-major for the Third and Fourth battalions. August 14th, Hartley's scouts found the British still at St. Johns.

On the 6th of September, Hartley desired General Gates to send to Crown Point, either General Wayne's battalion or the Second and he would defend it with them.

Gates gave him positive orders to retreat if the British reached that point. The British did not come, however, and on the 22d Irvine's regiment was still at Crown Point—one lieutenant colonel, one major, four captains, five first lieutenants, three second lieutenants, five ensigns, four staff, seventeen sergeants, fifteen drums, and four hundred and eighty-six rank and file. On the 11th of October, Hartley still maintained his post, having found in the woods some cannon lost in the French war. With great labor he had roads cut and transported them to Crown Point, and had a battery of six guns ready for the enemy not any too soon, for on the same day the British attacked Arnold's fleet on Lake Champlain, compelling him to retire towards Crown Point. On the 14th Hartley set fire to all the houses at or near Crown Point and retired to Ticonderoga.

The season was too far advanced for the British to make any further progress; after threatening Ticonderoga they retired into winter quarters. On the 18th of November General Gates putting Wayne in command of Ticonderoga, proceeded to join General Washington with the larger part of the army, the three Pennsylvania battalions whose time would expire on the 5th of January, agreeing to remain until they were relieved by other troops. On the 29th of November, the Second, commanded by Wood, numbered four hundred and twenty-six officers and men; Wayne's five hundred and sixty-five; Irvine's five hundred and three.

On the 4th of December, Wayne writes to the Committee of Safety:

"The wretched condition the battalions are now in for want of almost every necessary, except flour and bad beef, is shocking to humanity, and beggars all description. We have neither beds nor bedding for our sick to lie on or under, other than their own clothing; no medicine or other things needed for them. The dead and dying, lying mingled together in our hospital, or rather house of carnage, is no uncommon sight. They are objects truly worthy of your notice."

On the 24th of January, 1777, the Pennsylvania battalions left Ticonderoga with General Wayne for their homes. Irvine's battal-

ion under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Hartley reached Carlisle on its return March 15, 1777, where it was re-enlisted for three years or the war as the Seventh Pennsylvania Battalion of the Continental Line.

Colonel Hume, of a 70th, 1760, commanded the Sixth battalion in which the York county troops served. He was captured at Three Rivers and carried a prisoner to New York, where he was paroled August 3, 1776, but was not exchanged until May 6, 1778, when he resumed the command of the Seventh Pennsylvania regiment. He took part in various campaigns and was promoted to brigadier general and after the war served as a member of Continental Congress.

William Thompson, who was captured at Three Rivers, had commanded Thompson's Rifle Battalion in front of Boston until he was promoted brigadier-general and joined the expedition against Canada. He was held a prisoner in New York until August, 1776, when he returned to Philadelphia on parole but was not exchanged until 1778. He died near Carlisle in 1781, aged 56 years.

Captain Moses McClean, who was captured by the Indians in this campaign, was held a prisoner of war until March 27, 1777, when he was exchanged. After the war he moved to Ohio and died at Chillicothe, August 25, 1810, aged seventy-three years.

Captain David Grier, who won a brilliant record for gallantry at Three Rivers, was promoted to major of his regiment October 25, 1776. He was made lieutenant colonel of the Seventh Pennsylvania regiment, which he commanded during Colonel Irvine's imprisonment. In September, 1777, he participated in battles under General Wayne and was wounded slightly at Chad's Ford and was also wounded in the side by a bayonet at Paoli. Colonel Grier practiced law after the war and was a prominent citizen of York. He was a presidential elector at Washington's first election. He died in York in 1791.

Lieutenant John Edie, who became a prisoner of war at Three Rivers, was not exchanged until April 10, 1778. From 1791 to 1798 he was editor and one of the owners of the Pennsylvania Herald and General Advertiser published at York, the files of

which paper are in the Historical Society of York county. After the Revolution Lieutenant Edie became brigadier general in the state militia.

Lieutenant Abdiel McAllister, of Grier's company, who was captured at Three Rivers, was the oldest son of Colonel Richard McAllister, founder of Hanover, who commanded the Second regiment in the Flying Camp.

CAPTAIN MOSES McCLEAN'S COMPANY.

The following is a complete muster roll of Captain Moses McClean's company recruited partly in York county and partly in the present area of Adams county:

Captain.
McClean, Moses.
First Lieutenants.
Eichelberger, Barnet.
Eche, John.
Second Lieutenant.
Hoge, John.
Ensign.
Hoopes, Robert.
Sergeants.
Ralston, Robert.
Smith, John.
Milligan, John.
King, John.
Allison, Robert.
Drum and Fife.
Conner, Patrick.
Stack, Richard.
Privates.
Jayne, Aaron
Johnston, George
Johnston, James
Kelly, Edward
Kennedy, Samuel
King, Patrick
King, William
Kincaid, Samuel
Limerick, Patrick
Long, Joseph
Lynch, Patrick
Mahon, Charles
Madden, Timothy
Maxwell, James
Meloy, Bartholomew
McBride, John
McDaniel, James
McDonald, William
McDowell, John
McFarland, Jacob
McGee, John
McGonagall, Neal
McGuan, Patrick
McKeeder, Owen
McManery, James
McWilliams, John
Morgan, Christian
Mullen, Daniel
Murphy, Dennis
Murray, Eneas

Adair, John
Allison, Robert
Atcheson, Edward
Barclay, Joseph
Blain, John
Blakely, George
Brown, John
Campbell, William
Chesney, Thomas
Cochran, William
Conn, John
Commoly, John
Crawford, Robert
Cunningham, David
Cunningham, Patrick
Dill, Thomas
Dingley, William
Duffield, Felix
Dunlap, John
Evan, William
Entrican, William
Faith, Alexander
Gerard, Mathias
Gibbons, Henry
Graynor, Thomas
Griffith, David
Hall, John
Hargie, John
Heinerman, Michael
Hughes, William

Needham, Robert
Nelson, Thomas
Nolan, Luke
O'Hara, Dennis
Patten, John
Patterson, John
Robinson, John

Sample, William
Shugart, Eli
Simonton, John
Sloane, David
Smith, Patrick
Sullivan, Peter
Tibbens, Henry

CAPTAIN DAVID GRIER'S COMPANY.

Captain David Grier's company came from York, Hanover, the vicinity of Dillsburg and the lower end of York county. Its membership was almost entirely composed of Scotch-Irish. The following is the complete muster roll of the company:

Captain.
Grier, David.
First Lieutenant.
McDowell, John.
Second Lieutenant.
McAllister, Abdiel.
Ensign.
Nichols, William.
Hughes, John.
Sergeants.
Walker, Andrew.
Knox, John.
Jeffries, Robert.
Hayman, John.
Corporals.
Lawson, James.
McIlhenry, Felix.
Lethew, David.
Tomson, Ezra.
Drum and Fife.
Hamilton, James.
Wright, Mathias.
Privates.
Hoy, Thomas
Jackson, Archibald
Johnston, Robert
Johnston, William
Kelly, George
Kelly, Thomas
Lesson, James
Mason, William
Matthews, Jacob
McCall, John
McCoy, William
McDaniel, John
McGowan, Samuel
McKissack, Henry
McMeehan, Michael
McMullan, James
Mealy, Lawrence
Murphy, Michael
Murphy, Dennis
O'Loan, Patrick
O'Neil, Peter
Percy, John
Price, James
Quigley, William
Redmond, Murtough
Robinson, James
Roney, Patrick
Russell, Joseph
Scullion, Patrick
Schregh, Peter

Anguis, William
Barnes, Patrick
Baker, George
Bachelder, Ebenezer
Barry, James
Beard, Robert
Brian, John
Campbell, Archibald
Clemmonds, John
Conn, Adam
Conner, George
Conway, Charles
Cooper, George
Corrigan, Cornelius
Davis, David
Dulany, Thomas
Dorce or Deis, John
Dougherty, Charles
Dougherty, John
Esson, Alexander
Falkner, John
Frick, John
Forsyth, Robert
Geddes, Joseph
Grant, Peter
Guncager, Charles
Gyfinger, Charles
Harkins, James
Hickenbottom, Edward
Hodge, Isaac

Shaw, Archibald
 Shaw, James
 Shattuck, Nicholas
 Shaw, Philip
 Schantz, Michael
 Seidler, Peter
 Schneider, John
 Seaton, Edward
 Stevenson, James
 Smith, Robert
 Swartz, George

Smith, Peter
 Smith, John
 Smith, John
 Wagoner, William
 Wagoner, William
 Wagoner, William
 Wagoner, William
 Wagoner, William
 Wagoner, William
 Wagoner, William
 Wagoner, William

COLONEL MILES' REGIMENT.

The next troops to leave York to battle for the cause of independence were led by Captain Philip Albright, a prominent citizen of the county. This company joined Colonel Miles' Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, which was organized March 5, 1776, in response to a call of the State Assembly for 2,000 troops to defend Pennsylvania. Colonel Samuel Miles, its first commander, was then a resident of Philadelphia. He had served with credit in the French and Indian War under Braddock, and when peace was declared, was placed in charge of a garrison on the site of Erie. He raised his regiment of 1,000 men and formed them into two battalions within a period of six weeks and rendezvoused at Marcus Hook, on the northeast coast of New Jersey.

Marches to Long Island. At this time the British army under Howe, which had evacuated Boston March 18, had not yet arrived at Long Island.

Colonel Miles drilled and disciplined his regiment for active service in the field and on July 2 he was ordered to Philadelphia, where the regiment was thoroughly equipped. On July 5 he marched with his command to Trenton and from thence to Amboy. July 16 he joined Hugh Mercer, who had been raised to the rank of brigadier-general at the request of Washington, and placed in command of the Flying Camp, composed largely of Pennsylvania troops. The British army was soon to attack New York and on August 10 Miles was ordered to Long Island.

On August 12 Miles' regiment and Colonel Samuel Atlee's battalion of musketry, from Lancaster, were brigaded with Glover's and Smallwood's regiments and placed under the command of Lord Stirling, an English officer who was made a brigadier-general in the American army. Stirling's brigade took an active part in the battle of Long Island, serving under Gen-

eral Sullivan, and during the morning of Washington's army. There are no minute details of the part taken by Captain Albright's company of York County troops in this famous battle. The report of Miles, in whose regiment Captain Albright served, will be found interesting.

"On the landing of the British army on Long Island, I was ordered with my rifle regiment to watch their motions. I marched near to the village of Flat Bush, where the Highlanders then lay, but they moved the next day to General Howe's camp, and their place was supplied by the Hessians. I lay there within cannon shot of the Hessian camp for four days without receiving orders from General Sullivan. I was stationed directly in front of the village of Flat Bush, but on the left of the road leading to New York, where the Hessians were encamped. The main body of the enemy, under the immediate command of General Howe, lay about two miles to my left, and General Grant, with another body of British troops, lay about four miles to my right. There were several small bodies of Americans dispersed to my right but not a man to my left, although the main body of the enemy lay to my left. This was our situation on the 26th of August. About 1 o'clock at night Grant on the right and Howe on the left, began their march, and by daylight Grant had got within a mile of our entrenchments, and Howe had got into the Jamaica Road, about two miles from our lines. The Hessians kept their position until 7 in the morning. As soon as they moved the firing began at our redoubt. I immediately marched towards the firing, but had not proceeded more than one or two hundred yards when I was stopped by Colonel Willey, who told me that I could not pass on; that we were to defend a road that led from Flat Bush road to the Jamaica road.

"I made a retrograde march, a distance of nearly two miles through woods within sight of the Jamaica road, and to my great mortification saw the main body of the enemy in full march between me and our lines, and the baggage guard just coming into the road. I had then only the first battalion with me. The second was some distance to the rear, and I directed Major Williams, who was on horseback, to return and order Lieutenant-Colonel Brodhead, of

my regiment, to push on by the left of the enemy and endeavor to get into our lines that way. They succeeded, but had to wade a mill dam, in which a few were drowned. I returned to the battalion and called a council of the officers and laid three propositions before them; first, to attack the baggage guard, endeavor to cut our way through them, proceed to Hell Gate and then cross the sound; second, to lay where we were until the whole had passed us and then proceed to Hell Gate; or third, to endeavor to force our way through the enemy's flank guards into our line at Brooklyn.

Colonel Miles a Prisoner.

"The third proposition was adopted, and we immediately began our march, but had not proceeded more than half a mile until we fell in with a body of seven or eight hundred light infantry, which we attacked without hesitation. Their superiority of numbers encouraged them to march up with their bayonets, which we could not withstand, having none ourselves. I therefore ordered the troops to push on toward our lines. I remained on the grounds myself until they had all passed me, the enemy being then within less than twenty yards of us, and by this means I came into the rear instead of the front of my command. We had proceeded but a short distance before we were again engaged with a superior force of the enemy, and here we lost a number of men, but took Major Moncrieffe, their commanding officer, prisoner. Finding that the enemy had possession of the ground between us and our lines, and that it was impossible for us to cut our way through as a body, I directed the men to make the best of their way as well as they could. Some few got in safe, but there were 159 taken prisoners. I myself was entirely cut off from our lines and therefore endeavored to conceal myself, with a few men who would not leave me. I hoped to remain until night, when I intended to try to get to Hell Gate and cross the sound; but about 3 o'clock in the afternoon was discovered by a party of Hessians and obliged to surrender—thus ended the career of that day." Lieutenant William McPherson, of Albright's company, became a prisoner of war and was held by the British for more than a year.

Colonel Miles' regiment, when organized, had 1,000 men, rank and file. Of this number 650 entered the battle of Long Island, in which about 50 were killed and wounded and 159 taken prisoners. Captain Albright's company lost in this engagement in killed, wounded and prisoners, three sergeants and twenty-seven privates. The responsible position held by Miles in this battle is shown in the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Brodhead, of the regiment. On September 5, 1776, he wrote: "No troops could have behaved better than ours in this battle, for, though they seldom engaged less than five to one, they frequently repulsed the enemy with great slaughter, and I am confident that the number killed and wounded on their side is greater than ours, notwithstanding we had to fight them front and rear under every disadvantage. I understand that General Sullivan has taken the liberty to charge our brave and good Colonel Miles with the ill success of the day, but give me leave to say, that if General Sullivan and the rest of the generals on Long Island had been as vigilant and prudent as he, we might and in all probability would have cut off Clinton's brigade; our officers and men in general, considering the confusion, behaved as well as men could do—a few behaved badly. Our men are getting very sickly for want of blankets and clothing, having thrown away those they had in the engagement, which I fear they cannot be furnished here."

In this battle Miles' regiment and Atlee's battalion suffered so severely that General Washington ordered the three battalions to be considered as a regiment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Brodhead until further orders. Both these commands had enlisted for fifteen months to defend the state of Pennsylvania. As they were now with the American army in another state, Colonel Brodhead petitioned the State Legislature at this time to know their military relations, whereupon both commands were turned over to the authority of Congress. On September 19 the three battalions mutinied and appeared on parade under arms. After this two hundred men deserted, about thirty of them were kept back by force. Those who deserted gave as a reason a lack of sufficient clothing, blankets, rations and pay, but the records

seem to show that they had already been paid in continental money, which had greatly depreciated. Meantime, however, a supply of clothing had been sent from Philadelphia.

Re-organization.

On October 5, Captain Albright had in his company three sergeants, one drummer and forty-six privates. On the same day the Pennsylvania Council of Safety ordered a re-arrangement of the three battalions, and on the 25th of the same month, ten of the companies of the battalion ceased to exist by being consolidated with others. On the same day Captain Albright's company and six others were ordered to retain their captains. These and the remnants of the other battalions of the state troops followed the fortunes of the Continental army. Part of the regiment under Lieutenant-Colonel Brodhead was present at the battle of Fort Washington, November 16. The remainder of the regiment accompanied Washington in the retreat across New Jersey and took part in the battles of Trenton and Princeton.

Late in the year 1776 a difficulty arose between Major Williams, of Miles' regiment, and Captain Philip Albright. The major had made himself obnoxious in many ways to the subordinate officers, with whom he was not popular. Both Williams and Albright explained their differences to the Council of Safety of Pennsylvania, but the matter was never satisfactorily adjusted, and Captain Albright resigned his commission on January 23, 1777.

The following is the roll of Captain Philip Albright's company after the battle of Long Island, taken in camp near King's Bridge, N. Y., September 1, 1776:

Captain,
Albright, Philip.
First Lieutenants,
Thomson, John.
Sheriff, Cornelius.
Second Lieutenant,
McPherson, William.
Third Lieutenant,
Stake, Jacob.
Sergeants,
Wilson, Thomas.
Tate, Robert.
Wiley, James.
Geddes, James.

Awl, John.
Baker, Robert.
Belt, David, Leifeng.
Bond, Andrew.
Boyd, Alexander.
Brannon, William.
Brown, John.
Burk, Michael.
Busham, Jacob.
Carlton, Edward.
Conrad, George.
Croan, Henry.
Crookham, John.
Cuxel, James.
Duffield, Rachford.
Ferril, Hugh.
Fink, Michael.
Foster, Thomas.
Glen, Patrick.
Gobin, Hugh.
Gordan, James.
Grearley, John.
Gregg, John.
Gregg, Robert.
Helm, George.
Helsley, Jacob.
Hendry, John.
Hollan, William.
Hudson, John.
Hutchinson, James.
Jacobs, Johnathan.
James, William.
Kennedy, Philip.
Kilean, Michael.
Kilpatrick, Robert.
Kilpatrick, William.
Knee (Karee), Thomas.

Lutes, John.
Malseed, Samuel.
McClary, James.
McClung, Hugh.
McGowan, Patrick.
McElhay, John.
McElaine, James.
McGinish, Patt.
McGuire, Robert.
McNeely, Daniel.
Morrison, James.
Mott, Joseph.
Newman, Jacob.
Reed, Hugh.
Rinehart, John.
Rubart, Adam.
Ryan, Christian.
Ryan, Michael.
Shadow, Henry.
Smith, John.
Spangler, Charles.
Stockdel, Torrence.
Stuart, David.
Stump, Charles.
Sturgeon, Robert.
Swartz, John.
Trine, George.
Wampler, George.
Wells, Edward.
W. Williams, William.
Williams, Thomas.
W. Wells, Samuel.

CAPTAIN PHILIP ALBRIGHT was a descendant of George Albright, who left the German Palatinate and arriving in this country settled in Philadelphia, and engaged in commercial pursuits. He remained in that city until 1740, when he moved to York, then a part of Lancaster County, in which county he had a number of valuable plantations.

Captain Albright was the youngest of three sons of George Albright, and received his education at York in the school maintained by the German Lutheran Church. Endowed with the usual German thrift, he was able to save enough in succeeding years to purchase the estate of the Rankin family. This property was situated on the Codorus about two miles below York, and consisted of a large flouring mill and plantation. Philip Albright made his home upon his newly purchased plantation, having some years previous married Anna Maria Ursula,

daughter of Johann Daniel Duenckle, a German refugee and aristocrat.

When the tension with Great Britain became keen, there was no more enthusiastic partisan of colonial independence than Philip Albright, and when the preliminary steps were taken looking to the achievement of that end, he was chosen a member of the Committee of Observation, formed at York, December 16, 1774. On March 19, 1776, he was appointed captain of the First Battalion of the Pennsylvania regiment under the command of Colonel Samuel Miles. He followed the fortunes of this regiment under Washington at the battle of Long Island and other engagements around New York and in the Jersey campaign, during the winter of 1776-7. As a result of difficulties with Major Ennion Williams, Captain Albright resigned his command on January 23, 1777. His retirement to private life, however, was of short duration, for on April 5, 1778, while Continental Congress was in session at York, he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Third Battalion of York County Militia, David Jameson, colonel. Five days after the date of his commission, the battalion was ordered out to guard the frontier against hostile Indians, who had committed depredations in the Wyoming Valley, and in central and western Pennsylvania.

At the close of the war, Philip Albright returned to his family, with whom he lived in considerable state and was highly esteemed by his fellows. In 1797, he lost his wife. The same year, in recognition of his services to his country, he was elected to the State Legislature from York County, and served two years. Lieutenant-Colonel Albright died April 2, 1800, "a warm friend of his country," leaving a large estate, and survived by two sons and four daughters. One of his daughters married George Small, father of Philip A. and Samuel, founders of the firm of P. A. & S. Small.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM McPHERSON, who was captured in the battle of Long Island, was a son of Robert McPherson, who served as a captain in the French and Indian war, and commanded a battalion of York County militia in the Revolution. He was born near the site of Gettysburg, December 2, 1757, and at the age of 19 aided in recruit-

ing Albright's company, of which he became second lieutenant. During the hottest of the fighting in the battle of Long Island, Lieutenant McPherson fell into the hands of the enemy and was held a prisoner of war near New York city for one year. After the war he became a prominent and influential citizen of the Marsh Creek country. He represented York County in the State Legislature from 1790 to 1799, except in 1793. During the last year he served in the Legislature, he secured the passage of a bill to divide York County, and organize the new county of Adams, which was accomplished in 1800. He died at Gettysburg, August 2, 1832, at the age of seventy-five years. Lieutenant McPherson was twice married, first in 1780, to Mary Garick, of Frederick County, Maryland, and second in 1793, to Sara Reynolds, of Shippensburg. He was the father of fourteen children. John B. McPherson, one of his sons, was forty-five years cashier of the Gettysburg bank, the oldest financial institution in the county. Hon. Edward McPherson, son of John B. McPherson, was born in 1831 and died in 1895. He was a representative in the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, and sixteen years clerk of the national House of Representatives.

THE FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

The First Pennsylvania Regiment was organized in the field at the headquarters of the army at Long Island, July 11, 1776. Most of the membership was composed of re-enlisted men who had previously served one year in Thompson's battalion. The new regiment was placed in the command of Col. Edward Hand, of Lancaster, with Benjamin Chambers, of Franklin County, as lieutenant-colonel, and Rev. Samuel Blair, chaplain. Owing to a controversy James Ross was not appointed major until three months afterward. When the regiment was organized, the nine companies were commanded respectively by Henry Miller, Matthew Smith, Robert Cluggage, James Ross, Charles Craig, James Grier, David Harris, James Parr and James Hamilton. The two companies which had accompanied Arnold's expedition to Canada had returned in time to join the regiment when it was organized.

Under Sullivan at Long Island.

This regiment now entered upon a career of drill and discipline preparing for a contest with the British, which was expected to come soon after their arrival at Long Island. General Sullivan, under whom Thompson's battalion had served in front of Boston, had now returned from the expedition to Canada and Captain Miller's company from York, with the First Pennsylvania Regiment, was again placed in Sullivan's command on Long Island. General Howe arrived with 25,000 troops at the entrance of New York harbor early in August, and was accompanied by his brother, Admiral Lord Howe, with a resistless fleet. The American army under Washington numbered less than 10,000. General Israel Putnam commanded 5,000 troops at Brooklyn Heights and Sullivan, under whom the York soldiers were serving, had 4,000 men guarding the roads on Long Island. August 27, Howe, with 20,000 troops, attacked Sullivan. With his great superiority of force he was able to surround the Americans and take more than 1,000 prisoners, including General Sullivan. Had Howe attacked the works on Brooklyn Heights he would probably have met with a bloody defeat; but Bunker Hill had taught him a lesson and he determined to besiege the place instead of assaulting it. When Washington perceived this intention he withdrew the army, taking it across the East River one dark, foggy night in such boats and scows as he could collect. This skillful retreat under the very nose of the enemy was a wonderful achievement.

In the battle of Long Island Hand's regiment took a conspicuous part. Lieutenant-Colonel Chambers, of this regiment, in describing the engagement wrote as follows: "On the morning of August 22 there were nine thousand troops approaching us on New Utrecht plains. The guard alarmed our small camp and we assembled at the flag staff. We found our forces too small to attack the enemy on the plain. A detachment of the regiment under the command of Captain Miller, of York, followed the enemy with the design to decoy a portion of them to follow him. The remainder of our regiment was stationed along the woods near Captain Miller's detachment, which had moved to a point 200 yards from the

British. But they decided not to attack him. Captain Miller then returned to the regiment, which moved along the enemy's flank. Our men now fired and killed several Hessians. Strong guards were maintained all day on the flanks of the enemy and our regiment and the Hessians kept up a severe firing with a loss of but few on our side. We laid a few Hessians low and made them retreat out of Flat Bush. Our men went into the town and brought the goods out of the burning houses.

"The enemy nearly lost their field pieces. We could certainly have taken the cannon had it not been for some foolish person calling retreat. The main body of the foe returned to the town and when our men came back to camp they told of their exploits. Their stories were doubted by some, which enraged our men so that a few of them ran and brought away several Hessians on their backs. This kind of firing by our riflemen and theirs continued until 2 o'clock in the morning of the 26th, when our regiment was relieved by a portion of the Flying Camp, and we started for Fort Greene to get refreshment, not having lain down the whole of this time and almost dead with fatigue. We just reached the fort when the alarm guns were fired. We were compelled to return to the lines, and, as soon as it was light, saw our men and theirs engaged with field pieces.

"At first the enemy surrounded our advance guard, and then a heavy firing continued for several hours. The main body that surrounded our men marched within thirty yards of Forts Brown and Greene; but when we fired they retreated with loss. Our men behaved as bravely as ever men did, but it is surprising that with the superiority of the enemy our men were not cut to pieces. They behaved gallantly, and there are but five or six hundred missing of the 2,500 comprising our brigade.

"General Lord Stirling fought like a wolf and was taken prisoner. Colonels Miles and Atlee, Major Burd, Captain Peebles, Lieutenant Watt, and a great number of other officers are also prisoners. Colonel Piper is missing. From deserters we learn that the enemy lost Major General Grant and two brigadiers and many others, and five hundred killed. Our loss is chiefly in prisoners."

Colonel Hand, in his report of the retreat after the battle of Long Island, said: "When it was determined to evacuate Long Island, General Mifflin, of Pennsylvania, told me that Washington had honored him with the command of the covering party and that our regiment was to be employed in that service. He then assigned us our several stations which we were to occupy as soon as it was dark and pointed out Brooklyn Church as an alarm post to which the whole force was to repair and unitedly oppose the enemy in case they discovered our movements and made an attack in consequence. My regiment was posted in a redoubt on the left and in the lines on the right of the great road below Brooklyn Church. Captain Henry Miller commanded in the redoubt."

Lieutenant-Colonel Chambers wrote: "The Pennsylvania troops received great honor by being chosen corps de reserve to cover the retreat. The regiments of Colonels Hand, Morgan, Shea and Hazlett were detailed for that purpose. We kept up camp fires with the outposts stationed until all the rest were over. We left the lines after it was fair day and then came off. Never was a greater feat of generalship shown than in this retreat—to bring off an army of twelve thousand men within sight of a strong enemy, supported by as strong a fleet as ever floated our seas. We saved all our baggage. General Washington saw the last troop cross over."

Writing to his wife, Captain Miller states: "Today, August 4, my company was reviewed by General Washington, but owing to the heavy cannonading up the river his stay was very short."

Again, on the 31st of the same month: "As our regiments were sent only as an advance guard to watch the movements of the enemy and not for the purpose of making a stand where they did, and as they were brought into action by the great spirit which prevailed among the Pennsylvania, Maryland and lower country troops, the result of the battle could not be properly called a defeat. We forced the enemy to retreat three different times from their advanced posts, and their loss was greater than our own. The retreat was conducted in such a manner as would do honor to the

most experienced generals and army in the world; for it entirely disconcerted the designs of the enemy to surround us. I had the honor to be in the rear guard; the sun was up before I left the island. Governor's Island was given up yesterday. We shall leave New York in a few days, for this place is too advantageously situated for the enemy, and the possession of it will not afford them an easy access to the back country."

A contemporary writer states this additional fact: "Captain Miller, in this retreat, was the last man to enter the boat, and that, when they were pushed off and were supposed to be out of danger, a heavy fog hung over them. He stood up, hat in hand, and gave three hearty cheers. This brought on them a heavy volley of musketry."

After Washington had crossed into New York city from Long Island, he placed his army on the east bank of the Hudson in the vicinity of White Plains. He abandoned everything on Manhattan Island except Fort Washington. To defend this strategic point he sent a body of nearly two thousand troops in command of Colonel Robert McGaw, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. This officer had been major of Thompson's riflemen, which had marched from southern Pennsylvania to Boston at the opening of the war. Colonel McGaw had won distinction for gallantry at Long Island and had merited the promotion he received upon the recommendation of the commander-in-chief. While presenting a front parallel to that of Howe, frequent skirmishes occurred in which the Americans were entirely successful.

Hand's riflemen followed the fortunes of the army under Washington on the east bank of the Hudson. On October 12 Colonel Hand and his riflemen assisted by Colonel Prescott, of Bunker Hill fame, checked the advance of the British at Pell's Neck, immediately after they had landed from Long Island. October 23 Colonel Hand attacked two hundred and forty Hessian chasseurs near East Chester and routed them. In both these skirmishes Captain Miller and his York County men took a conspicuous part.

At this juncture General Greene, with a small force, garrisoned Fort Lee, upon the

Palisades on the west bank of the Hudson, nearly opposite Fort Washington. Sullivan, Stirling and Morgan, who had been captured at the battle of Long Island in August, now rejoined the army after being exchanged. General Charles Lee arrived from South Carolina and was placed second in command of the American army around New York. Washington had taken up his headquarters at White Plains, where both armies were concentrating. The Americans were placed in four divisions commanded respectively by Lee, Heath, Sullivan and Lincoln. On October 28 Howe attacked Washington at White Plains, where he lost two hundred and twenty-nine men.

Washington now moved up the river and soon after had five thousand of his men under Putnam cross to the west side of the Hudson into New Jersey at Hackensack. He sent Heath up to Peekskill with three thousand men to guard the entrance to the Highlands, and left Lee at North Castle with seven thousand men. The enemy greatly outnumbered Washington at this time. His entire army was credited with nineteen thousand men, but the term of service of many of them had expired, so that his entire army did not exceed twelve thousand efficient men to oppose twenty-five thousand trained British and Hessian soldiers. At a council of war now held with his generals, Washington decided to retreat across New Jersey, but Congress desired that he should continue to hold Forts Washington and Lee. The officious interference of Congress, an error of judgment on the part of Greene, and the insubordination of Lee, occurring altogether at the critical moment brought about the greatest disaster of the war and came within an ace of overwhelming the American cause in total and irretrievable ruin. The story of the disaster of Fort Washington, where York County lost at least six hundred officers and men, is told in the succeeding pages of this work in an article relating to the Flying Camp.

CHAPTER XIII

REVOLUTION—Continued.

The Flying Camp—York County Regiments—Battle of Fort Washington—Washington's Retreat and Victory at Trenton—Battle of Princeton.

In June, 1776, after the British under General Howe had evacuated Boston and were about to threaten New York, Continental Congress issued a call for troops to join Washington's army. These troops, 10,000 in number, were to be enlisted for a term of six months from the organized militia in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware. Colonel Miles' Rifle Regiment and Colonel Atlee's Battalion of Musketry, state troops already in the field, in all 1500 men, were to be accredited as part of the quota from Pennsylvania, which was expected to raise 6000 men. Maryland was to furnish 3000 and Delaware 600. This body of troops after enlistment and organization became known as the Flying Camp. By request of Washington, his personal friend, General Hugh Mercer, a physician by profession and a soldier by instinct, was selected as commander with the rank of brigadier-general.

General Mercer was a native of Scotland, and in 1747, settled in **General Mercer.** Franklin County, Pennsylvania, at the site of Mercersburg, where he practiced medicine among his Scotch-Irish neighbors. He had served with distinction in the French and Indian war under Braddock, being severely wounded in the shoulder at Monongahela, and received a medal from the city of Philadelphia for his bravery in this expedition. In 1758, he commanded a regiment under General Forbes against the Indians at Fort Duquesne. After the close of the French and Indian war, he practiced his profession at Fredericksburg, Virginia, where he became a close and intimate friend of Washington.

The enlisted men of the Flying Camp under the act of Congress, were required to furnish their own arms, blankets, haversacks and knapsacks. Men, unable to furnish their own muskets, were to be supplied with arms which had been made by order of the Assembly for the use of the militia. The Pennsylvania Assembly adjourned in June,

1776, without completing arrangements for the organization of troops for the Flying Camp. The Pennsylvania Conference, composed of representatives from the committees of safety in the different counties, met in Philadelphia during the latter part of June. This conference considered itself the only representative body in Pennsylvania and made immediate provisions for the enlistment of as many as possible of the 4500 men intended for the Flying Camp. The conference appointed a committee of twelve men representing the different counties of Pennsylvania to devise ways and means for raising the 4500 men, and to inquire into all matters necessary for sending them to the army.

In the apportionment Philadelphia city and county was to furnish 956 men; Bucks County, 400 men; Chester County, 652; Berks, 666; Northampton, 346; Cumberland, 334; Lancaster, 746; York, 400. Colonel Richard McAllister, the founder of Hanover, then in command of a battalion of militia, was a representative from York County on this committee. The Pennsylvania Conference appointed Colonel James Smith, Dr. Benjamin Rush and John Bayard to prepare a draft of an address to the Associates. James Smith was then a practicing lawyer at York and commander of a battalion of militia in this county.

A Patriotic Appeal. The address which Smith and his associates prepared is supposed to have been written by this ardent patriot, who shortly after signed the Declaration of Independence. The address reads as follows:

To the Associates of Pennsylvania

Gentlemen:—The only design of our meeting together was to put an end to our own power in the province, by fixing upon a plan for calling a convention, to form a government under the authority of the people. But the sudden and unexpected separation of the late assembly, has compelled us to undertake the execution of a resolve of Congress, for calling forth 4500 of the militia of the Province, to join the militia of the neighboring colonies, to form a camp for our immediate protection. We presume only to recommend the plan we have formed to you, trusting that in a case of so much consequence, your love of virtue and zeal for liberty will supply the want of authority delegated to us expressly for that purpose.

We need not remind you that you are now furnished with new motives to animate and support your courage. You are now about to contend against the power of Great Britain, in order to displace one set of villains to make room for another. Your arms will not be enervated in the day of battle with the reflection, that you are to risk your lives or shed your blood for a British

tyrant; or that your posterity will have your work to do over again. You are about to contend for permanent freedom, to be supported by a government which will be derived from yourselves, and which will have for its object, not the emolument of one man or class of men only, but the safety, liberty and happiness of every individual in the community. We call upon you, therefore, by the respect and obedience which are due to the authority of the United Colonies to concur in this important measure. The present campaign will probably decide the fate of America. It is now in your power to immortalize your names, by mingling your achievements with the events of the year 1776—a year which we hope will be famed in the annals of history to the end of time, for establishing upon a lasting foundation the liberties of one quarter of the globe.

Remember the honor of our colonies is at stake. Should you desert the common cause at the present juncture, the glory you have acquired by your former exertions of strength and virtue, will be tarnished; and our friends and brethren, who are now acquiring laurels in the most remote parts of America, will reproach us and blush to own themselves natives or inhabitants of Pennsylvania.

But there are other motives before you. Your houses, your fields, the legacies of your ancestors, or the dear-bought fruits of your own industry, and your liberty, now urge you to the field. These cannot plead with you in vain, or we might point out to you further, your wives, your children, your aged fathers and mothers, who now look up to you for aid, and hope for salvation in this day of calamity, only from the instrumentality of your swords.

Remember the name of Pennsylvania. Think of your ancestors and of your posterity.

Signed by the unanimous order of the conference,

Thomas McKean, President.

June 28, 1776.

**Elect
Brigadiers.** The formation of the Flying Camp, as directed by Congress, from such of the associated battalions as volunteered for the purpose, required full organization, and a meeting was called at Lancaster, to which the militia of the state were directed to send representatives. This meeting, composed of the delegates from the officers and privates of the fifty-three battalions of Associates, convened on the memorable Fourth of July, 1776, for the purpose of choosing two brigadier-generals.

Colonel George Ross, was chosen president of the meeting, and Colonel David Clymer, secretary. Colonel Mark Burd, Colonel George Ross and Captain Sharp Dulaney were appointed judges of the election. The election was held and resulted in the choice of Daniel Roberdeau and James Ewing, the former having 160 votes and the latter 85. Upon the announcement of this result, the president immediately declared Daniel Roberdeau commander of the First Brigade and James Ewing commander of the Second Brigade.

Daniel Roberdeau was a native of the

Island of St. Christopher, and became a prominent merchant of Philadelphia. In 1776 he was the colonel of a battalion of Associators. In May of the same year he presided over a public meeting at Philadelphia, which favored the Declaration of Independence. In that year he owned a privateer which captured a prize of \$22,000, which money he turned over to the disposal of Congress. In 1777 he was a leading member of Continental Congress at York.

James Ewing was a citizen of York County, residing on his plantation in Hellam township, near Wrightsville. He was then forty years of age. He had served as a lieutenant in Forbes' expedition against Fort Duquesne in 1758. In 1771-5 he was a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and at the outbreak of the Revolution became a member of the Committee of Safety for York County.

On July 7, 1776, the pastor of the Moravian Church at York, made the following entry in his diary:

Local Diary. "Strict orders came that all Associators of this county should hold themselves in readiness to march to the front. In the following week they left.

"July 17—Yorktown seems quite deserted on account of the departure for the army of all men under fifty years of age. Our young men had to leave for Jersey. Ernst Schlosser, the three sons of Brothers Rothrock, Brinkman, John Seifer's eldest son, John Hoenrison, and, in short, the most of the others who are under fifty years of age, will have to march off in the next few days. Several of our people, because the town has been so emptied, have in addition to other persons been elected as members of the committee ad interim, with a guard given them day and night, in order to maintain peace and quietness, and give security against the plots of Tories. All business is prostrated, all shops are closed. How many prayers and tears will now be brought before the Lord, by parents for their children, by children for their parents, by wives for their husbands.

"August—Numerous bands of soldiers from Maryland, Virginia, etc., passed through the town.

"September 4—Our town has not remained exempt from the prevailing unrest of the land. None of our communicant

brethren have been compelled to enter the war, and those who were married and had gone to Jersey, have again returned in the first part of the week to their respective homes. The young single men of our society, of whom there are about ten absent, have been drawn into the Flying Camp.

"In the beginning of September, some of those who had gone to the front now have returned. On the 28th of September, 1776, Philip Rothrock returned from a military excursion in camp near New York."

In obedience to the call for militia from Pennsylvania, to join the Flying Camp, being formed in the State

The Organization. of New Jersey, five battalions of Associators left York County in July, 1776. These battalions passed through Lancaster and Philadelphia, and then proceeded by water to Trenton and from thence to the headquarters of the Flying Camp at Perth Amboy, arriving there late in July. At this time, other battalions of Associators from Pennsylvania and New Jersey arrived at Perth Amboy, where General Mercer and his brigadiers, Ewing and Roberdeau, began the organization of the Flying Camp, by asking volunteer enlistments.

The Convention of the State of Pennsylvania, on August 12, resolved to add four additional battalions to the Flying Camp. York County being required to furnish 515 men toward making out the number of 2,984, the amount of the four new battalions. On the same day, Colonel George Ross, vice-president of the convention; Colonel Thomas Matlack, of Philadelphia, and Colonel Henry Slagle, of York County, were chosen commissioners to go to the headquarters in New Jersey, to aid in forming the Flying Camp. Before a complete organization had been effected, the British were threatening the city of New York. Colonel Miles' regiment was sent to Long Island, and the newly organized regiments under Swope and McAllister, of York County, were sent forward for active operations in the field.

After the requisite number had been enlisted, General Mercer issued an order, August 19, authorizing the return to their homes of the balance of the associated militia. This patriotic band of soldiers was

organized shortly after the Declaration of Independence, when the political affairs of the State of Pennsylvania were controlled by the Provincial Conference.

The British army under General Howe was arriving on Long Island from Halifax, Nova Scotia, where it had gone after evacuating Boston. New York was in the hands of the Americans and a battle between Washington and Howe was soon expected at Long Island or in the northern part of New Jersey.

YORK COUNTY REGIMENTS.

York County showed her loyalty to the cause of independence by sending more troops from the militia service than were needed for her quota for the organization of the Flying Camp. Two regiments had been formed from the York County militia. These commands were designated the First and Second Pennsylvania Regiments of the Flying Camp. The officers of the First Regiment were: Michael Swope, colonel; Robert Stevenson, lieutenant-colonel; William Bailey, major. It was composed of eight companies with the following officers:

First Company—

Michael Schmeiser, captain.
Zachariah Shugart, first lieutenant.
Andrew Robinson, second lieutenant.
William Wayne, ensign.

Second Company—

Gerhart Graeff, captain.
Daniel McCollom, ensign.

Third Company—

Jacob Dritt, captain.
John Baymiller, first lieutenant.
Henry Clayton, second lieutenant.
Jacob Mayer, ensign.
Daniel Herrington, corporal.

Fourth Company—

Christian Stake, captain.
Cornelius Sheriff, first lieutenant.
Jacob Holtzinger, second lieutenant.
Jacob Barnitz, ensign.

Fifth Company—

John McDonald, captain.
William Scott, first lieutenant.
Robert Patton, second lieutenant.
Ensign Howe.

Sixth Company—

John Ewing, captain.
William Paysley, ensign.

Seventh Company—

William Nelson, captain.
James Todd, first lieutenant.
Joseph Welsh, second lieutenant.
Ensign Nesbit.

Eighth Company—

Joshua Williams, captain.
Jacob Brinkerhoff, ensign.

Soon after the organization, Colonel Swope's regiment, with other commands of Ewing's brigade, was ordered to garrison Fort Constitution, afterward named Fort Lee, situated on the west side of the Hudson River, above New York City. October 8, it contained 37 commissioned officers and staff, 44 non-commissioned officers, and 359 rank and file.

The Second Pennsylvania McAllister's Regiment of the Flying Regiment.

Camp, commanded by Colonel Richard McAllister, was composed of eight companies. Six of these companies were recruited out of the battalions of militia which had marched to New Jersey from the various parts of York County, and the territory now embraced in Adams County. These companies were commanded respectively by Captains Nicholas Bittinger, William McCarter, W. McCoskey, John Laird, Samuel Wilson and John Paxton. Two companies from Bucks County belonged to this regiment. McAllister's regiment was at Perth Amboy October 8, 1776, when it contained 41 commissioned officers and staff, 43 non-commissioned officers and 438 rank and file. David Kennedy was lieutenant-colonel and John Clark, who had previously served with the first troops that left York for Boston, was commissioned major.

Meantime, the battle of Long Island had been fought and the British had taken possession of New York City, which then covered the lower part of Manhattan Island. Washington retreated to the northern part of the island and then placed his army on both sides of the Hudson. The enemy held Long Island and Staten Island. General Mercer, commanding the Flying Camp, despatched McAllister's regiment to attack a body of the enemy on Staten Island, October 14. Major John Clark, in his autobiography, says, "In the expedition to Staten Island, I took a stand of British colors of the Twenty-third Light Dragoons.

I commanded the advance of 500 riflemen and the first Hessians taken, or rather Waldeckers, fell into my hands, about sixty."

Soon after the Staten Island affair, McAllister's regiment joined the brigade at Fort Lee. At this time, Major Clark selected 200 men from the regiment to guard the passes opposite White Plains. He fortified his position and laid plans to prevent detachments of Howe's army from passing up the Hudson.

With the same detachment on November 9, at the command of General Greene, Clark was sent to Dobb's Ferry on the east side of the Hudson to protect the landing of a quantity of flour for the American army. With his accustomed sagacity, Clark reconnoitered the situation and discovered that the enemy to the number of about 5,000 were encamped nearby. He reported that in his opinion, the British were laying plans to cross the river and attack Fort Washington, situated in the northern part of Manhattan Island.

Swope's regiment was stationed on the New Jersey side of the Hudson to guard the passes of that stream during the battle of White Plains, fought on the eastern side of the river, below Yonkers. Colonel Robert McGaw, of Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, with twelve hundred men, was placed in charge of the defenses of Fort Washington. General Greene, struck with the importance of protecting McGaw, suggested to the commander-in-chief that a portion of the Flying Camp, then stationed on the western side of the Hudson, should cross over and assist Colonel McGaw in defending Fort Washington. This fort was considered a strategic point, and General Howe determined to attack it with a large force. It was one of the most hazardous positions defended by Pennsylvania troops during the entire period of the Revolution. Ten thousand regulars would have been required to successfully perform this duty.

BATTLE OF FORT WASHINGTON.

In accordance with Greene's suggestion, Colonel Swope's and a part of McAllister's regiments crossed the Hudson and joined the Pennsylvania troops under McGaw in defending the fort. November 15, the adjutant-general, Colonel Patterson, of the

British army, "a traitor to his country," "in prison in Fort Mifflin," "to surrender, threatening to put the garrison to the sword," if the demand was rejected. At this juncture, Colonel McGaw sent the following communication to General Greene:

"A flag of truce came out just now from King's Bridge. The adjutant-general was at the head of it. I sent down Colonel Swope. The adjutant-general would hardly give him two hours for an alternative between surrendering at discretion or every man being put to the sword. He waits an answer. I shall send him proper notice. You will, I dare say, do what is best. We are determined to defend the post or die."

In response to this communication, Colonel Swope, of York, delivered the following remarkable document to the adjutant-general of the British army in accordance with the directions of Colonel McGaw:

"If I rightly understand the purport of your message from General Howe, communicated to Colonel Swope, this post is to be immediately surrendered or the garrison put to the sword. I rather think it is a mistake than a settled resolution in General Howe to act a part so unworthy of himself and the British nation.

"But give me leave to assure his Excellency that, actuated by the most glorious cause of mankind ever fought in, I am determined to defend this post to the very last extremity."

After learning the determination of these gallant Pennsylvania troops, the British decided to make the attack, the following day. Early in the morning on the sixteenth, the enemy's batteries from the eastern side of the Harlem River, opened fire upon the commands of Colonel Baxter, of Maryland, and Colonel Lambert Cadwallader, of Pennsylvania, who held positions without the fort.

Meantime General Washington, with Greene, Mercer and Putnam, crossed the river from Fort Lee to the vicinity of Fort Washington, and examined the position of the American troops and reconnoitered the movements of the enemy. These officers then returned to Fort Lee, entrusting the entire command to Colonel McGaw and his heroic band of patriots.

About noon, General Knyphausen, com-

manding the Hessian forces, began a furious attack upon the north. Simultaneous attacks were made by Lord Percy on the south, and Colonel Sterling and General Matthews crossed the Harlem river and moved on the fort from the east. The British drove the Americans from their outposts and soon stood victorious upon the hills overlooking the open fields around Fort Washington. Near the fort severe skirmishes took place and many of the Hessian pursuers were slain. The defense was gallant, but pike, ball and bayonet, used by five thousand men, overpowered the weakened patriots and they were nearly all gathered within the ramparts of the fort, but not until about 1,000 men had fallen into the hands of the enemy.

Surrender of the Fort. General Howe sent an order for surrender. Perceiving further resistance to be in vain, McGaw complied and at half past one the British flag was waving where the Continental banner had been unfurled defiantly in the morning. The entire garrison, numbering nearly three thousand men, surrendered. Washington, standing on the ramparts of Fort Lee with tears in his eyes, saw the garrison in Fort Washington meet its doom, and the American banner torn down and replaced by the flag of England.

When the attack on Fort Washington began about noon of November 16, 1776, Swope's regiment was defending one of the outposts some distance to the southeast. His position was assaulted by the Hessian troops under Knyphausen. Swope's men fought gallantly, but being overpowered by the enemy, were compelled to fall back. In this movement they were flanked by the British and Hessians and forced to surrender. Almost the entire command of 400 York County soldiers became prisoners of war. Jacob Barnitz, a young man of eighteen and a color bearer of the regiment, was wounded in both legs by rifle balls and was left on the field. The attack of the enemy was violent and impetuous, and as they approached the outposts of the fort, the Hessians lost heavily in killed and wounded from the well directed aim of the Pennsylvania soldiers. Colonel McGaw's loss in killed and wounded did not exceed 100 men, but almost his entire command of

3,000 men were compelled to surrender to the enemy.

Colonel Thomas Hartley, in 1779, wrote a letter stating that nearly 400 York County troops, largely from Swope's regiment and partly from McAllister's regiment, had been held in New York and Long Island as prisoners of war; that at the expiration of three years only fifty of the entire number captured had returned to their homes. He made this assertion to prove the loyalty of the people west of the Susquehanna to the cause of American independence, and further claimed that York County had furnished more troops for the army than any other county in the thirteen original states.

These American soldiers were placed in jails, churches, sugar houses and other buildings, and held as prisoners of war for many months, some of them not having been released until three years after their capture. The stories of their treatment if they could be given in detail would rank among the most sorrowful ever recorded on the pages of history. They were given an insufficient amount of food, were obliged to remain in cold, damp rooms without any privileges of outdoor exercise. Many of these gallant sons of Pennsylvania died from the horrors of British prison pens and others contracted diseases from which they never recovered. The treatment of the British and Hessian prisoners by the Americans formed no comparison to the treatment of Colonel McGaw's men while they were held prisoners in New York and Long Island.

Owing to the absence of official documents, a complete record of the casualties in Swope's and McAllister's regiments cannot be given. From various sources of information the following facts have been obtained. Among the prisoners captured at Fort Washington were Colonel Michael Swope, Major William Bailey, Surgeon Humphrey Fullerton, Captains Michael Smyser, Jacob Dritt, Christian Stake, John McDonald, Henry Clayton, Henry Lewis, Lieutenants Zachariah Shugart, Jacob Holtzinger, Andrew Robinson, Benjamin Davis, Lieutenants Clayton, Robert Patton, Joseph Welsh, Ensigns Jacob Barnitz, Jacob Morgan and Jacob Meyer, and Adjutant Howe.

The following soldiers served in Captain

Stake's company and were taken prisoners at Fort Washington: Sergeant Peter Haack, Sergeant John Hicks, Sergeant Henry Counselman, Corporal John Adlum, David Parker, James Dobbins, Hugh Dobbins, Henry Miller, John Stroman, Christian Stroman, James Berry, Joseph Bay, Henry Hoff, Joseph Updegraff, Daniel Miller, Jacob Haake, Jr., Henry Shultz, William Lukens, the mulatto cook.

The casualties of McAllister's regiment as far as could be obtained were the following: Captain McCarter, shot through the breast and died five days after the battle; Captain Nicholas Bittinger, the ancestor of the Bittinger family in York and Adams Counties, held as a prisoner of war in New York for several months; Lieutenants William Young, Joseph Morrison, Hugh King, Shannon, Henry Bittinger, Ensign Thomas Reed, Private Charles Wilson.

The battle of Fort Washington was fought largely by troops from west of the Susquehanna River from York and Cumberland Counties. About one-half of the enlisted men of Swope's and McAllister's regiments were Pennsylvania Germans who fought gallantly before they would surrender the fort to the enemy.

Captains William Scott, John Jamison, Thomas Campbell, Lieutenants Samuel Lindsay, Henry Bear, Joseph Morrison, John Irwin, John Findlay, Godfrey Myers, Matthew Bennett, of York County, were prisoners of war on Long Island, in August, 1778.

Among the soldiers belonging to Swope's regiment, who died in New York prisons, were Sergeants Peter Haack and John Hicks; Privates Hugh Dobbins, Henry Hoff, David Parker. They were buried in Trinity churchyard, New York, in the same hallowed ground in which were interred the remains of Alexander Hamilton and many other noted Revolutionary soldiers. Captain McCarter, of McAllister's regiment, who was mortally wounded at Fort Washington, was also buried in Trinity graveyard.

Benjamin Davis, who served as lieutenant in Captain Smyser's company, was held as a prisoner of war during the whole period of the Revolution. He owned a fulling mill in York County and 186 acres of land. In March, 1781, he applied to the State of

Pennsylvania for a discharge, stating in his application that he was a "free-born" soldier to support his family during his long imprisonment.

John McKenley, of Manor Township, the great-grandfather of William McKenley, served in the York County Militia, 1766-1767, and joined the Flying Camp in 1775.

Gerhardt Graeff, a captain in the Flying Camp, was taken a prisoner at Fort Washington, and died in captivity. Almost his entire company became prisoners of war at Fort Washington.

GENERAL JAMES EWING, who commanded one of the divisions of the Flying Camp, was born in Manor Township, Lancaster County, August 3, 1736, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father emigrated from the north of Ireland to Pennsylvania in 1734. The son received a good education. During Forbes' expedition to Fort Duquesne in the French and Indian war, he entered the provincial service and was commissioned lieutenant, May 10, 1758. He was a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania from 1771 to 1775. At the outbreak of the Revolution, he was on the Committee of Safety for York County, and on July 4, 1776, was chosen one of the two brigadier-generals of the Pennsylvania Associates, out of which was formed the Flying Camp. He commanded one of the divisions of the Flying Camp in the campaign around New York City during the year 1776. In December of that year, when General Washington had planned an attack on the British at Trenton, General Ewing, in command of the Pennsylvania Militia, was stationed at a point a few miles below Trenton. It was intended that his division of troops should cross the Delaware to New Jersey on Christmas night at the same time that Washington was crossing a short distance above Trenton, where the stream was narrow. Owing to the width of the river below Trenton and the floating ice, Ewing was unable to cross until after the victory had been won at Trenton. General Sullivan commanded a body of men near Bristol, and was also unable to cross the river on account of the obstructions. Some days later, both these commands took position in New Jersey and acted as a reserve at the battle of Princeton. After the war,

General Ewing returned to his plantation in Hellam Township, about two miles west of Wrightsville, where he followed the occupation of a farmer. His character, prominence and ability won him recognition at the hands of his fellow-citizens and he was frequently called upon to serve in high positions of honor and trust. Immediately after the war, he was chosen a member of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania and was vice-president of the Council, a position corresponding to lieutenant-governor, from November 7, 1782, to November 6, 1784. The following year he served as a member of the State Legislature, where he was active in securing the passage of laws relating to the material development of the state. The state constitution of 1790 made the Legislature composed of two bodies, Senate and House of Representatives, and from 1795 to 1799, General Ewing represented York County in the State Senate, being one of its most influential members. It was during this period that he became deeply interested in the navigation of the Susquehanna River, advocating the construction of a channel in the centre of the river through the Conewago rapids and extending from Harrisburg to the Chesapeake Bay. When the subject of making Wright's Ferry the seat of the United States government was discussed in Congress, he was one of the strong supporters for the selection of the west bank of the Susquehanna, at Wrightsville, as the place for the national government. General Ewing was a member of the Presbyterian Church and was prominent in the councils of that church. He had served as vice-president of the State during the same period that John Dickinson was president, and when Dickinson College was founded at Carlisle, in 1783, he was chosen a member of the first board of trustees of that institution. He died at his home in Hellam Township, near the Susquehanna River, March 1, 1806, at the age of seventy years.

COLONEL MICHAEL SWOPE, one of the heroes of Fort Washington, was born at York about 1748, son of George Swope, one of the commissioners who laid off York County in 1749. Early in life, Colonel Swope became one of the most influential citizens in the town and county of York. He was elected coroner in 1761; appointed

justice of the peace in 1764; judge of the Orphan's Court in 1767; member of the Pennsylvania Assembly from 1768 until the opening of the Revolution; member of the committee of correspondence at York in 1775, and the same year was chosen major of the First Battalion of York County Militia, commanded by James Smith, signer of the Declaration of Independence. When Smith became a member of Continental Congress, Major Swope was elected colonel of the First Battalion of militia. In the summer of 1776, when the militia was called into active service, Colonel Swope took his battalion to Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and at this place recruited from the different battalions of York County militia, the First Pennsylvania Regiment in the Flying Camp, whose history is given in the preceding pages. At the battle of Fort Mifflin, November 16, 1776, Colonel Swope was taken prisoner, together with most of his regiment. He, with other officers, was confined in New York City until June 23, 1778, when he was released on parole. His parole was cancelled by special order on the 8th of August, 1779, and he was required to return to prison in New York, where he remained, with some fellow-prisoners, until he was finally exchanged for a British officer of the same rank, at Elizabeth, New Jersey, January 26, 1781. He then returned to York on foot, a distance of 170 miles. Before leaving prison, the American agent, Lewis Pintard, gave him a large supply of Continental money to pay his expenses on his return home. At this time, Continental money had become almost valueless, and Colonel Swope exchanged seventy-five dollars in currency for one in specie.

Colonel Swope first began business at York as an inn-keeper. In 1783, two years after his return to York from his experience as a prisoner, he was assessed as a store-keeper, with merchandise and real estate valued at 1,119 pounds. He then had a family of five persons. He owned silverware to the amount of thirty-two pounds, a pleasure carriage and one slave. In 1782, he was commissioned one of the court justices for York County.

Colonel Swope was first married to Anna Maria, daughter of Casper Spangler, of York. She died sometime before the Revolution. In 1777, when Continental

Congress came to York, his second wife, Eva Swope, rented their home, on the south side of West Market Street, to John Hancock, president of Congress. This building was then known as the President's house, and the rental of it for the use of the president of Congress, was paid by the government. Hancock resigned his office two months after Congress came to York and returned to Massachusetts. In February, 1778, when Baron Steuben came to York to offer his services as an officer in the American army, he occupied the Swope residence for a period of three weeks, with his retinue of attendants. Meantime, he received the commission of a major-general and proceeded to Valley Forge to drill the army in the tactics he had learned while serving under Frederick the Great of Prussia. In 1785, Colonel Swope removed from York to Alexandria, Virginia. After going there, his business affairs at York were conducted by Colonel Thomas Hartley, who disposed of his real estate.

COLONEL RICHARD McALLISTER, who commanded the Second Pennsylvania Regiment of York County Troops in the Flying Camp, was born in 1724. He was a son of Archibald McAllister, who came to America from Scotland in 1732. About 1745 Richard McAllister moved from Cumberland County to the site of Hanover, where he purchased a large tract of land. On February 23, 1748, he married Mary, daughter of Colonel Matthew Dill, who commanded a regiment in the French and Indian war, and whose son, Matthew, founded Dillsburg. In 1750, Richard McAllister was a candidate for sheriff of York County against Colonel Hance Hamilton, who resided near the site of Gettysburg. The election was so close that it was contested and the Provincial authorities commissioned Hance Hamilton. In 1763, Richard McAllister founded the town of Hanover and soon became one of the leading citizens of York County. In 1775 he was elected a member of the Committee of Observation and Safety for York County. In June of the same year he served as a representative in the Provincial Conference, which met in Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, and in January, 1776, he was a member of the same body. In 1775 he was commissioned colonel of the Fourth Battalion

of York County Troops. During the fall of the same year, he received the commission as colonel of a battalion of Minute Men, formed out of the militia of York County. In July, 1776, when Congress issued a call for ten thousand troops, Colonel McAllister marched with his battalion through Lancaster and Philadelphia to Perth Amboy, N. J. At this point, when the Flying Camp was organized under the command of General Hugh Mercer, he was chosen colonel of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment. Colonel McAllister commanded his regiment in the campaign around New York City and led the expedition to Staten Island. Later in the campaign, Colonel McAllister's regiment took part in the defense of Fort Mifflin, where he lost a large number of troops who became prisoners of war, including two of his captains. In the campaign of 1776 he was present with his regiment, under General James Ewing, stationed below Trenton on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware, when Washington captured the Hessians in Trenton on Christmas night.

After the expiration of his term of service in the Flying Camp, in 1777, McAllister returned to his home at Hanover, and in March of this year he was elected by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, county lieutenant. This office required him to see that the six different battalions of the militia in York County, which then included Adams, were drilled and disciplined ready for service in the field when they were required to defend their state against the invasion of the British foe. He was successful in this position and on several occasions issued calls for certain classes of the militia to march from York County to the army under Washington. During the years 1783-84-85-86, he was a member of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, which, under the state constitution of 1776 to 1790, was the Executive Body in the state government. During the years that he served in this body, he was also a member of the Council of Censors, whose duty was to look after the interests of the confiscated estates of Pennsylvania Tories. Colonel McAllister early in life took a prominent part in the legal affairs of York County. He was commissioned justice of the peace and justice for the court of common pleas in

March, 1771. He was a member of the first State Constitutional Convention in the year 1776, and on February 17, 1784, became presiding justice of the York County Courts. On June 30, 1791, he entertained President Washington for a few hours while passing through the town of Hanover on his way to Philadelphia. He died at Hanover at four o'clock in the evening, October 7, 1795. His remains were first buried in the graveyard, belonging to Emanuel's Reformed Church of Hanover, of which he was a member and one of the leading contributors during its early history. About 1870 his remains were removed to Mount Olivet Cemetery in the suburbs of Hanover, where they now lie, and on every succeeding Memorial day commemorative services are held at this tomb by the Grand Army Post of Hanover. Colonel McAllister had eleven children. His eldest son, Abdiel, commanded a company in Colonel Irvine's regiment in the first expedition to Canada, in 1775, and during the campaign around Philadelphia took part in the battle of Brandywine, when this regiment was commanded by Colonel David Grier, of York. Archibald McAllister, another son, born 1756, commanded a company in the battle of Germantown, in 1777, and also in the engagement at Monmouth, New Jersey, in 1778. Matthew, a younger son, born 1758, became first United States district attorney of Georgia, judge of the Superior Court of the state and mayor of Savannah during the war of 1812.

Colonel Julian McAllister, one of his sons, commanded a regiment in the Union army during the Civil war.

COLONEL MICHAEL SMYSER, in early days written Schmeiser, who served with distinction as a captain in the Flying Camp, was born in 1740, a few miles west of York. His father, Matthias Smyser, came from Germany in 1731, at the age of sixteen, and when he reached his manhood, became one of the earliest settlers of York County in the vicinity of Spring Grove. Michael Smyser was thirty-five years old when the Revolution opened. He became one of the early citizens west of the Susquehanna to organize in opposition to the English government. He was one of a committee of twelve from York County, who raised money in 1775 to send to the inhabitants of

Boston, when the port of that city was closed by the British. He joined the Continental army as a captain in Colonel Michael Swope's regiment of York County Volunteers, and was captured by the enemy in the engagement at Fort Washington, north of New York City, on the 16th of November, 1776. Several months of distressing imprisonment followed, during which time he was unremitting in his efforts to alleviate the sufferings of others, and bold and animated in the advocacy of his country's cause. After his release and return home, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania from York County, and from that time to 1790 was seven times re-elected to the same position. From 1790 to 1795 he represented his county in the State Senate, being the first person from York County to fill that position under the State Constitution of 1790. Here his warm attachment to our political institutions enabled him to act with honor to himself and his constituents. After the war, he turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and kept a tavern a short distance west of York. He died in the year 1810, and his remains are interred near those of his father in the graveyard of the First Lutheran Church of York. He left three sons and four daughters, viz.: Peter, Elizabeth, Sarah, Jacob, Mary, Michael, Susan.

ENSIGN JACOB BARNITZ, who was twice wounded at the battle of Fort Washington, was born at York in the year 1758. He was the son of John George Carl Barnitz, who came to this country about 1745, first settled in Baltimore and later removed to York. Jacob Barnitz grew to manhood in his native town and was a boy seventeen years old when the first troops left York to join the American army at Boston. The same year, he enlisted and trained with the First Battalion of York County Militia under Colonel James Smith, in Captain Stake's company. He marched with the battalion to New Jersey, and when Colonel Michael Swope organized the first regiment of Pennsylvania troops for the Flying Camp, Jacob Barnitz, at the age of eighteen, was made ensign or flag bearer, a commissioned officer with the rank of second lieutenant. He participated in the campaign around New York City, and carried the flag of his regiment when the British

attacked Fort Washington, November 16, 1776. Colonel Swope was commanding the outposts, and when he was driven back by the approaching Hessians in large numbers, the flag bearer was the target of the enemy's balls. While falling back toward the fortifications, Ensign Barnitz was wounded in both legs and left on the field. He lay where he fell during the night and the next day, as the evening closed, a Hessian soldier approached and was about to bayonet him, when a British officer, who chanced to be near, took pity on him and thus saved his life. He was then thrown on a wagon and taken a prisoner of war to New York City, then in the hands of the British, where he remained fifteen months, suffering from his wounds. After his exchange, 1778, he was removed on a wagon from New York City to his home in York. He partially recovered from his wounds, and in 1785 was appointed register and recorder of York County, serving continuously until 1824, a period of thirty-five years. Ensign Barnitz, a name which he always retained, carried a British ball, received at the attack on Fort Washington, for thirty years, but the shattered bone lengthened, and in 1806 he was compelled to undergo amputation.

Soon after the war he married Mary, daughter of Archibald McLean, the noted surveyor of York. Their eldest son was Charles A. Barnitz, an eminent lawyer and member of the Twenty-third Congress. Their second son was Lieutenant Jacob Barnitz, a gallant soldier of the war of 1812, who bore a distinguished part as an officer of volunteers at the battle of North Point. Ensign Barnitz died April 16, 1828, at the age of seventy years, and his remains now rest at a spot north of Zion Lutheran Church of York. Shortly after the close of the war, under act of Congress passed June 7, 1785, he became a pensioner and received up to the time of his death, the sum of \$3,500, as a reward for his valor and patriotism during the Revolution.

The British ball which he carried in his leg from 1776 to 1808 was presented to the Historical Society of York County in 1904 by his granddaughter, Miss Catharine Barnitz.

CAPTAIN JACOB DRITT commanded a company in Swope's Regiment. He was

made prisoner at Fort Washington, and underwent a long captivity. After the lines of the American fort were attacked by the enemy, previous to the capture of the fort, Captain Dritt, with a party of men, fled from his own company, and moved in advance to oppose the landing of the British, who came in boats across the lower neck, below King's Bridge. He defended his position with great bravery, until, having lost a number of his men, and being completely surrounded by the Hessians on one side and the British troops on the other, he retreated into the fort with difficulty and was there captured with the garrison. After the war Captain Dritt resided on his plantation in Lower Windsor Township, near the site of East Prospect and was engaged in transporting goods and merchandise in a large ark down the Susquehanna River from its upper waters. He kept up an interest in military matters and about 1800 was commissioned a brigadier-general in the state militia. He lost his life by an unfortunate accident. On December 19, 1817, he crossed the Susquehanna to the site of Little Washington and went to the Marietta Bank, where he obtained five hundred dollars. When he returned to the east side of the ferry, where his son Colonel John Dritt resided, the latter advised him not to cross the river to his home. He was accompanied by a young man named Griffith. They entered a boat which was capsized in the middle of the stream when it came in contact with a large cake of ice. Many fruitless efforts were made to recover the dead body of the old soldier. Three months after the drowning, the body of General Dritt was found lying along the banks of the Chesapeake Bay near the mouth of the Susquehanna, by some colored slaves. The body was identified by some silver shoe buckles which he wore. His remains were interred near the site where they were found.

CAPTAIN NICHOLAS BITTINGER, who commanded a company in McAllister's regiment, and was captured by the British at Fort Washington, was born in Alsace, Germany. He came to America with his parents and became one of the earliest settlers in the vicinity of Hanover. In 1743, he was one of the council for St. Matthew's Church, at Hanover, the second Lutheran congregation west of the Susquehanna.

During a vacancy in the pulpit, Nicholas Bittinger was elected to conduct religious services and read sermons. At the opening of the Revolution, he was chosen a member of the Committee of Safety for York County, and in 1776, upon the organization of the Flying Camp, took command of a company of sixty-eight men. He fell into the hands of the enemy at Fort Washington and was held a prisoner of war for nearly fifteen months. When Captain Bittinger entered the service, he had reached the age of fifty years. His eldest daughter was the wife of John Clark, major of McAllister's regiment. Captain Bittinger accumulated considerable property, and at the time of his death, in 1804, owned several farms a short distance north of Hanover. His remains were buried in the Lutheran graveyard at Abbottstown. Several of his descendants, including the late Rev. Joseph Bittinger and Rev. John Quiney Bittinger, became prominent clergymen in the Presbyterian Church. Hon. John W. Bittenger, president judge of the York County courts, and Dr. Joseph R. Bittinger, of Hanover, are also descendants of Captain Bittinger.

WASHINGTON'S RETREAT AND VICTORY AT TRENTON.

At the disaster of Fort Washington on November 16, 1776, York County suffered its severest loss during the entire Revolution. Nearly six hundred officers and men had fallen into the hands of the British and were held as prisoners of war in New York city and at different posts on Long Island. The First Pennsylvania Regiment, in which Captain Henry Miller's York County troops served, had lost heavily at Long Island in August of the same year. Captain Philip Albright's company had its ranks depleted in the same battle.

The defeats of the American army around New York city compelled Washington to retreat across New Jersey in order to defend the city of Philadelphia. Congress became terrified and removed to Baltimore. The term of enlistment of many of the troops from Pennsylvania and New Jersey had expired, and desertions depleted the ranks of nearly all the regiments then in the field. General Charles Lee, second in command, became disaffected toward the commander-in-chief. Washington fell back toward

Philadelphia through Princeton and Trenton, and on December 8 crossed the Delaware with his entire army, numbering about four thousand men of the eleven thousand or more that crossed with him to New York city after the battle of Long Island.

Meantime Schuyler and Gates came down from Central New York with seven regiments and prepared to join him at headquarters at Newtown, Bucks County, a few miles southwest of Trenton. General Israel Putnam was put in charge of the defenses at Philadelphia. At this time in the war, both General Howe and Lord Cornwallis, who had followed Washington to Trenton, decided to return to New York, leaving a small detachment of troops near Trenton, believing that they could resist any attacks of the shattered army under Washington.

During this dark period of the war Washington began to show the military genius and self command that soon made him loom up as the dominating personality of the Revolution. He planned a bold attack to capture the advanced posts of the British at Trenton. The militia of the adjoining states was called out in the dead of winter and in a few weeks he had a considerable army stationed at different posts from a point eight miles above Trenton on the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware and down that stream to Germantown, a short distance from Philadelphia. He placed Sullivan at Bristol, a few miles above Philadelphia, with two thousand troops, formerly commanded by General Charles Lee, who had been captured at Elizabeth while on the retreat across New Jersey.

General James Ewing, of York County, was put in command of a brigade of Pennsylvania and New Jersey militia with instructions from Washington to guard the Delaware from the ferry at Trenton down the river to a point opposite Bordertown, New Jersey. His force was composed of the remnants of the Flying Camp, which met such heavy losses at Long Island and Fort Washington, and recruits from the Pennsylvania and New Jersey militia. Colonel Richard McAllister, commanding the second regiment of the Flying Camp, was present with Ewing, but having lost heavily in former engagements, now had fewer than three hundred men.

Washington took position nine miles above Trenton at a point where the river is not more than one hundred yards wide. The British army was stationed in a semi-circle with Trenton as the center of the arc.

Washington's plan was, by a sudden attack, to overwhelm the British center at Trenton, and thus force the army to retreat to New York. The Delaware was to be crossed in three divisions. The right wing, 2,000 men, under Gates, was to attack Count Donop at Burlington; Ewing, with the centre, was to cross a short distance below Trenton; while Washington himself, with the left wing, was to cross nine miles above, and march down upon Trenton from the north. On Christmas day all was ready, but the beginning of the enterprise was not auspicious. Gates, who preferred to go and intrigue with Congress, succeeded in begging off, and started for Baltimore. Cadwalader, who took his place, tried hard to get his men and artillery across the river, but was baffled by the huge masses of floating ice, and reluctantly gave up the attempt. Ewing was so discouraged that he did not even try to cross, and both officers took it for granted that Washington must be foiled in like manner.

Crossing the Delaware.

But Washington was desperately in earnest, and although at sunset, just as he had reached his crossing-place, he was informed by a special messenger of the failure of Ewing and Cadwalader, he determined to go on and make the attack with the 2,500 men whom he had with him. The great blocks of ice, borne swiftly along by the powerful current, made the passage extremely dangerous, but Glover, with his skilful fishermen of Marblehead, succeeded in ferrying the little army across without the loss of a man or a gun. More than ten hours were consumed in the passage, and then there was a march of nine miles to be made in a blinding storm of snow and sleet. They pushed rapidly on in two columns, led by Greene and Sullivan respectively, drove in the enemy's pickets at the point of the bayonet, and entered the town by different roads soon after sunrise. Washington's guns were at once planted so as to sweep the streets, and after Colonel Rahl and seventeen of his men had been slain, the whole body of Hessians, 1,000 in

number, surrendered to the Americans, two were made prisoners of the north and two were killed in action.

York Troops at Trenton.

Captain Henry Miller's company of the 1st of Pennsylvania Regiment performed brave services in this engagement. Most of the men in his command at Trenton were the same soldiers who had enlisted at York in 1775, and marched with him to Boston. In referring to the battle, Captain Miller wrote:

"General Stephen's brigade entered Trenton and routed the Hessians. Washington desired our regiment to lead the advance, which we did. We formed in line of battle and advanced within sixty yards of the Hessians without firing a gun. We moved with such rapidity and determination that we struck them with terror. The enemy grounded their arms, and 619 Hessians surrendered as prisoners of war."

Colonel Miles' Pennsylvania Regiment served in Lord Stirling's brigade and took a leading part at the battle of Trenton in the capture of the Hessians. Miles himself was a prisoner of war in the hands of the British, having been captured at the battle of Long Island, nearly five months before. In this engagement the regiment was commanded by Major Williams. Captain Albright's company of York County troops had lost thirty men, or about half its number in killed, wounded and prisoners at Long Island. The company entered the battle of Trenton with about thirty men, who rendered valiant services in winning this famous victory.

The news of the victory at Trenton spread rapidly. To convince the people of what had happened, the Hessian prisoners were marched through the streets of Philadelphia, and the Hessian flag was sent to Baltimore to hang in the hall of Congress. The spirits of the people rose with a great rebound, the cloud of depression which rested upon the country was lifted, and hope was again felt everywhere. Troops came in from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and the New England men agreed to stay after the expiration of their term of enlistment.

The blow struck by Washington fell heavily upon the British. Even with their powerful army they could not afford to lose a thousand men at a stroke, nor would their

prestige bear such sudden disaster. It was clear even to the mind of Howe that the American Revolution was not over, and that Washington and his victorious army held the field. Trenton must be redeemed and they determined to finish the business at once.

Movement After the defeat of the British at Trenton through the military genius of Washington, **After** Lord Cornwallis, who had gone to New York, returned **Trenton.** in haste to attack the American army. December 30, Washington recrossed the Delaware and took post at Trenton, where he was joined by Cadwalader and Mifflin, each with 1,800 Pennsylvania militia. On the morning of January 2 Cornwallis advanced with 8,000 men upon Trenton, but his march was slow.

As soon as General Washington had procured definite information of the strength and position of the enemy, he sent out, under Brigadier-General de Fermoy, a detachment, consisting of his own brigade, Colonel Edward Hand's Pennsylvania riflemen, and Colonel Hausegger's German battalion, with Colonel Charles Scott's Virginia Continental regiment, and two guns of Captain Forrest's battery, to harass the enemy in every possible way, and to dispute their advance as much as they were able, that the impending battle might be postponed at least twenty-four hours. The Americans posted themselves a short distance south of the village of Maidenhead, with pickets up to the town. The British outposts were about a mile north of Maidenhead. This was the state of affairs on the old Princeton road at the close of New Year's day.

About this time the commanders of regiments on the advance lines of the American army, finding that General de Fermoy had returned to Trenton in a very questionable manner, determined to resist the advance of the king's troops without further orders. About 10 o'clock the first alarm gun was fired by the American videttes. Colonel Hand, with his splendid regiment of riflemen, Captain Henry Miller, of his command being in charge of the skirmish line, conducted the retreat to Trenton. Every place which would even for a few moments give shelter from which to take a steady

aim was taken advantage of and every part of the road was disputed in all possible ways. On one occasion so stubborn a stand was made by the Americans that a check was produced on the British advance. They actually fell back and the patriots carefully pressed toward them. At last, however, the American detachment was driven to the woods running along the south bank of the Shabbakonk Creek, and here a severe skirmish commenced about one o'clock, and a deadly fire was made upon the British forces, throwing them into considerable confusion.

On to For a long time this conflict was maintained with great **Princeton.** vigor, and the battalions of von Linsingen and Block, a part of Colonel von Donop's original command, were drawn up in order of battle, expecting then and there to enter upon the general engagement which they anticipated. For fully three hours the gallant little American force, somewhat protected by the dense woods, harassed the red coats and continually thinned their ranks with musketry and artillery. Right well did they carry out the plan of General Washington to consume the entire day, if possible, in skirmishing and so retard the enemy's advance toward Trenton. Washington was well pleased with the all-day running fight and begged the little party not to yield until compelled to. A battery of British artillery was soon afterward brought into position and made every effort to dislodge the American advance force. Nearly an hour was consumed before the patriot band, unable any longer to sustain themselves, began again to yield the ground and retreat down the Brunswick road into the village, having captured some twenty-five or thirty men during the day. In this way the last determined stand beyond the town was taken, and as the Americans began to retreat, the advance party of the British, about 1,500 men, again commenced their march in column, the main army being still a considerable distance in the rear.

The advance guard of Cornwallis's army pressed on, driving the Americans before them, and killing some, until they arrived at the narrow stone bridge which spanned, with but one arch, the Assunpink Creek. The detachment of skirmishers which all

day long had hovered before and around the enemy, hastily, although with difficulty, crowded through the passage at the bridge scarcely sixteen feet wide. Colonel Hitchcock's brigade protected these weary men as they filed across the bridge and took their places with the main army. General Washington himself was on horseback at one end of the bridge, overlooking the scene, and by his personal exposure inspired his men with courage and confidence. It was then after 5 o'clock and rapidly growing dark. With the light made by the firing, it could be seen that the advance of the king's troops, entirely unaware of the force now before them, had pressed on until they were within range of the American guns. They made three fruitless efforts to reach and cross the bridge, but found further pursuit checked, and were unable to endure the concentrated fire. The effect of this fire upon them was extremely uncertain, and doubtless will never be correctly ascertained, as no mention of loss is made in any British official reports. The loss of the American army was small.

BATTLE OF PRINCETON.

Many of the British officers urged a general and renewed attack, but the short winter day was drawing to a close, and Cornwallis decided to wait until morning. Washington had spent the day with stubborn skirmishing, for he had no intention of fighting a pitched battle with his poorly armed men, inferior in numbers to their well-equipped opponents, who had received reinforcements in the morning. He had checked the enemy all day, and he had now the night in which to act, so he set the men to work on entrenchments, lighted camp fires along the river bank, and having convinced Cornwallis that he would be there in the morning, he marched off with his whole army at midnight, leaving his fires burning. By daybreak he was near Princeton, and moved with the main army straight for the town, while Mercer was detached with three hundred men to destroy the bridge which gave the most direct connection with Cornwallis.

Toward sunrise, as the British detachment was coming down the road from Princeton to Trenton, in obedience to Cornwallis' order, its van, under Colonel Maw-

hood, met the foremost column of Americans approaching, under General Mercer. As he caught sight of the Americans, Mawhood thought that they must be a party of fugitives, and hastened to intercept them; but he was soon undeceived.

General Mercer Wounded.

The Americans attacked with vigor, and a sharp fight was sustained, with varying fortunes, until Mercer was killed by a bayonet, and the British began to fall back in some confusion. Just at this critical moment Washington came galloping upon the field and rallied the troops, and as the entire forces on both sides had now come up, the fight became general. In a few minutes the British were routed and their line cut in two; one half fleeing toward Trenton, the other half toward New Brunswick. There was little slaughter, as the whole fight did not occupy more than twenty minutes. The British lost about 200 in killed and wounded, with 300 prisoners, and their cannon; the American loss was less than 100. The brave General Mercer died of his wound.

CHAPTER XIV

REVOLUTION—Continued.

Campaign of 1777—Battles of Brandywine, Paoli and Germantown—Washington at Valley Forge—York Troops at Monmouth—Major John Clark—General Henry Miller—Hartley's Regiment—Colonel Thomas Hartley.

The American army had been defeated at Long Island and Fort Mifflin, but through the masterly skill of the commander-in-chief, it had won decisive victories at Trenton and Princeton. In a brief campaign of three weeks, Washington had rallied the fragments of a defeated and broken army, taken nearly two thousand prisoners and recovered the state of New Jersey. By sheer force of military capacity, he had completely turned the tide of popular feeling. His army began to grow by the accession of fresh recruits. Newly organized regiments of the Pennsylvania line joined him in the early part of 1777. These

included the regiments commanded by Colonel Thomas Hartley and Colonel David Grier, of York. Although the term of enlistment of the Flying Camp had expired, their places were taken by regiments of Pennsylvania militia, including several commands from west of the Susquehanna River. Flushed with his victories at Trenton and Princeton, Washington defied the British, and spent the winter in camp at Morristown, near New York City, then held by the British. Even Frederick the Great, of Prussia, the most famous military chieftain of the day, in a public declaration, commended Washington for his successful campaign in New Jersey.

Enlarging the Army. Although at one time threatened by the invading foe, Philadelphia still remained in the hands of the Americans. From December 20, 1776, to February 27, 1777, Congress held its sessions in Baltimore. In consequence of the alarming state of affairs on December 27, three days after assembling in a three-story building on the southwest corner of Baltimore and Sharp Streets, in that city, Congress invested Washington for six months with extraordinary powers. It authorized him to raise and officer sixteen additional battalions of infantry, three thousand light horse, three regiments of artillery and a corps of engineers, to appoint and remove officers under the rank of brigadier-general, and take, at a fair compensation, any private property needed for the maintenance of the army.

The British army under Howe remained in New York City during the winter, while Washington continued at Morristown. Early in June, Howe laid his plans for another campaign across New Jersey with the ultimate purpose of capturing Philadelphia. He left New York City with 18,000 men and plenty of boats to cross the Delaware if he reached that stream. Washington, with 8,000 men, left his winter encampment at Morristown and planted his army at Middlebrook, ten miles from New Brunswick. A campaign of eighteen days ensued, consisting of wily marches and counter-marches, the result of which showed that Washington's advantage of position could not be wrested from him. Howe being too prudent to attack Washington, abandoned his plan and returned to New York.

Howe Approaches Philadelphia.

Early in the same year General Burgoyne, with an army of 10,000 British and Hessians, was ordered to descend the Hudson to New York and thus separate New England from the other states and divide the country in twain. Washington at first believed that Howe would go to the assistance of Burgoyne, but early in July, leaving 7,000 troops under Sir Henry Clinton in New York, Howe's army of 18,000 men embarked in 228 vessels and put to sea. Just before sailing he wrote a letter to Burgoyne, stating that his destination was Boston and artfully contrived that the letter should fall into Washington's hands. But the American general, believing that he was going southward, placed Putnam in the Highlands with 4,000 men, and with the balance of the army, moved toward Philadelphia, which he anticipated that Howe had determined to capture. July 3, the British army was sighted off the capes of Delaware. Fearing that the river was carefully guarded, Howe moved his fleet up the Chesapeake, and after a sail of 400 miles, arrived at the head of Elk River, near Elkton, Maryland, August 25. On hearing this news, Washington advanced to Wilmington, Delaware. Immediately after landing, Howe issued a proclamation of amnesty, but few of the Americans sympathized enough with the British to give them much assistance.

BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE.

Meantime Washington's forces were increased by the arrival of 3,000 troops from Pennsylvania and adjoining states. He now determined to offer battle, although he had only 11,000 men to contend with Howe's 18,000 trained soldiers. Brandywine Creek was in the line of march from Howe's position to Philadelphia. Washington placed his army at Chad's Ford, the leading crossing place of this stream. It was here the battle took place September 11, 1777, resulting in a loss of 1,000 American soldiers in killed, wounded and captured. The British loss exceeded that number.

In the battle of Brandywine, Washington placed the center of his army just behind Chad's Ford and across the road. In front of this center, he planted Proctor's artillery,

which was supported by a division of Pennsylvania troops under General Anthony Wayne. Colonel Hartley, of York, had command of the first brigade in this division. Colonel Edward Hand, of Lancaster, having been promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, the First Pennsylvania Line, formerly Hand's regiment, was commanded by Colonel James Chambers, of Cumberland, later Franklin County. This regiment had in line at Brandywine many of the same York County troops who had fought under Captain Henry Miller at Long Island, Trenton and Princeton, Miller having been promoted to the rank of major. James Matson succeeded to the command of the company. Michael Simpson, of York County, was captain of another company of this regiment. The Seventh Pennsylvania regiment, commanded by Colonel David Grier, served in Wayne's brigade. It contained a large number of York County troops.

Lewis Bush served as major of Hartley's regiment, and some of its captains at Brandywine were Benjamin Stoddard, Evan Edwards, George Ross, Archibald McAllister, Robert Hoopes and James Kenny. Captain McAllister was a son of Richard McAllister, of Hanover, who had commanded the First Regiment of the Flying Camp. Some of the lieutenants of Hartley's regiment in this battle were Andrew Walker, Joseph Davis, Isaac Sweeny, Henry Carberry, James Dill, James Lemon, Martin Eichelberger and William Lemon. Of this list, Dill, Walker and Eichelberger were from York County. At daybreak of September 11, General Knyphausen, with 7,000 troops, drove in the advance of Wayne's division, across the Brandywine at Chad's Ford. General Armstrong, commanding the Pennsylvania militia, occupied the extreme left of Washington's army, and was stationed on cliffs, a short distance south of Wayne's position. General Greene, upon whose staff Major Clark, of York, was then serving, commanded the reserves in support of General Wayne's division. The right wing of the American army, stretching two miles up the Brandywine, was commanded by General Sullivan. Lord Cornwallis, with the left of the British army, crossed the Brandywine in the afternoon a short distance up the stream and came in on Sulli-

van's right flank where a terrible conflict ensued. The armies of both armies opened with terrible fire, and the conflict became general and severely contested. Sullivan was slowly pushed back, being overpowered by the large British force, and Deborre's brigade, stationed below him, broke and fled in confusion. The brigades under Lord Sterling and General Conway stood firm. Meantime, Sullivan and Lafayette, unable to rally the fugitives, went to the assistance of Sterling and Conway.

The youthful Lafayette, then a Congress had just confirmed his appointment as a brigadier-general, now received his first baptism of fire. In order to act more efficiently, he dismounted, and while fighting in the line, was wounded in the leg. At this juncture, General Washington, with the brigades of Greene, Weedon and Muhlenberg, hastened to strengthen General Sullivan, but they did not arrive in time to prevent the retreat. By a skillful movement, Greene opened his ranks and received the fugitives and covered their retreat, checking the advance and kept the enemy at bay until dark.

Late in the afternoon, General Knyphausen crossed the Brandywine at Chad's Ford and made a violent attack upon Wayne's division. Wayne held his position gallantly and with his Pennsylvania troops dealt a terrible blow upon the enemy. Hearing of the defeat of the right wing, his gallant Pennsylvanians who had fought so bravely, were ordered by the commanding general to retreat. In order to protect his men, Wayne left the artillery in the hands of the enemy and fell back to Greene, who protected him from a rout. The militia under the command of General Armstrong, being posted about two miles below Chad's Ford, had no opportunity of engaging the enemy. During the succeeding night, the defeated forces of General Washington retreated to Chester and on the following day to Germantown, where they went into camp.

William Russel, of York County, residing at Abbottstown, lost a leg by a cannon ball in the battle of Brandywine. In this engagement he was the ensign for the Third Pennsylvania regiment, and in 1779 Colonel Henry Miller and Major John Clark

requested the State of Pennsylvania to grant Ensign Russel a certificate due to his merit, and a pension because he behaved as a good and dutiful soldier, and his wound prevented him from receiving promotion. Ensign Russel had served as a private in the first company that left York for Boston, July, 1775.

THE BATTLE OF PAOLI.

The battle of Paoli, memorable in the annals of history, was one of the most important engagements of the Revolution, in which York County troops participated. It ended in the defeat of the Pennsylvania troops under General Wayne, owing to the superior force of the British. In this battle the troops from west of the Susquehanna suffered almost as severely as those from the same region who fought so bravely in the battle of Fort Washington, which took place in November of the previous year. The Seventh Pennsylvania regiment, commanded by Colonel David Grier, of York, took a very prominent part in this battle. In the Seventh Regiment were the York County companies of Captain John McDowell and Captain William Alexander. The former had succeeded Captain Moses McClean after he became a prisoner of war in the first Canadian campaign, and the latter succeeded Captain David Grier, when he was promoted to the rank of major, in October, 1776.

The First Pennsylvania regiment, which, under Colonel William Thompson, of Carlisle, had won a brilliant record in front of Boston, in 1775, and under Colonel Edward Hand, of Lancaster, at Long Island, Trenton and Princeton, was commanded by Colonel James Chambers, of Cumberland County, in the battles of Paoli and Germantown. In this regiment were the York County volunteers who had marched to Boston under Captain Michael Doudel in the summer of 1775, and later fought with gallantry under Captain Henry Miller at Long Island, White Plains, Trenton and Princeton. The company was now in command of Captain James Matson. Captain Miller had been promoted to the rank of major in the same regiment.

After the battle of Brandywine on September 11, Washington's army fell back to Chester and from thence marched to Phila-

delphia to defend that city from the advancing British under Howe. On September 16, Wayne's division of Pennsylvania troops met a force of the British at the Warren tavern, twenty-three miles southwest of Philadelphia. The American troops began the engagement with an impetuosity characteristic of their commander, but a heavy shower coming up prevented a continuance of the engagement.

A Night Attack. Washington now sent Wayne, with 1,500 men and four pieces of cannon, to annoy the rear of the British forces and attempt to cut off their baggage train. General Smallwood, with eleven hundred and fifty Maryland militia, and Colonel Gist, from the same state, with seven hundred men, were ordered to unite their forces with Wayne and act under his direction. After a secret march Wayne, with his Pennsylvania troops, occupied a secluded spot about three miles southwest of the enemy's line. Howe, hearing of this movement for the purpose of cutting off his wagon train, sent General Grey with a considerable force to surprise Wayne and drive him from his position.

"At nine P. M., September 20," says General Wayne, "a farmer living near, informed me before Colonels Hartley, Brodhead and Temple, that the enemy intended to attack me that night. I sent out videttes to patrol all the roads leading to the enemy's camp."

One of the videttes returned and notified the general that the enemy was approaching. General Wayne now commanded all his troops to form, having previously ordered them to lie on their arms, ready for any emergency. Then selecting the First Pennsylvania and the light infantry, he formed them on the right toward which the attacking party was approaching. He remained with this force, but owing to inferiority of numbers, was unable to contend with the impetuous charge of the British, who were ordered to use only bayonets and give no quarters.

A Bayonet Charge. At this point in the attack, Colonel Humpton, commanding one of the regiments to the left, failed to promptly obey Wayne's orders. This delay proved fatal and the brunt of the battle fell upon the

Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, under Colonel David Grier. Humpton's regiment now fell back in confusion, the Maryland militia failed to appear. The British troops rushed on the Americans with great impetuosity, and obeying the commands of their superior officers, forced the Pennsylvania troops back at the point of the bayonet. The cry for quarters was unheeded. The British bayonet now did its work with savage ferocity. Wayne had been outnumbered and defeated. The morning sun looked down from clear skies on a scene of butchery, probably unparalleled in American history.

The American loss was not less than three hundred in killed and wounded, many of whom were from west of the Susquehanna. About seventy became prisoners of war. Colonel David Grier, of York, commanding the Seventh Pennsylvania, who was conspicuous for his gallantry in this battle, was twice pierced by a British bayonet.

The news of the disaster, known as the "Massacre at Paoli," brought sadness and sorrow to many homes in York and Cumberland Counties. In a letter from Wayne to General Washington, written the day after the battle, he says, "I must in justice to Colonels Hartley, Humpton, Brodhead, Grier, Butler, Hubley and indeed every field and other officer, inform your excellency that I derived every assistance possible from those gentlemen on this occasion."

Colonel David Grier. Colonel David Grier, who commanded the Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment at Brandywine and Paoli, had a brilliant military career during the Revolution. He

was the son of William Grier, one of the earliest of the Scotch-Irish settlers who took up lands in the Manor of Maske, near the site of Gettysburg, and was born there in 1742. He received a classical education and during his early manhood removed to York, where he entered upon the study of law with James Smith, who became one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was admitted to the bar in 1771, and began the practice of his profession at York. During the French and Indian war he joined a military company which marched against the Indians on the frontier of Pennsylvania. At the opening of the

Revolution he became an ardent patriot. In the fall of 1775 he recruited a company of sixty men from York County, which was assigned to the Sixth Pennsylvania battalion. This battalion, under command of Colonel William Irvine, took a prominent part in the expedition to Canada. It was present and suffered a considerable loss in the battle of Three Rivers. For his gallantry in action and his military capacity, Captain Grier was promoted major of the battalion, October, 1776. He returned with his command to Carlisle. Later he was assigned to command the Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. When the British approached Philadelphia, his regiment was placed in Wayne's brigade, and with it Colonel Grier took a conspicuous part in the battle of Brandywine. At the battle of Paoli, as stated above, his regiment was engaged in the hardest fighting. While leading his regiment, endeavoring to repel the British assault, he was twice bayoneted, receiving wounds from which he never recovered. This disabled him for further military service in the field. After recovering from his wound he was appointed to take charge of the post at York, where he rendered efficient service in the quartermaster's department. After the war, he practiced law at York and became one of the leading citizens west of the Susquehanna. He was elected to the General Assembly in 1783, served as a delegate to the Convention to ratify the Federal Constitution in 1787, and was chosen by the Constitutionals one of the first presidential electors. Colonel Grier died at York, June 3, 1790.

THE BATTLE OF GERMANTOWN.

After the battle of Brandywine, Washington retreated toward Philadelphia and encamped near Germantown, now the northern part of the city. Although he had suffered a serious defeat at Brandywine on September 11, and the division of Pennsylvania troops under Wayne, had been routed at Paoli nine days later, the commander-in-chief was undismayed. Washington's reserve power now asserted itself in a masterly way. Before leaving Philadelphia, Continental Congress had again clothed him with extraordinary powers which he used with discretionary effect. In

obedience to his request, measures were adopted to increase the army. Continental troops serving on distant stations were summoned to his assistance and the militia from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and adjoining states were called out.

Howe, following in pursuit of the American army, took possession of Philadelphia immediately after it was evacuated. Anticipating the approach of the enemy, Congress had adjourned on the 23rd of September to meet at Lancaster on the 27th. Still fearing the danger of an approaching enemy, after holding one day's session at Lancaster, Congress adjourned to York, where it remained nine months, holding its first session September 30th. Meantime Howe's army had taken possession of Philadelphia and part of his forces encamped at Germantown, ten miles north of Independence Hall. Admiral Howe, commanding the enemy's fleet which had brought the British army to the head of the Chesapeake, before the battle of Brandywine, now descended that bay and moved up the Delaware to capture the force below Philadelphia.

Another battle was now imminent near Philadelphia, and the commanding generals for several succeeding days were engaged in manœuvring their armies to obtain an advantageous position. After holding a conference with his generals, Washington determined to attack the camp at Germantown. The morning of October 4 was decided upon as the time for the attack.

The main part of the American army was encamped fourteen miles northwest of the enemy.

On the evening of October 3rd, Washington took up the line of march toward Germantown, moving in person with the divisions under Sullivan and Wayne. The Continental troops of York county were serving under Wayne. On account of the roads being rough, the advance of the American army did not reach the outposts of the enemy until sunrise, and the alarm was quickly given to the British camp. According to the plan of battle, Conway's brigade of Sullivan's division moved on the right flank and General Armstrong with 1000 Pennsylvania militia, moved on the extreme right of the American line for the purpose of attacking the British left, over-

powering it and coming in on his rear. The York county militia served in this command. The divisions under Greene and Stephen flanked by the brigade of McDougal, formed the left of the American line for the purpose of attacking the British right. The New Jersey and Maryland militia moved on the extreme left of the Americans, with the purpose of turning the right of the British line and coming in on the rear. The other brigades under Stirling were held in reserve.

The battle opened by Conway's brigade of Sullivan's division attacking the enemy's picket line. This movement having been already anticipated, was quickly reinforced. Sullivan's entire division moved forward and captured the enemy's baggage and camp equipment. The Continental troops under Greene and the Pennsylvania militia under Armstrong failed to appear at the time expected. Wayne's division was ordered to move toward the British left.

Washington ordered a concentrated attack of all his forces in line of battle.

Although the British regiments were lying behind entrenchments and stone walls, the forces under **Drove the British Back.** Wayne and Sullivan, the centre of the American line, moved forward with impetuosity and drove the

British regulars back to the main force at Germantown. While retreating, the British took advantage of every dwelling house or other building as a defensive fortress to fire upon the advancing American troops. One of these buildings, used with disastrous effect, was the large stone mansion of Benjamin Chew, then chief justice of Pennsylvania. Six companies of the 40th British regiment under command of Colonel Musgrave, threw themselves into this building, barricaded the doors and lower windows and opened a murderous fire on the American troops from the roof and upper windows. After leaving a regiment to guard this house, General Wayne pressed onward and with Sullivan continued the pursuit a mile further through the streets of Germantown, while the reserve under Stirling followed. In this onward movement, Wayne used the bayonet in driving back the British, in retaliation for the massacre at Paoli. Conway on the flank, and Washington, with Nash's and Maxwell's brigades, bore down after Sullivan, and would have made the day

fatal to the British, had not Colonel Musgrave stationed himself in the Chew mansion. At this place Washington halted with his reserve and called upon Musgrave to surrender, which he declined to do. The British opened fire upon Maxwell's brigade, causing considerable loss of life. The delay brought about by this affair gave Howe in Germantown an opportunity to reform his lines, and after a battle which lasted in all two hours, he defeated the American army. The British loss in this battle was 13 officers and 58 men killed, 55 officers and 395 men wounded. The American loss was 30 officers and 122 men killed, 117 officers and 404 men wounded, and about 50 officers and 350 men taken prisoners.

Cause of Defeat. The cause of this defeat is attributed to the use of the Chew house as a fortification, and the confusion which arose between the divisions of Stephen and Wayne. Owing to a dense fog and the incapacity of Stephen, his brigade fired upon Wayne, mistaking his troops for the enemy. This blunder ruined the battle and gave the victory to the British forces.

The defeat of Washington at Germantown when it was hoped he would win a victory, was a sad misfortune to the cause of American Independence. If he had defeated the enemy as he had done at Trenton and Princeton, the war might soon have been brought to a close.

Congress at York, eagerly awaited the result of this battle. The gloom and despondency which pervaded this body and the entire thirteen states was removed after hearing of the surrender of Burgoyne and his entire army of 6000 men at Saratoga, on October 19, two weeks after the defeat at Germantown.

MOVEMENTS AFTER GERMAN-TOWN.

After the battle of Germantown, Washington kept himself thoroughly informed concerning the movement of the enemy in and about Philadelphia. Colonel John Clark, of York, who had served with distinction in the Flying Camp, and later as an aide on the staff of General Greene, now acted as chief of scouts for Washington, frequently bringing the commander-in-chief

important intelligence. The weather had already become stormy. During the latter part of November, a courier rode with his little army to the Bluffs of Walnut Marsh, situated in one of the beautiful valleys of Montgomery County, fifteen miles northwest of Philadelphia. He found a council with his subordinates, who had determined to go into winter quarters at this place, unless the danger of the situation required him to find a better location.

Continental Congress was then in session at York, pervaded by the gloom and despondency which had spread throughout the country. While Congress awaited with eager interest the success of the campaign of Gates against Burgoyne, who was then attempting to come down the Hudson, cut the country in twain and join the British in New York, this body also looked with hope and expectation to the important future for the army under Washington and the defence of the forts in the hands of the Americans below Philadelphia.

The Affair at Chestnut Hill.

On December 3, the British army, encouraged by its success at Brandywine and Germantown, moved out from Philadelphia, fifteen thousand strong, to again attack the American forces. General James Irvine's brigade of 600 Pennsylvania militia, in which the battalion from York County served, was ordered to the left of the American line in the vicinity of Chestnut Hill. Irvine engaged the enemy and a lively skirmish ensued. His militia broke ranks at the first fire, owing to the superiority of the enemy's number. In this engagement which lasted but a short time, the British lost twelve in killed and wounded. Among the wounded was Sir James Murray, a young officer serving in a regiment of light infantry. While attempting to rally his troops, General Irvine had a horse shot under him, lost three fingers by a bullet, and received severe bruises in the head in falling from his horse to the ground. Irvine was captured with five of his men who were wounded. He was held a prisoner of war in Philadelphia and New York until June 1, 1781. From 1782 to 1793 he was major general of the Pennsylvania militia, vice-president of Pennsylvania and one of the first trustees of Dickinson College.

The Skirmish at White Marsh.

There was no further collision between the armies until December 7, when Morgan's Pennsylvania and Virginia riflemen were ordered forward on the right. They were supported by Webb's Continental regiment and Potter's brigade of Pennsylvania militia. Colonel James Thompson from York County, with a battalion of nearly 300 men formed a part of Potter's brigade in this engagement. Colonel David Jameson, with a battalion of about 150 men, was also present. Morgan originally opposed the advance of the enemy commanded by Lord Cornwallis. Four British officers and three men fell before the unerring aim of the riflemen. Webb's regulars and the Pennsylvania militia under Cadwallader, Reed and Potter, took a position in a woods forming the left of the American line. Here they offered a stubborn resistance for a short time. When the British advanced in solid column, the militia opened a severe fire after which the American line broke and fell back in disorder. At this time in the fight, General Joseph Reed, who afterward served as president of Pennsylvania, was entreated by the militia to rally them for action. While attempting to do this, his horse was shot under him, and he narrowly escaped capture. Meanwhile, Washington with his headquarters at White Marsh, was preparing for a general engagement. The severity of winter had now arrived and the British retraced their steps to Philadelphia. Washington was surprised at Howe's prompt retrograde, for the British officers had boasted that they were going to "drive Mr. Washington over the Blue Mountains."

On December 10, a grand foraging party of 3000 men, lead by Cornwallis, came up the Schuylkill and attacked Potter's brigade of 2000 Pennsylvania militia. Three regiments of this brigade behaved gallantly in a sharp contest with the enemy, but were driven across the river by a superior force. In this engagement the casualties were few. After destroying several buildings and obtaining booty, the British returned to Philadelphia, December 16.

On September 6, 1777, five days before the battle of Brandywine, Colonel James Thompson reported in his battalion of York

County militia, then stationed at Wilmington, Delaware, under General James Potter, 1 major, 4 companies, 4 captains, 4 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 4 sergeants, 2 drummers, 2 fifers, and 121 men fit for duty out of a total of 127.

On November 24, at Camp White Marsh, near Valley Forge, Colonel Thompson reported 1 major, 6 companies, 6 captains, 12 lieutenants, 6 ensigns, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 24 sergeants, 4 drummers, 3 fifers, or 202, fit for duty out of a total of 215.

On the same date, Colonel William Rankin, at White Marsh, reported 1 major, 3 companies, 3 captains, 4 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 9 sergeants, 1 drummer, 1 fifer, or 78 fit for duty out of a total of 81. Colonel David Jameson, at the same camp, reported 3 companies, 3 captains, 4 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 9 sergeants, or 70 fit for duty out of a total of 75.

On December 22, at the camp near Valley Forge, Colonel Andrews reported 1 major, 5 captains, 6 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 13 sergeants, or 120 fit for duty out of a total of 165.

These militia battalions from York County were a part of the force called out before the battle of Brandywine, but did not take part in that engagement. They were present at the battle of Germantown and the minor engagements at White Marsh and Chestnut Hill, in the militia brigades of Armstrong and Potter.

Some of the casualties in Colonel Hartley's Regiment in the battles of Brandywine, Paoli and Germantown, were: Lieutenant James Dill, Lieutenant James Lemon, Sergeant William Chambers, Sergeant John Rousden, Corporal Anthony Wall, killed; Private George Blakely, wounded and prisoner at Paoli, in Captain Robert Hoopes' company; Privates William Cornwall, George Duke, John Elliott, Joseph Finnemore, James Flin, killed; Philip Graham, killed at Brandywine; Jacob Houts, wounded at Germantown; Christopher Morris and John Shannon, killed; William Price, died of wounds.

WASHINGTON AT VALLEY FORGE.

No further offensive or defensive movements were made by either army in 1777, and December 17, Washington with an army

of less than 10,000 men, depleted by the recent engagements at Brandywine, Paoli and Germantown, broke camp at White Marsh and took up the march for Valley Forge, near the site of Norristown.

The Pennsylvania Assembly which had moved from Philadelphia to Lancaster and held its sessions in the Court House in Centre Square of that town, was unfriendly to Washington. It assumed to be a patriotic body, but failed to adopt measures to provide its own militia in Washington's army, with shoes, stockings and clothing. As the story goes, although perhaps much exaggerated, the blood stained marks of the Continental troops were observed on the line of movement from White Marsh to Valley Forge. This, however, was an unnecessary condition of affairs, owing either to negligence or disloyalty, for, says a trustworthy authority, quantities of shoes, stockings, clothing and other apparel were lying at different places on the road between Lancaster and Valley Forge. It is claimed that neither horses nor wagons could have been procured to convey them to camp. Congress at York, now recommended to the state legislatures to enact laws giving authority to seize woolen cloths, blankets, linen, shoes, stockings, hats and other necessary articles of clothing for the army, wherever they might be found, and sent to the relief of the soldiers.

On December 30, Congress renewed the authority of Washington, giving him extraordinary powers and further ordered him "to inform the brave officers and soldiers of the Continental army now in camp, that as the situation of the enemy has rendered it necessary for the army to take post in a part of the country not provided with houses and in consequence thereof to reside in huts; Congress approving of their soldierly patience, fidelity and zeal in the cause of their country, have directed one month's extraordinary pay to be given to each; and are exerting themselves to remedy the inconveniences which the army has lately experienced from the defects of the commissary and clothier's department."

After Washington took up his headquarters at Valley Forge some of the Pennsylvania militia, under General Armstrong, re-

mained in camp at White Marsh as a guard to watch the enemy's movements during the winter. On account of age, disability and long service in the French and Indian war and the Revolution, Armstrong asked to be relieved and returned to his home in Carlisle, late in December, 1777. The term of enlistment of some of the battalions of Pennsylvania militia had also expired and they returned home until another call demanded their services in the field.

General Potter, who had served in the Canada expedition and in the campaigns in New Jersey and around Philadelphia, asked to be relieved from the service to turn attention to his business interests in Cumberland county.

January 9, 1778, Colonel John Lacey, of Bucks county, was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general and given the command of a brigade of militia with headquarters at the Crooked Billet Tavern in Bucks county. The object of Washington in sending Lacey there was to prevent the Tories from New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania from taking their produce and grain to Philadelphia and selling them in that city. In this capacity, General Lacey performed an important duty. When Howe discovered the motive in sending the militia into Bucks county, on May 1, he sent a body of troops under Lieutenant-Colonel Abercrombie, commanding a regiment of light infantry, a squadron of rangers and a detachment of cavalry to surround Lacey and his men, and capture them. An attempt was made to attack and surprise the militia force, in the same manner that General Wayne and his brigade had been assaulted in September, 1777, at Paoli. The approach of the British was a surprise, and they nearly surrounded Lacey and his men before they were ready to meet the enemy. It was a night attack, and before the Americans could offer resistance, they endured a formidable assault. In order to protect his entire force from capture, Lacey ordered a retreat, leaving his baggage behind. In this affair the American loss was twenty-six killed, eight or ten wounded, and fifty-eight missing. It is stated on good authority that some of the prisoners were bayoneted and others burned by Simcoe's, Hovenden's and James' Rangers, among whom were loyalists who had joined the British cause. The British loss was small.

About February 7 of this year, one battalion of York county militia, under the command of Major Thomas Lilly, left York to join the force under Lacey. They were delayed by the bad weather and did not reach Crooked Billet until the 23rd of the month.

YORK TROOPS AT MONMOUTH.

The British army evacuated Philadelphia on June 18, and began the march toward New York. Howe, who had commanded the enemy's forces at Brandywine and Germantown and during the evacuation of Philadelphia, was succeeded by Sir Henry Clinton. On June 21, Washington left the encampment at Valley Forge and crossed the Delaware at Trenton, determining to strike the enemy at the first opportunity. During the winter, the American forces had been trained and disciplined under the direction of Baron Steuben, a soldier and tactician who came to this country from the court of Frederick the Great. Although the American army had suffered hardships at Valley Forge, the rank and file were in excellent trim. Washington followed closely in pursuit of the British and directed General Charles Lee to move forward and attack the enemy's rear at Freehold, in Monmouth County. Lee at first declined this duty, and Lafayette, with a division of troops composed in part of Wayne's brigade of the Pennsylvania Line, was ordered to hang on the enemy's rear.

Lee, meantime, changed his mind and claimed the authority to lead the detachment, which he was unfortunately permitted to do. He marched five miles in advance of the main army to vigorously attack the enemy. When he arrived within striking distance, Wayne, with 700 Pennsylvania soldiers of the Continental Line, was despatched to attack the left rear. When he approached the enemy, Simcoe's rangers of mounted men dashed upon Colonel Richard Butler's Pennsylvania regiment, but were driven back.

At this juncture, a combined attack was made by the British and the battle of Monmouth was opened. The enemy now became the assailants. Wayne looked around in vain for a supporting column of Americans. It was at this time

in the battle that General Lee had ordered his part of the line to fall back. Dismay and consternation followed, and to prevent defeat, Washington himself rode into the thickest of the fight. After reprimanding Lee, he ordered Wayne to form his regiments in line of battle, and check the assault of the enemy.

Meantime, Washington went to the rear and brought up the main army. One of Wayne's regiments, ordered to the front, was the Seventh Pennsylvania Line, formerly commanded by Colonel David Grier, of York, who had been wounded at Paoli. It was now led by its original commander, Colonel William Irvine, of Carlisle, who had been captured in the Canada expedition and lately released. The other regiments were the Thirteenth Pennsylvania, commanded by Colonel Walter Stewart, and the Third, Colonel Thomas Craig. They were aided by a Maryland and a Virginia regiment. These gallant troops held the position until the reinforcements, which made up the second line of battle, arrived. Wayne was stationed in an orchard with a hill on either side. General Greene took position on the right and Lord Stirling on the left. General Knox, commanding the artillery force, planted his guns on the hills to the left, near Stirling's troops, and opened on the enemy. The withering fire of Wayne's command in the centre made a further advance of the enemy impossible. The British grenadiers, endeavoring to pierce Wayne's line, were repulsed. At length, Lieutenant-Colonel Monckton, at the head of the divisions in which were sons of many of the noblest English families who had given tone to fashionable dissipation while Philadelphia was in the hands of the enemy, and Continental Congress at York, harangued his men and led them on the charge. He was repulsed by Wayne and in the attack, fell mortally wounded.

Sir Henry Clinton, commanding the British forces, now attacked the left under Stirling, but was driven back by the artillery. He then attempted to break through the right, but was overpowered by Greene, who was supported by a strong battery. Wayne advanced from the centre and compelled the British to retreat to their first position.

Evening had now arrived, and the

Americans bivouacked for the night near the enemy, who stole away before morning had dawned, and left Washington in command of the field. Thus ended one of the most brilliant victories of the Revolution. It added laurels to the American arms and increased the power and influence of the commander-in-chief.

The First Pennsylvania Regiment at Monmouth was in command of Colonel James Chambers, who had led it at Brandywine and Germantown. Henry Miller, who had left York in 1775 with the first troops for Boston, was major of this regiment. The company of York County troops which had fought at Boston, Long Island, Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Paoli and Germantown, were still serving in the First Pennsylvania Regiment, but no muster roll of it for 1778 has been found. In this battle Captain John McDowell commanded Moses McClean's company, and Captain William Alexander, Grier's company, serving in the Seventh Pennsylvania Line. These were the two companies that had marched with Irvine's regiment on the first expedition to Canada, in the winter of 1775.

Jacob Stake, of York, who was first lieutenant of Captain Albright's company in Miles' regiment, commanded a company in the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment at Monmouth. James Lang, of York County, who had served as a lieutenant in Atlee's Musketry Battalion, also commanded a company in the Tenth Regiment. Joshua Williams, of York County, commanded a company in the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment under Colonel William Butler. Walter Cruise, of York, who was a corporal in Miller's company and had been captured at Boston in 1775, commanded a company in the Sixth Regiment.

The following is the muster roll of Captain John McDowell's company in 1778:

Company.
John McDowell,
First Lieutenant,
William Miller,
Second Lieutenant,
Robert McPherson,
James McElroy,
Sergeants,
Thomas Grier,
Roger Gough,
Adam Linn.

Edward Atchison,
George Blackley,
William Bradshaw,
Henry Cain,
William Campbell,
Thomas Chesnev,
John Connelly,
Daniel Conner,
John Donnel,
John Dugan,
Henry Garman,
Samuel Gilmartin,
John Hart,
Robert Hunter,
James Johnston,
Matthew Kelly,
Andrew Kennedy,
Patrick King,
Heidrick Winkler.

John Milton,
John Morrison,
Thomas Riley,
Richard Slack,
Marly Sullivan,
Edward Welch,
James Welch,
John Welch,

The following is the muster-roll of Captain William Alexander's Company in 1778.

Captain,
William Alexander.
First Lieutenant,
Samuel Kennedy.
Second Lieutenant,
Alexander Russell.

Roll of 1778.
William Gray,
John Smith,
Joseph Way,
Matthew Way.

Corporals,
George Brown,
Joseph Rawlands,
Joseph Templeton.

Privates,

William Anguish,
James Hutton,
Jacob Leed,
John McCall,
Thomas McCom,
Patrick McCormick,
John McDonnell,
John McGinnis,
Patrick McGonaghy,
Isaac Moore,
Timothy Murphy,
Patrick Nowland,
James Price,
Patrick Rooney,
John Sommerville,
John Stewart,
William Wilkinson,
George Worley.

The following is the muster roll of Captain James Lang's Company, which served

in the Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment at the battle of Monmouth:

Captain,
James Lang.

Sergeants,
Daniel McLean,
Thomas Filson,
Barney Shields.

Corporals,
John Smith,
James Tyre.

Drum and Fife,
Leonard Toops,
Andrew Cutler.

Privates,

Daniel Powers
Samuel Green
John Smith
John Lockhard
Adam Truby
Daniel Hoy
Simon Digby
David Stinson
Henry Falls
James Sharplice
Andrew Carvan
John McBride
Thomas Whelan
Andrew McQuigan
James Duncan
Robert Hanna

John Sulavan
William Stage
John Burnham
Hugh Bradley
Bartholomew Berrey
John McCarron
William Douglass
John Jones
Robert Holston
John Sigafuss
David Griffin
Edward Butler
Samuel Lessley
Lawrence Gorman
Abraham Hornick
Thomas Borland
Barney Burnes.

The following is the muster-roll of Captain Jacob Stake's Company which served in the Tenth Pennsylvania Line in 1778 at the battle of Monmouth:

Captain,
Jacob Stake.

Sergeants,
John Wynne,
Samuel Edger,
John Ray.

Corporals,
Michael Elly,
Martin Sullivan.

Drummer,
John Jeffry.

Fifer,
Martin Ashburn.

Privates,

John Pierce
James McCray
Richard Coogan
George Montgomery
William Short
Jacob Stillwell
Nathaniel Webber
Timothy McNamara
Charles Fuls
John Gettiss
William Leech
Lawrence Sullivan
Samuel Dickson
James Pratt
John Funk
John Stammers

Christopher Reily
John Chapel
William Williams
Edward Helb
Rudolph Crowman
Stephen Falkentine
Daniel Forker
Patrick Coyle
James McLaughlin
William Grace
Benjamin Toy
Thomas Moore
Malcolm Black
Patrick Collins
Richard Harding
George Webb
Bastion Maraquet.

CAPTAIN MILLER'S COMPANY.

The following is a return of Captain Henry Miller's Company, on November 4, 1776. It was then serving in the First Pennsylvania Regiment and formed part of the rear column of Washington's army in the retreat across New Jersey to Trenton, after the defeat at Fort Mifflin. This company, under Captain Miller, took part in the battles of Princeton and Trenton, and when Henry Miller was promoted to major of the regiment, was commanded at Brandywine and Germantown by Captain James Matson. It took part in the battle of Monmouth, and in 1781, still in the First Regiment, marched under Colonel Richard Butler, with Wayne's Brigade of the Pennsylvania Line, and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia, in October, 1781.

Captain,
Henry Miller.

First Lieutenant,
James Matson.

Second Lieutenant,
John Clark.

Privates,

William Allen
Robert Armor
George Armstrong
John Bell
John Beverly
Christian Bitterger
Richard Block
George Brown
John Burke
Thomas Campbell
William Carnahan
John Clark
Robert Conyers
William Cooper
Thomas Crone
George Dougherty
John Douthier
Able Evans
Thomas Fanning
John Ferguson
William Goudy
Patrick Graft
John Griffith
Thomas Griffith
Joseph Halbut
Robert Harvey
John Humphries
Richard Kennedy
Thomas Kennedy
John Leiper
Abraham Lewis

John Line
Charles Liness
John McAllister
John McCray
George McCrea
John McCurt
Joseph McQuiston
James Mill
Joshua Minshall
Edward Moore
James Morrison
Patrick Murphy
John Patton
Patrick Preston
Michael Quint
John Quint
Andrew Sharp
John Shaven
Joseph Shibley
Matthew Shields
James Smith
Jacob Staley
Andrew Start
Alexander Stevens
Patrick Stewlan
Matthew Stoye
Tobias Tanner
John Taylor
William Taylor
David Torrence
Timothy Winters

Edward White.

MAJOR JOHN CLARK, who rendered valuable services at the battle of Monmouth, was born in Lancaster County, in 1751, of English ancestry. He obtained his educa-

tion in the schools of his native county and when about twenty years of age removed to York. At the opening of the Revolution, he was a student of law, but his professional studies were interrupted by enlisting in the army. July 1, 1775, he was chosen third lieutenant of the first military company which marched from York and arrived at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where it joined Washington's army. Lieutenant Clark took part with his company in the skirmish with the British at Charlestown, a few days after their arrival at Boston. For gallantry in this affair, he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant of his company, then commanded by Captain Henry Miller. He served as second lieutenant of Miller's company in the hard fought battle of Long Island, in August, 1776. This company then formed a part of the First Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line.

Lieutenant Clark was also conspicuous for his gallantry at Flatbush, Long Island. In September, 1776, he was chosen major of the Second Regiment of the Flying Camp, upon the recommendation of General Hugh Mercer. This regiment, composed entirely of York County troops, was commanded by Colonel Richard McAllister, founder of Hanover. October 15, 1776, Major Clark participated with his regiment in an expedition against the British on Staten Island, and in this action commanded the advance with 500 riflemen. He succeeded in capturing 60 Waldeckers or Hessians.

Soon after this brilliant affair, Major Clark moved with his regiment up the west side of the Hudson River and took position opposite White Plains. Here he commanded a detachment of 200 men. With these men he built fortifications to aid in preventing Howe's army from crossing to the west bank of the Hudson.

After the battle of Fort Washington, when the American army retired from the vicinity of New York, Major Clark commanded the rear of the retreating forces, southward over the state of New Jersey. He was present at the battle of Trenton and after Washington's victory at that place, which ended in the capture of Rahl and 1,000 Hessian troops, Major Clark reported that he collected the trophies of victory and held possession of the town,

while the other troops went in pursuit of the enemy.

The following day, December 27, with 200 men, he marched in pursuit of a body of British, commanded by General Stirling and Count Donop, to Hidetown and Cranberry, leaving the British in his rear at Princeton. This was a bold and brilliant dash in the cold weather of midwinter. At the villages of Allentown and Cranberry nearby, he captured a large amount of British stores and provisions, and at Hidetown surprised and took prisoners thirty British officers. This remarkable raid and its achievement won for him and his soldiers from York County the plaudits of his superior officers, when they returned to headquarters near Trenton. Major Clark and his men were commended for their bravery by Washington, Greene and Reed. Washington presented Clark with a British sword that had been captured in battle. Shortly after the battle of Trenton the term of enlistment of McAllister's regiment of the Flying Camp expired. The men were honorably discharged and returned home. Major Clark remained in the service, and was assigned to duty under General Thomas Mifflin, who was reorganizing the Pennsylvania militia then in New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania. He was the only officer present at Crosswicks, near Trenton, in January, 1777, when General Mifflin made a strong appeal to the New England militia to remain one month longer in service. On the following day General Greene dispatched Major Clark on the important duty of discovering the force and movement of the enemy under Lord Cornwallis, then advancing toward Princeton, New Jersey. He soon returned to Greene with the desired information and then aided in forming an advance battle line to meet the approaching British under Cornwallis, at the opening of the battle of Princeton. During the day of the engagement, Clark, as brigade major under Mifflin, did valiant service in directing the artillery into action.

When the American army arrived at Morristown, New Jersey, at the request of Washington he was made chief of staff to General Greene, with the rank of major in the Continental Line. His training as a despatch bearer, and his success in leading reconnoitering parties, made him a useful

officer to General Greene, who, next to Washington, was ranked as the ablest soldier of the Revolution. While making a reconnaissance with a small body of troops to ascertain the position of the advancing British under General Howe, at Brandywine, Major Clark received a wound from a rifle ball passing through his right shoulder. He then returned to his home in York, and after recuperating, joined his command before the battle of Germantown. In this engagement, while leading a small detachment, he took prisoner Captain Speak, of the 37th Light Infantry. Immediately after the battle, with a small scouting party, he moved within sight of the British line in order to ascertain the enemy's loss and if possible, discover the future plan of operations. He accomplished his purpose with great personal danger, and communicated to the commander-in-chief, not only the losses of the British at Germantown, but Howe's plan of movement against the American forces, after the battle. These facts enabled Washington to make such a disposition of his troops as to gain advantage over Howe at White Marsh, a few days later. He also recommended the detachment of Smallwood's brigade of Maryland troops to Wilmington, Delaware, which was re-captured by the Americans. This movement resulted in seizing two of the enemy's ships on the Delaware heavily laden with provisions and munitions of war. For his brilliant achievements at this period, Major Clark received the highest commendation from his superior officers. The wound which he had received at Brandywine now compelled his retirement, and he again returned to his home at York.

In January, 1778, together with Captain Lee, of Virginia, known as "Light Horse Harry" of the Revolution, Clark was called to the encampment at Valley Forge to consult with Washington about a proposed attack on a detachment of Howe's forces then at Darby, or the main body of the army in and around Philadelphia. Both Lee and Clark advised Washington against any winter attack of the British forces. At a council of war a majority of the subordinate commanders present were of the same opinion. In appreciation of his ability as a soldier, Washington now offered to Clark different positions of responsibility and

trust, but owing to the condition of his health, he declined these proffered honors and again returned to York, to recuperate his health. In recognition of what Clark had done while in the army, Washington wrote the following interesting letter to Henry Laurens, then president of Congress, at York:

"Headquarters, Valley Forge, Jan. 2, 1778.

"Sir:—I take the liberty of introducing Major John Clark, the bearer of this, to your notice. He entered the service at the commencement of the war and has for some time past acted as aide-de-camp to Major-General Greene. He is active, sensible and enterprising and has rendered me very great assistance since the army has been in Pennsylvania, by procuring constant and certain intelligence of the motions and intentions of the enemy. It is somewhat uncertain whether the state of the major's health will admit of his remaining in the military line; if it should, I may perhaps have occasion to recommend him in a more particular manner to the favor of Congress at a future time. At present, I can assure you that if you should, while he remains in the neighborhood of York, have any occasion for his services, you will find him not only willing, but very capable of executing any of your commands. I have the honor to be, etc.,

GEORGE WASHINGTON."

After receiving the letter to Henry Laurens, President of Continental Congress then in session at York, Major Clark was appointed auditor of the accounts of the army under General Washington. He accepted this position February 24, 1778. He served for a period of two years and then returned to his home. When he assumed the duties of this office the Treasury of the United States had but small deposits and Major Clark advanced the sum of eleven hundred and fifty-two pounds of his own money for one of the best teams in America to secure and haul the outfit of the auditors, their baggage and documents belonging to the officers, to the headquarters of the army. During the battle of Monmouth, Major John Clark, of York, was again called to his former position as an aide on the staff of General Greene. Here he again succeeded in endearing himself to his own commander and also the head of the army. It was Clark who had carried the orders for General Lee to make the first attack, and his testimony was used when Lee was afterward court-martialed and deprived of his command.

The battle of Monmouth was the last engagement in which Major Clark participated during the Revolution. Having nearly completed his legal studies before he



GEN. HENRY MILLER

entered the army he was admitted to the bar at York, April 27, 1779, and spent the remainder of his life as a practicing lawyer.

During the second war with Great Britain in 1812, he offered his services for the defence of his country. When the British, under General Ross, approached Baltimore, in 1814, Major Clark proceeded to that city. He presented himself before the military authorities of Baltimore with a letter from James Monroe, Secretary-of-War in Madison's Cabinet, who recommended Major Clark for his ability as a soldier in the Revolution. He then offered General Smith, commanding the forces at Baltimore, to lead the advance and attack the British when they landed at North Point, but the duty had already been assigned to others.

After the defeat of the British at North Point, General Smith tendered his thanks to Major Clark for "the zeal and active services he voluntarily rendered during his stay at Baltimore and in its defence."

He continued the practice of law at York during the remainder of his life. He resided in a large home at the southwest corner of Market and Beaver Streets, which in 1906 was used by Adams Express Company. In personal appearance, he was large of frame, of commanding presence and military bearing. In 1818 he was a candidate of the Federalist party to represent Lancaster and York Counties in the Congress of the United States, but was defeated. After the Revolution, Major Clark was in close and intimate relations with General Washington until the time of the latter's death in 1799.

Major Clark was married early in life to a daughter of Captain Nicholas Bittinger, of Hanover, who commanded a company in the same regiment of the Flying Camp in which Clark served as a major. He had one son, George Clark, and several daughters, none of whom left descendants. The only portrait of the major in existence, except a drawing, was interred with the remains of Julia Clark, his daughter, at her request, in St. John's Episcopal Churchyard. Major Clark died December 27, 1819, at the age of 68, and his remains were buried in St. John's Episcopal Churchyard. He was prominent in the Masonic Fraternity and was a vestryman of St. John's Church.

GENERAL BENJAMIN MILLER, of York, who entered the army as a lieutenant, in 1775, served with us nearly until the year 1779. He was conspicuous for his gallantry in the siege of Fort Mifflin, at the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Red Bank, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. In all he participated in nearly seven battles and skirmishes, and the British during the four years of his military service in the army.

He was born February 13, 1751, at the site of Millersville, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where his father was a farmer owning a large estate. After receiving a good preparatory education, he went to Reading, where he entered the law office of Collinson Reed, and studied conveyancing. In 1766, he removed to York, where he began the occupation of a conveyancer and continued his legal studies with Samuel Johnson, one of the pioneer lawyers of York County. When the Revolution opened he espoused the cause of the colonists and became second lieutenant of the York Riflemen, a company of 100 trained marksmen from York County, who, on July 1, 1775, began the march to Boston, and joined Washington's army at Cambridge, Massachusetts, on July 25. Here they were assigned to Thompson's Battalion, the first troops south of New York to join the American army during the Revolution. Their reputation for trained marksmanship with the use of the rifle was already well known. The troops who engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill had used muskets.

Two days after the York Riflemen, under Captain Doudel, arrived at Washington's headquarters, at the request of Lieutenant Miller, they were sent out to reconnoiter the position of the enemy at Bunker Hill. This was done with Washington's consent and resulted in the capture of several prisoners, from whom the position and number of the enemy were obtained. Soon after this event, Lieutenant Miller was made captain of his company, and commanded it on the march toward New York. He and his riflemen were conspicuous for their valor at the battle of Long Island and guarded the retreat of Washington's army, which, through a fog, crossed to New York City. Captain Miller, amid a shower of

bullets from the enemy, was the last American soldier to enter the boats.

He participated in the battle of White Plains, and with a detachment from the First Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, guarded the rear during Washington's retreat across New Jersey. At the battle of Trenton the First Regiment, under Colonel Edward Hand, formed the advance battle line, and during that eventful Christmas night of 1776 was the first to attack the Hessians at their post. After the surrender of 1,000 Hessians at Trenton, Washington re-crossed into Pennsylvania. He then selected Hand's riflemen, with Captain Miller commanding his company, to lead the advance and attack the approaching enemy. In the action which ensued Miller commanded the left wing of the regiment.

At the battle of Princeton, on the succeeding day, these riflemen were conspicuous for their valor and aided in winning a brilliant victory. For his gallantry in action, at the request of Washington, Captain Miller was promoted to major of his regiment, and held this position at the battle of Brandywine. In the battle of Germantown his regiment formed a part of Wayne's brigade, and aided in driving the enemy toward Philadelphia, during the first part of the engagement. Six days after the battle, which resulted in a British victory, Major Miller wrote to his family at York: "We hope to meet them soon again, and with the assistance of Providence to restore our suffering citizens of Philadelphia to their possessions and homes."

During the winter of 1777-8, Major Miller remained in camp with his regiment at Valley Forge. The arduous duties of army life required him to spend part of the winter at his home, recuperating his health. It was during this winter that Continental Congress held its sessions in York, and Washington lay in winter quarters at Valley Forge.

On the march through New Jersey in pursuit of the enemy under Sir Henry Clinton, in June, 1778, Major Miller's regiment formed a part of the Pennsylvania division commanded by General Anthony Wayne. In this, the last battle of the Revolution in which Major Miller participated, he showed the same coolness and bravery that he had displayed on former occasions when he led

his York County Riflemen on to victory. While commanding a detachment under Wayne in the thickest of the fight, his horse was shot by a cannon ball. He quickly mounted another and rode forward, when this horse was killed by a musket ball. Mounting a third, he led his men onward until the British were driven from the field. For gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Monmouth, Major Miller was promoted to lieutenant-colonel of the Second Pennsylvania Regiment in the Continental Line, but owing to the condition of his affairs at home, as the result of four years' service in the army, he held this position for a short time only and then resigned. He then turned his attention to his business affairs at York. The pay he had received as a soldier, in depreciated currency, did not furnish him means enough to support his family.

In 1780, he was elected sheriff of York County, and served in that position for three years. He represented York County in the State Legislature in 1783-4-5. He was appointed prothonotary in 1785, and in the same year commissioned one of the court justices for York County. He was elected a delegate to the convention which framed the State Constitution of 1790. After the war, he became a brigadier-general of the state militia, and in 1794 was quartermaster-general of the United States army in the Whiskey Insurrection in western Pennsylvania.

General Miller was appointed supervisor of revenue for the State of Pennsylvania by President Washington, and served in the same office under President Adams; but on account of his staunch adherence to the Federalist party, was removed from the office by Thomas Jefferson, when he became President. Although he had reached the age of 63, when the second war with Great Britain began, he tendered his services to the United States government, and was placed in charge of the defence of Fort McHenry. This occurred when the city of Baltimore was first threatened by the English, in 1813. Having still retained his relations to his native state, when the militia was organized he received the appointment of brigadier-general. In 1814, when the British appeared before Baltimore, he served in the capacity of quartermaster-

general and was present at Baltimore with the Pennsylvania troops, which had marched there for the defence of that city. His experience as an officer in the Revolution was of great advantage to the commanding officers at Baltimore, at the time of the battle of North Point and the bombardment of Fort M'Henry. Before retiring from service, General Miller received the commendations of the military authorities of Baltimore and the national government.

He retired to private life, residing on a farm in the Juniata Valley, and in 1821 was appointed prothonotary of the new county of Perry. At the expiration of his term of office, he removed his family residence to Carlisle, where he died April 5, 1824, and was buried there with military honors.

His family consisted of two sons and four daughters. His son Joseph was a lieutenant in the army, and died in the service, while performing his duties as quartermaster at Ogdensburg, during the second war with England, and his son William was a lieutenant in the navy, and died on board the frigate "L'Insurgent," Captain Murray.

His eldest daughter, Capandana, married Colonel Campbell; his second daughter, Mary, married Thomas Banning, a Maryland planter; and his third daughter, Julia Anna, married David Watts, of Carlisle. His fourth daughter, Harriet, died unmarried. There are no descendants of these children now surviving, except those of David Watts and Julia Anna Miller.

COLONEL THOMAS HARTLEY'S REGIMENT.

Thomas Hartley, a member of the York County Bar, and a young man of rare attainments, entered the military service in the fall of 1775. Before hostilities had opened between the colonies and the mother country, he had commanded a company of militia from York and vicinity. The fierce conflict at Bunker Hill in June, 1775, stimulated his military ardor. When an expedition was planned against Canada in the fall of 1775, he tendered his services to the cause of American liberty. A regiment composed of eight companies was organized, at Carlisle, from militia in the region now embraced in York, Cumberland, Franklin, Adams and Perry Counties. William Irvine, of Carlisle, was commissioned

colonel of this regiment and Thomas Hartley, lieutenant-colonel, at the age of twenty-seven. The part taken by the regiment in the Canada campaign is told in a previous chapter in this work. After the capture of Colonel Irvine, in Canada, Hartley was placed in command of the regiment and brought it back to Carlisle in March, 1777. Irvine remained a prisoner of war until April, 1778. His command, which at first enlisted for a term of one year for the Canada campaign, re-enlisted, and in June, 1778, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel David Grier, of York, was stationed at Middlebrook, New Jersey, and in September at Trappe, in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. It joined Wayne's brigade and took part in the battles of Brandywine, Paoli and Germantown, as told elsewhere in this history.

Thomas Hartley, while in charge of the regiment at Ticonderoga, was commissioned colonel, January 11, 1777. After the regiment reached Carlisle in March of that year, Hartley spent some time at York.

In December, 1776, Congress authorized Washington to raise sixteen battalions of infantry for the military service from the different states then forming the Union. This resolution was adopted two days after the battle of Trenton, which had been a signal victory for the American cause. Two of these battalions were to come from Pennsylvania. For this purpose Thomas Hartley and John Patton, of Chester County, were each commissioned colonel to raise a regiment. In the absence of official reports, it is difficult to give a detailed account of these regiments.

Colonel Thomas Hartley's regiment joined Washington's army, when General Howe landed at the head of Elk River, in September, 1777. All the available American troops were then concentrated in the vicinity of Philadelphia. Hartley's regiment formed part of the First Pennsylvania Brigade in General Wayne's division. In the battle of Brandywine, Colonel Hartley commanded this brigade, which did valiant service in the engagement, and lost heavily in both officers and men. This brigade also took part in the battle of Paoli, fought near Philadelphia, nine days after the defeat at Brandywine, and still under the command of Hartley, participated in the battle of Ger-

mantown, October 4. After Germantown, Hartley's regiment, which originally numbered 600 men from the different counties of Pennsylvania, had in rank and file less than half its original enlistment. Major Lewis Bush was mortally wounded at Brandywine, and Captain Robert Hoopes was killed. Other casualties in this regiment, in the battles of Brandywine, Paoli and Germantown, were: Lieutenant James Dill, Lieutenant James Lemon, Sergeant William Chambers, Sergeant John Rousden, Corporal Anthony Wall, killed; Private George Blakely, wounded and prisoner at Paoli, in Captain Robert Hoopes' company; Privates William Cornwall, George Duke, John Elliott, Joseph Finnemore, James Flin, killed; Philip Graham, killed at Brandywine; Jacob Houts, wounded at Germantown; Christopher Morris and John Shannon, killed; William Price, died of wounds.

After the close of the campaign of the American army around Philadelphia, in 1777, and when Washington went into winter quarters at Valley Forge, Colonel Hartley returned with his regiment to York, where it remained in barracks for two or three months as a guard to Continental Congress, then in session here. February 11, 1778, Congress passed a resolution ordering Michael Hillegas, treasurer of the United States, to issue a warrant for two months' pay to Colonel Hartley's regiment, then in York. On the same day another resolution was adopted directing the board of war to aid in recruiting this regiment. On June 17, according to the diary of Rev. John Roth, of the Moravian Church, a part of Hartley's regiment left York for the American camp near Philadelphia, having in charge a number of English prisoners. On June 25, at the request of General Washington, Colonel Hartley reported with his regiment at Valley Forge, just before the American army had left the camp to take the field in New Jersey. A few days later Congress adjourned to Philadelphia, which had been evacuated by the British, then falling back through New Jersey to New York.

Wyoming Massacre.

In June, 1778, just before Congress left York for Philadelphia, the settlers near Wilkesbarre, in the Wyoming Valley,

in the northern part of Pennsylvania, heard of the approach of a large force of Tories and Indians under Colonel John Butler. An appeal for help was made to Congress as nearly all the able-bodied men were in the Continental army. These hostile bands approached suddenly, when Colonel Zebulon Butler, of the Pennsylvania Line, who was home on a furlough, recruited three hundred men to meet a force three times as large. He met the enemy on July 3 at a fort near the Susquehanna, a short distance above Wilkesbarre, and here occurred what is known to history as the Wyoming Massacre. Only fifty of Zebulon Butler's men escaped. Those who did not fall in battle, when captured were put to death by the bullets of the Tories or the tomahawks of the Indians. The depredations in the Wyoming Valley continued and became so heartrending that all the settlers fled.

The Wyoming Massacre was not the only one in Pennsylvania in the war of the Revolution. Immediately after that of Wyoming, the wild precipitate flight, known as the "Great Runaway," occurred in the valley of the West Branch. All summer the scalping knife and tomahawk had been doing their deadly work there, and when the news of the massacre on North Branch arrived, the West Branch above Sunbury and Northumberland was abandoned by the settlers. Boats, canoes, hogtroughs, rafts, and every sort of floating things, were crowded with women and children. The men came down in single file, on each side of the river, and acted as guards. Sunbury became a frontier town and the site of Harrisburg, Paxtang, and Middletown, were places of resort for the unfortunate refugees. Bedford and Westmoreland counties and the country about Pittsburg were likewise sorely afflicted at this time.

Hartley Marches to Sunbury.

The massacre of Wyoming, which occurred on July 3, caused serious apprehension to General Washington and Continental Congress. At this time, Colonel Hartley's regiment was with Washington's army in New Jersey, and the remainder performing guard duty at Philadelphia. In accordance with a resolution of the Pennsylvania Council of Safety, Hartley's regiment was ordered, on

their brethren. No time was lost; we advanced towards Sheshecunnuck, in the neighborhood of which place we took fifteen prisoners from them. We learned that a man had deserted from Captain Spalding's company at Wyoming, after the troops had marched from thence and had given the enemy notice of our intended expedition against them.

"We moved with the greatest dispatch towards Tioga, advancing our horse and some foot in front, who did their duty very well. A number of the enemy fled before us with precipitation. It was near dark, when we came to that town. Our troops were much fatigued and it was impossible to proceed further that night. We were told that young Butler, who had led the Tories at the Wyoming Massacre, had been at Tioga a few hours before we came—that he had 300 men with him, the most of them Tories, dressed in green—that they were returned towards Chemung, 12 miles off, and that they determined to give us battle in some of the defiles near it. It was soon resolved we should proceed no further, but if possible make our way to Wyoming. We burned Tioga, Queen Hester's Palace or town, and all the settlements on this side. Several canoes were taken and some plunder, part of which was destroyed. Lieutenant Carbery, with the horse only, was close on Butler. He was in possession of the town of Shawnee, three miles up the Cayuga Branch, but as we did not advance, he returned.

"The consternation of the enemy was great. We pushed our good fortune as far as we dare, nay, it is probable the good countenance we put on, saved us from destruction, as we were advanced so far into the enemy's country, and no return but what we could make with the sword. We came to Sheshecunnuck that night. Had we had 500 regular troops, and 150 light troops, with one or two pieces of artillery, we probably might have destroyed Chemung, which is now the receptacle for all villainous Indians and Tories from the different tribes and states. From this they make their excursions against the frontiers of New York, Pennsylvania, Jersey, Wyoming and commit those horrid murders and devastations we have heard of. Niagara and Chemung are the asylums of these

Tories who cannot get to New York. On the morning of the 28th, we crossed the river and marched towards Wyalusing, where we arrived that night at 11 o'clock; our men were much worn down and our whiskey and flour were gone.

"On the morning of the 29th, we were obliged to stay till 11 o'clock to kill and cook beef. This gave the enemy leisure to approach. Seventy of our men from real or pretended lameness went into the canoes; others rode on the empty pack horses. We had not more than 120 rank and file to fall in the line of march. Lieutenant Sweeney, a valuable officer, had the rear guard, consisting of thirty men, besides five active runners, under Mr. Camplen. The advance guard was to consist of an officer and fifteen men. There were a few flankers, but from the difficulty of the ground and fatigue, they were seldom of use. The rest of our little army was formed into three divisions. Those of my regiment composed the first, Captain Spalding's the second, and Captain Morrow's the third. The light horse was equally divided between front and rear. The pack horses and the cattle we had collected, were to follow the advance guard. In this order we marched from Wyalusing at 12 o'clock. A slight attack was made on our front from a hill. Half an hour afterwards a warmer one was made on the same quarter. After ordering the second and third divisions to outflank the enemy, we soon drove them, but this, as I expected, was only amusement, and we lost as little time as possible with them.

An Indian Attack. "At 2 o'clock a very heavy attack was made on our rear, which obliged most of the rear guard to give way, while several Indians appeared on our left flank. By the weight of the firing, we were soon convinced we had to oppose a large body. Captain Stoddard commanded in front and I was in the centre. I observed some high ground which overlooked the enemy. Orders were immediately given for the first and third divisions to take possession of it, whilst Captain Spalding was despatched to support the rear guard. We gained the heights almost unnoticed by the barbarians. Captain Stoddard sent a small party towards the enemy's rear. At this critical moment,

Captains Boone and Brady, and Lieutenant King, with a few brave fellows, landed from the canoes, joined Lieutenant Sweeney and renewed the action there. The war whoop was given by our people below and communicated round. We advanced on the enemy on all sides.

The Enemy Repulsed. With great shouting and noise, the Indians, after a brave resistance of some minutes, conceived themselves nearly surrounded, and fled with the utmost haste, by the only passes that remained, and left ten dead on the ground. Our troops wished to do their duty, but they were much overcome with fatigue, otherwise (as the Indians imagined themselves surrounded), we should have driven the enemy into the river. From every account, these were a select body of warriors, sent after us, consisting of nearly 200 men. Their confidence and impetuosity, probably gave the victory to us. After they had driven our rear some distance, their chief was heard to say in the Indian language that which is interpreted thus: "My brave warriors, we drive them, be bold and strong, the day is ours." Upon this they advanced very quickly without sufficiently regarding their rear.

"We had no alternative, but conquest or death. They would have murdered us all had they succeeded, but the great God of Battles protected us in the day of danger. We had four killed and ten wounded. The enemy must have had at least treble the number killed and wounded. They received such a beating as prevented them giving us any further trouble during our march to Wyoming (Wilkesbarre), which is more than fifty miles from the place of action. The officers of my regiment behaved well to a man. All the party will acknowledge the greatest merit and bravery of Captain Stoddart. I cannot say enough in his favor. He deserves the esteem of his country. Lieutenant Carbery, with his horse, was very active, and rendered important services till his horses were fatigued. Nearly all the other officers acquitted themselves with reputation. Captain Spalding exerted himself as much as possible. Captain Murrow, from his knowledge of Indian affairs and their mode of fighting, was serviceable. His men were marksmen and were useful.

The men of my regiment were armed with muskets and bayonets. There were no great marksmen, and we were not at close fighting. The bullets, as three men shot in each piece made up, in some measure, for the want of skill. I am far from being happy enough to succeed in this action, yet I am convinced that a number of better troops, under good officers, are necessary for this service.

"On the third, the Indians and scalped three men. I had imprudently left the garrison at Wyoming to go in search of potatoes. From our observations, we imagine that the same party who had fought us, after taking care of their dead and wounded, had come on towards Wyoming, and are now in that neighborhood. I left half of my detachment there, with five of my own officers. Should they attempt to invest the place when their number is increased, I make no doubt but they will be disappointed.

"Our garrisons have plenty of beef and salt, though flour is scarce at Wyoming. I arrived here with the remainder of the detachment on the 5th. We have performed a circuit of nearly 300 miles in about two weeks. We brought off nearly fifty head of cattle, twenty-eight canoes, besides many other articles. I would respectfully propose that the Congress would be pleased to send a Connecticut regiment to garrison Wyoming as soon as possible. It is but 20 miles from Fish Kills, New York. I have done all I can for the good of the whole. I have given all the support in my power to the post, but if troops are not immediately sent, these settlements will be destroyed in detail. In a week or less a regiment could march from Fish Kills to Wyoming. My little regiment with two classes of Lancaster and Berks County Militia, will be scarcely sufficient to preserve the posts from Nescopeake falls to Muncy, and from thence to the head of Penn's Valley."

The report sent to Congress from Sunbury by Colonel Hartley was received with favor both by Congress and the Legislature of Pennsylvania. For his success the executive council of the State extended to him a unanimous vote of thanks. Immediately after sending this letter to Congress, for the purpose of guarding the frontier, he re-

quested that "300 round bullets for three pounders, 300 cartridges of grape shot for the same bore, 1,000 flints, six barrels of powder, a quantity of twine and portfire, a ream of cannon cartridge paper," and some other small articles be sent to Sunbury. He said that they had eight cannon firing three pound balls on the frontier, at Forts Muncy and Antes.

Colonel Hartley remained in the military service on the frontier with Sunbury as his headquarters from October, 1778, until December of that year, when he was elected to represent York County in the Pennsylvania Assembly. Upon his retirement from the military service, Continental Congress, deeming the reasons for his resigning satisfactory, bore testimony of their "high sense of Colonel Hartley's merit and services."

The commissioned officers of Colonel Hartley's Regiment, in June, 1777, were the following: Colonel Thomas Hartley, appointed January 10, 1777; Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan Conner, appointed April 9, 1777; Major Lewis Bush, January 12, 1777; Quartermaster John McAllister, April 17, 1777; Adjutant Robert Ralston, January 16, 1777; Paymaster Thomond Ball, January 15, 1777; Surgeon Jacob Swope, January 15, 1777; Surgeon Tracey, February 5, 1777; Captain Bernard Eichelberger, January 12, 1777; Captain William Nichols, January 13, 1777; Captain Robert Hoopes, January 13, 1777; Captain Benjamin C. Stoddart, January 14, 1777; Captain William Kelley, January 16, 1777; Captain Richard Willson, February 15, 1777; Captain George Bush, March 1, 1777; Captain Archibald McAllister, April 18, 1777; First Lieutenant Paul Parker, January 16, 1777; First Lieutenant James Forrester, January 23, 1777; First Lieutenant Horatio Ross, January 24, 1777; First Lieutenant James Kenny, January 25, 1777; First Lieutenant James Dill, February 5, 1777; First Lieutenant Count De Momfort, March 23, 1777; First Lieutenant Charles Croxall, May 25, 1777; First Lieutenant John Hughes, June 1, 1777; Second Lieutenant Andrew Walker, January 12, 1777; Second Lieutenant Isaac Sweeney, January 23, 1777; Second Lieutenant Henry Carberry, January 24, 1777; Second Lieutenant Martin Eichelberger, January 25, 1777; Second Lieutenant William McCurdy, January 26, 1777; Second

Lieutenant William Clemm, May 26, 1777; Ensign George Hillery, February 1, 1777; Ensign John McBride, February 2, 1777; Ensign James McCalmon, January 24, 1777; Ensign John Manghan, February 25, 1777; Ensign Nachel Dorsey, May 1, 1777; Ensign John Stake, May 26, 1777.

COLONEL THOMAS HARTLEY.

Colonel Thomas Hartley was born in Colebrookdale, Pennsylvania, September 7, 1748. His father, George Hartley, of English birth, was one of the early settlers and a leading citizen of Berks County. In his youth, Thomas Hartley displayed strong intellectual endowments. He obtained his preliminary education at a classical school in Reading. In 1766, when eighteen years of age, he removed to York, where he entered upon the study of law with Samuel Johnson, a relative of his mother, and one of the early members of the York County Bar. He was admitted to the practice of law at York in 1769. Although still a young man, he was one of the earliest citizens west of the Susquehanna to espouse the cause of the American colonists when their rights were tread upon by the British crown.

As early as 1774, two years before the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Hartley was chosen first lieutenant of a military company at York, for the purpose of making disciplined soldiers. In the summer of 1775, he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the First Battalion of York County Associators. He now became an active and zealous patriot and was chosen lieutenant-colonel of a battalion of "Minute Men," selected from the other five battalions of associators in York County. This battalion was ready at a moment's notice for any emergency that might occur between the colonies and the mother country. In the fall of 1775, he joined the expedition to Canada and was chosen lieutenant-colonel of Irvine's regiment, whose history is given in the preceding pages. Upon his return from the Canada campaign, he became lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment. The remaining part of his military career is given above.

After his retirement from the army, he served as a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1779, meantime devoting his



COL. THOMAS HARTLEY

attentions to his law practice at York. He was chosen a member of the Council of Censors, in 1783, to adjust the Revolutionary claims for Pennsylvania. In 1788, he was elected a member of the first Congress. The success of his career in the House of Representatives for a period of twelve years, is given in the chapter relating to the Representatives in Congress from York County.

Although the last twelve years of his life were devoted entirely to his professional labors and to his brilliant career as a representative in Congress, of which he was one of the ablest debaters, he kept up his interest in military affairs, in which he had won distinction during the Revolution, and in 1800, the last year of his life, was chosen by Governor McKean, major-general of the militia within the present area of York and Adams Counties.

Colonel Hartley took part in more than twenty skirmishes and battles during the Revolution. He was noted for military skill and strategy, and always showed great courage in battle. On account of his achievements and his amiable personality, General Washington entertained for him the highest regard and affection. The authorities of Pennsylvania and Continental Congress paid high tribute to his worth as a soldier and to his sterling patriotism, while serving in the army. He was highly esteemed by his fellow-officers with whom he was associated during the war for independence. He died at York, December 21, 1800, at the early age of fifty-two, after having nearly completed his sixth term in Congress.

MAJOR JOSEPH PROWELL, of the New Eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Line, and a gallant soldier of the Revolution, was born in York County in 1753. James Prowell, his grandfather, came to America in 1705 with the early Welsh immigration, and settled on the Welsh tract in the northern part of Chester County. The children of James Prowell were Charles, Mary and Thomas. Charles joined a Chester County regiment at the advanced age of sixty years, and was lost, either killed or captured, in the first Jersey campaign, during the Revolution. Mary was married to Richard Buck, in the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia.

Thomas Prowell, son of James Prowell, was a farmer and iron manufacturer of Chester County. He was a member of the First Baptist Church, known as Old Swede's Church, in the southern part of Philadelphia, to Rachel Griffith, a Quakeress from Chester County. This ceremony took place shortly after this church was transferred from the Lutherans to the Episcopalians. Many of the relatives of Rachel Griffith migrated with the early settlers to Newberry Township.

Soon after their marriage, Thomas and Rachel Prowell moved to Warrington, where he purchased a tract of land near the Conewago. They remained in York County about three years, and then returned to Chester County, where the youngest son, Captain William Prowell, was born in 1755. Thomas Prowell died in 1765, leaving an estate of 412 pounds, in Chester County, of which David Thomas and Joseph Coates were executors; and an estate of 330 pounds in York County, of which Robert Nelson and Peter Gardner were executors. His will bequeathed equal shares to his widow and two sons, and named Rev. Owen Thomas as guardian of his son Joseph, and Joseph Coates guardian of his son William.

Joseph Prowell was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, and early in life engaged in the iron business with his brother William. At the opening of the war for independence, he was a member of the Philadelphia Light Horse, afterward known as the City Troop. This famous cavalry company was present at the battles of Trenton and Princeton in 1776.

On January 11, 1777, Joseph Prowell was detached from the City Troop and commissioned a captain in Colonel John Patton's additional regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, composed of men from Chester and Philadelphia Counties. With this regiment he took part, during that year, in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. For his military skill and gallantry in action Captain Prowell was promoted major of his regiment January 1, 1778. On January 13, 1779, Major Prowell was transferred to the New Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, whose command was assigned to Colonel Thomas Hartley, of York. When it was decided to send an expedition, under Gen-

eral Sullivan, against the Indians in the Wyoming Valley, in Pennsylvania, and Cherry Valley, in New York, Major Prowell commanded a detachment of the New Eleventh Regiment, in all 200 men, to lead the advance. He marched from Easton and reached Bear Creek, about ten miles southwest of Wilkes-Barre, on the night of April 19. It was now thought they were out of danger from the Indians. Major Prowell ordered that officers and men should dress in their best apparel, their arms be newly burnished, and everything be put in order to present a fine appearance upon entering the beautiful Wyoming Valley.

When they reached Laurel Run, four miles southwest of Wilkesbarre, they were attacked by a band of Indians lying in ambush, when Captain Davis, Lieutenant Jones, Corporal Butler and three privates were killed. Owing to this surprise the troops were thrown into confusion. They retreated a short distance and formed in line of battle and succeeded in dispersing the Indians, who fled after a few scattering discharges, and the troops entered the valley to garrison the fort at Wyoming, where the massacre had occurred some time before. After the close of the war Major Prowell became a shipping merchant in Philadelphia, engaged in trade with many foreign ports. On June 4, 1804, he took sick while on board his vessel, which he landed on the Barbadoes Islands, east of the West Indies, and the same day made his will. From this sickness he partially recovered, landed at Philadelphia, and a few days later added a codicil to his will, in his own handwriting: "at the house of my esteemed friends, Captain James Josiah and his estimable lady, near Philadelphia." There he died on April 3, 1805, aged fifty-three years. He was buried with "the honors of war" by the City Troop of Philadelphia.

Major Prowell is remembered traditionally as a bold, daring and fearless officer, and had a romantic history. He participated in the sailors' troubles with the pirates of the Barbary States, and afterward owned large possessions in the Colony of Dernaii. He owned a plantation called "Washington," in the Colony of Berbice, and there assisted the British government to quell an insurrection in 1803. The

executors of Major Prowell's estate were David Lennox, of Philadelphia; Robert and William Pulsford, of London; and John Douglass, of the Colony of Berbice—in each of which places he had possessions.

CHAPTER XV

REVOLUTION—Continued.

The Pennsylvania Line at York—Execution at York—Pulaski's Legion—Armand's Legion—Quartermasters' Posts in York County.

In February, 1781, Congress resolved to send the Pennsylvania Line to Virginia for the purpose of joining the southern army under General Nathaniel Greene, then retreating northward through the Carolinas, closely pursued by Lord Cornwallis. A detachment of the British army under Benedict Arnold and William Philips had landed at Richmond and was threatening to invade the State of Virginia. Thomas Jefferson was the governor of that state and the Legislature had removed to Charlottesville.

The Pennsylvania Line, now under the command of General Arthur St. Clair, was ordered to rendezvous at York. It was composed of two brigades commanded respectively by Anthony Wayne and William Irvine. The mutiny which had occurred in December, 1780, while the Pennsylvania Line was in New Jersey, had been settled, largely through the influence of General Anthony Wayne, but many of the troops had been discharged and had returned to their homes. Early in January, 1781, six regiments of the Line and Proctor's Artillery, both much reduced in numbers, were stationed at different places in Pennsylvania for the purpose of recruiting. The First Regiment, under Colonel Daniel Broadhead, was sent to York; the Second, Colonel Walter Stewart, to Yellow Springs; the Third, Colonel Thomas Craig, to Easton; the Fourth, Colonel William Butler, to Carlisle; the Fifth, Colonel Richard Butler, to Reading; the Sixth, Colonel Richard Humpton, to Lebanon, and the Artillery, under Colonel Thomas Proctor, to Newtown. Other regiments were stationed at

Fort Pitt, in western Pennsylvania. General Irvine, of Carlisle, who had served with credit in the Canada and New Jersey campaigns, was assigned to superintend the recruiting throughout the State, and General Wayne was ordered to York. At this juncture, Washington wrote to St. Clair:

"Congress has determined that the Pennsylvania Line, except Moylan's Dragoons, and other troops to the westward, shall compose part of the Southern Army, and has directed me to order it to join the army in Virginia by detachments, as they may be in readiness to march. You will, therefore, in obedience to the above resolve, put matters in a proper train to carry it into execution with all dispatch possible. You will now, in case circumstances should permit the detachment under the command of Lafayette to proceed down the Chesapeake, not confine yourself to a single battalion of four hundred men, as mentioned in mine of the 22d, but endeavor to send as many as possible by so good and expeditious a conveyance.

"I think it essential that one of the brigadiers should proceed to Virginia with the first detachment that moves, and there be ready to receive and form the remainder as they come on. There may be greater necessity of an officer of rank being at hand, as the Line, from the late disturbances in it, will have lost somewhat of its discipline. General Irvine, being employed in superintending the recruiting business, the duty devolves upon General Wayne. I have written to him on the subject."

In March, Lafayette proceeded from Philadelphia with 1,000 New England and New Jersey troops to Baltimore, whence he moved to Fredericksburg, Virginia. In accordance with instructions, the different regiments of the Pennsylvania Line at their places of cantonment in this state, had been increased in numbers by recruits. Preparations were then made to rendezvous these troops at York. General Anthony Wayne, who had already won distinction as a soldier in several battles of the Revolution and had displayed remarkable skill and strategy in the capture of Stony Point on the Hudson, was ordered to command the first detachment to be sent to Virginia. May 2, 1781, St. Clair wrote to Wayne:

"The parties from the several regiments I have to compose the first detachment, have orders to march from the cantonments to York, the moment the auditors have finished the settlement, respectively. You will, therefore, repair to York as soon as conveniently may be, to make the necessary arrangements and take such measures as may prevent, as much as possible, any delay at that place. You will please to take the command of it upon yourself, and proceed, by the enclosed route, to join General Greene with all the dispatch that the nature of the case will admit of. Should any operations of the enemy render the passage at Alexandria precarious, you are not to consider yourself as bound by the route, but will make choice of such other place to cross the Potomac where it may be done with safety, making as little detour as possible. As several of the squads must pass through Lancaster and there be supplied with provisions to carry them to York, give attention to these matters in your way so as to facilitate their march, and prevent disappointment. I wish you a prosperous journey, and all happiness.

"You will please to favor me with an account of the return of the numbers you march with, and direct the brigade quartermaster to forward a return of the camp equipage and utensils received by him. Let me know, also, what number of arms were sent on to York. If there is any surplus, they may be stored and left under the care of the commanding officer at that place, as also any surplus of blankets beyond that which completes the detachment."

The Pennsylvania Line at York, under Wayne, was composed of two hundred men from the First regiment, 120 from the Second, 80 from the Third, 160 from the Fourth, 240 from the Fifth and 160 from the Sixth. Wayne's force was formed into three battalions, commanded respectively by Colonel Richard Butler, Colonel Walter Stewart and Colonel Richard Huxton. Nine officers and ninety men with six field pieces from Proctor's Fourth Continental Artillery were added to the detachment. This, together with recruits received at York, increased his command to nearly a thousand men. It was a long and tedious

business to reorganize the men and procure the needed supplies for the expedition. In the efforts to prepare them for the campaign he was embarrassed by difficulties of the same sort that had been encountered since the beginning of the war. Recruits for the expedition were scarce, the needed supplies were not forthcoming, and the worthless paper which was given to pay his men, it was soon discovered would purchase nothing in the way of the commonest necessities. No allowance being made for the actual depreciation of this miscalled money below its nominal value, there was much discontent on the part of the men to whom it was offered. The result of this renewed attempt on the part of the state to pay its soldiers in nominal money, when it had agreed to pay them in what was real, is clearly expressed in the following letter of Wayne, May 20, 1781:

"When I arrived at York there was scarcely a horse or a carriage fit to transport any part of our baggage or supplies. This difficulty I found means to remedy by bartering one species of public property to procure another. The troops were retarded in advancing to the general rendezvous by the unaccountable delay of the auditors who were appointed to settle and pay the proportion of the depreciation due them, which, when received, was not equal to one-seventh part of its nominal value. This was an alarming circumstance. The soldiery but too sensibly felt the imposition: nor did the conduct or counsel of the inhabitants tend to moderate but rather to inflame their minds by refusing to part with anything which the soldiers needed in exchange for it, saying it was not worth accepting, and that they (the soldiers) ought not to march until justice was done them. To minds already susceptible to this kind of impression and whose recent revolt was fresh in their memory little more was wanting to stimulate them to try it again. The day antecedent to that on which the march was to commence, a few leading mutineers on the right of each regiment called out to pay them in real and not ideal money, they were no longer to be trifled with. Upon this they were ordered to their tents, which, being peremptorily refused, the principals were immediately either knocked down or confined by the officers, who were previously

prepared for this event. A court-martial was ordered on the spot, the commission of the crime, trial and execution were all included in the course of a few hours in front of the line paraded under arms. The determined countenances of the officers produced a conviction to the soldiery that the sentence of the court-martial would be carried into execution at every risk and consequence. Whether by design or accident, the particular friends and messmates of the culprits were their executioners, and while the tears rolled down their cheeks in showers, they silently and faithfully obeyed their orders without a moment's hesitation. Thus was this hideous monster crushed in its birth, however, to myself and officers a most painful scene."

While General Wayne was in York he occupied the building at the northwest corner of Market and Beaver Streets as his headquarters. His troops were encamped on the public common, now Penn Park.

Before he had finished the organization of his brigade, Washington wrote:

"The critical condition of our southern affairs, and the reinforcements sent by the enemy to that quarter, urge the necessity of moving as large a proportion of the Pennsylvania Line as possible, without a moment's loss of time. Indeed I hope before this, by the measures you have taken, all the impediments to a movement will have been obviated. I am persuaded your utmost and unremitting exertions will not be wanting on this and every occasion of serving your country so essentially, that they may be ever crowned with success, that nothing but propitious events may attend you on the march."

May 26, Wayne's corps, much smaller in number than he had anticipated and by no means well equipped, began the march southward from York.

Captain Joseph McClellan, who served in this expedition, kept an interesting diary describing the march from York to Virginia. According to his record, General Wayne and his troops began to march at 9 A. M. of May 26. On the evening of that day they encamped along the hillside in Heidelberg Township, near the present site of Menges' Mills. At daylight on the 27th, General Wayne ordered the drums to beat



THE COOKES HOUSE ON KING'S MILL ROAD WHERE THE GOVERNMENT RECORDS WERE FIRST DEPOSITED ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1777



HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL WAYNE AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF MARKET AND BEAVER STREETS, WHILE HIS BRIGADE WAS ENCAMPED AT YORK IN 1781

as a signal to take up the march. They passed through Hanover and halted at Littlestown, a distance of fourteen miles. Continuing the march, Captain McClellan says: "We passed through Taneytown, and halted upon the bank of Pipe Creek, being fourteen miles.

"May 29. Marched at 9 o'clock, and encamped about 12 on the south bank of the Monocacy, being fourteen miles.

"The troops took up the line of march at 3 A. M. and encamped on the S. W. of Monocacy, 14 miles.

"May 30. Continued on the ground for the men to wash and clean their arms. Reviewed at 5 P. M. At 7 P. M. we were reviewed by General Wayne.

"May 31. Marched at sunrise; passed through Fredericktown about 8, where there were a number of British officers who were prisoners of war. They took a view of us as we passed through the town. Continued our march to the Potomac, at Noland's Ferry, where we halted some time for the artillery and baggage to cross. The troops crossed in the evening, and halted one mile from the ferry and lay without tents. It rained most of the night. In crossing there were four men drowned by one of the boats sinking. Our march this day was 16 miles, besides crossing the ferry. We crossed the Potomac at Noland's Ferry in bad scows. One sunk, in which one sergeant and three privates of our regiment (First) were drowned."

Joins Lafayette. June 7, with his force reduced to about 900 men as the result of the long march, Wayne arrived at Fredericksburg, where he joined Lafayette, who had a force of 1,200 men. Before Wayne arrived in Virginia, Richmond had been burned by the English under Philips and Arnold. The State Legislature had moved to Charlottesville, the home of Thomas Jefferson, who was then the governor of Virginia. Predatory parties were then scouring this state and Jefferson, at his home, narrowly escaped being captured by a band of the British under Tarleton. Lafayette and Wayne commanded the only American forces then in Virginia. The object of Wayne and Lafayette now was to check the raids of the English detachments sent into

the interior of Virginia intent on robbery and the destruction of military stores.

The Surrender of Cornwallis. Meanwhile, Greene had retreated northward through the State of North Carolina, closely followed by Lord Cornwallis. Washington moved southward from the vicinity of New York with 6,000 men and the French fleet arrived at the mouth of the Chesapeake. Washington united the forces under Greene, Lafayette and Wayne with his own army, numbering in all 16,000 men, in front of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia, while the French fleet closed in behind and prevented the enemy from escaping. The siege and battle of Yorktown followed, and on October 19, Cornwallis surrendered his entire army. This was the last important engagement of the Revolution.

EXECUTION AT YORK.

Samuel Dewees was serving as a fifer in Colonel Richard Butler's regiment when it was encamped at York. After the Revolution he resided in Maryland until his death, about 1836. He served as a captain of Maryland troops in the war of 1812 and with his company helped to defend Baltimore against the British, in September, 1814. About thirty years after the Revolution he wrote and published a book describing his experiences in the war of the Revolution. Captain Dewees was a witness to the shooting at York of four soldiers of the Pennsylvania Line in 1781. He describes the unfortunate affair as follows:

"Whilst we lay at Lebanon a circumstance transpired worthy of notice, and which I here record as a prelude to the tragic event at York. A sergeant, who was known by the appellation of Macaroni Jack, a very intelligent, active, neat and clever fellow, had committed some trivial offence. He had his wife with him in camp, who always kept him very clean and neat in his appearance. She was washerwoman to a number of soldiers, myself among the number. She was a very well behaved and good conditioned woman.

"The officers for the purpose of making an impression upon him and to better his conduct, ordered him to be brought from the guard house, which done, he was tied up and the drummers ordered to give him a

certain number of lashes upon his bare back. The intention of the officers was not to chastise him.

"When he was tied up he looked around and addressed the soldiers, exclaiming at the same time, 'dear brother soldiers, won't you help me.' This, in the eyes of the officers, savored of mutiny and they called out, 'take him down, take him down.' The order was instantly obeyed, and he was taken back to the guard house again and hand-cuffed. At this time there were two deserters confined with him. On the next or second day after this, we were ordered on to York, Pa., where, upon our arrival, we encamped upon the common below the town. Our three prisoners were confined in York jail. In a few days after we arrived at York, a soldier by the name of Jack Smith, and another soldier whose name I do not now remember, were engaged in playing long bullets. While thus engaged some of the officers were walking along the road, where they were throwing the bullets. The bullets passing near the officers, they used very harsh language to Smith and his comrade, who immediately retorted by using the same kind of indecorous language. A file of men was immediately despatched with orders to take Smith and his comrade under guard and march them off to York jail.

"In three or four days after these arrests were made, a sergeant of the name of Lilly was offensive. He was a very fine fellow and an excellent scholar, so much so, that much of the regimental writing fell to his lot to do, and for which he received a remuneration in some way. This sergeant having become intoxicated, had quarreled with one or more of his messmates, and upon some of the officers coming around to inquire what the matter was, found him out of his tent. The officers scolded him and bade him to go into his quarters. Lilly having been much in favor and knowing his abilities and the services rendered, was (although intoxicated) very much wounded and could not bear to be thus harshly dealt with and used language of an unbecoming kind to his superior officers. The officers immediately ordered him to be taken to York jail.

"On the next day in the morning we beat up the troop. After roll call, we were

ordered to beat up the troop again. The whole line was again formed, and I think the orders were, for every soldier to appear in line, with his knapsack on his back. I suppose that at this time there were parts of three regiments, in all 800 or 1,000 men lying at York, the whole of which was commanded by Colonel Anthony Wayne. The whole body, sentinels, invalids, etc., excepted, when formed were marched to the distance of about half a mile from the camp. Twenty men were then ordered out of the line and formed into marching order and all the musicians placed at their head. After remaining a short time in a marching posture, the order of forward was given. We were then marched direct to the jail door. The prisoners, six in number, were then brought out and their sentence, which was death, was read to them.

"At this time it was thought that none in the line save the officers knew for what the provost guard was detached, but it appeared afterwards that previous to the firing which was the means of launching four out of the six into eternity, the matter of rescuing them was whispered among the soldiers, but they did not concert measures in time, to prevent the awful catastrophe which they meditated, by an act of insubordination upon their part.

"After the sentence of death was read to the condemned soldiers at the jail door, we then marched them out and down below town, playing the 'dead march' in front of them. We continued our march full half a mile and halted on a piece of ground (the Common) adjoining a field of rye which was then in blossom. This was sometime in the early part of May, 1781. After a halt was made, the prisoners were ordered to kneel down with their backs to the rye field fence. Their eyes were then bandaged or covered over with silk handkerchiefs. The officer in command then divided his force of twenty men into two platoons. The whole was then ordered to load their pieces. This done, ten were ordered to advance, and at the signal given by the officer, which was the wave of his pocket handkerchief, the first platoon of ten fired at one of the six. Macaroni Jack was the first shot and instantly killed. The first platoon was then ordered to retire and reload, and the second platoon of ten ordered to advance. When

the signal was again given, Smith shared the same fate, but with an awfulness that would have made even devils to have shrunk back and stood appalled. His head was literally blown in fragments from off his body. The second platoon was then ordered to retire and reload, whilst the first was ordered to advance and at the same signal fired at the third man. The second platoon then advanced and fired to order, at Sergeant Lilly, whose brave and noble soul was instantly on the wing to the presence of the Supreme Judge, who has pledged himself that he will do that which is right. The arms of each had been tied above their elbows with the cords passing behind their backs. Being thus tied, enabled them to have the use of their hands. I ventured near and noticed that Macaroni Jack had his hands clasped together in front of his breast and had both of his thumbs shot off. The distance that the platoons stood from them at the time they fired could not have been more than ten feet. So near did they stand that the handkerchiefs covering the eyes of some of them that were shot were set on fire. The fence and even the heads of rye for some distance within the field were covered with blood and brains. After four were shot, we musicians with a portion of the twenty men were ordered to march and were then conducted up to the main line of the army. After our arrival there, the whole line was thrown into marching order and led to the scene of bloody death. When the troops advanced near to the spot they deployed off into double file and were then marched very near to the dead bodies, as also to those still on their knees waiting the awful death that they had every reason to believe still awaited them. The order was for every man to look upon the bodies as he passed, and in order that the soldiers in line might behold them more distinctly in passing they were ordered to countermarch after they had passed and then marched as close to them upon their return.

"The two deserters that were still in a kneeling posture were reprieved, the bandages taken from their eyes, then untied, and restored to their respective companies."

COLONEL RICHARD BUTLER, of Wayne's brigade, was born in York County, April 1, 1743. He was the son of Thomas and Eleanor Butler, who came from Ireland

to America, and settled "near the Conewago on the west side of the Susquehanna," in the original area of York County. He was educated in the classical school taught by Rev. Mr. Allison in Chester County, and then studied law. In 1764, he served in Bouquet's expedition against the Indians of western Pennsylvania. At the opening of the Revolution, he was chosen major of the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, and soon after, lieutenant-colonel of Morgan's rifles. He was present with the northern army under Gates at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga in October, 1777, and at the battle of Monmouth in 1778. He soon after became colonel of the Ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, which he commanded at the battle of Stony Point. He came to York in the spring of 1781, and commanded a regiment of the Pennsylvania Line. In May of that year, he marched with Wayne's brigade to Yorktown, Virginia, joining Lafayette's command at Fredericksburg. While with Lafayette's division near Williamsburg, Virginia, he attacked Colonel Simcoe's rangers, gaining the advantage. After the war, he settled in Carlisle, and in 1788 was member of the State Legislature, from Cumberland County. In 1787, he was agent for the Indian affairs in Ohio, and in the expedition of St. Clair's campaign against the Indians, in 1791, commanded the right wing, with the rank of major-general. When attacked early in the morning of November 4, he repeatedly charged the enemy, received several severe wounds and was finally killed. Butler County, in western Pennsylvania, was named in his honor.

Colonel William Butler, his brother, was lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment in the Revolutionary army. In October, 1778, after the destruction of Wyoming by John Butler and the Indians, he conducted an expedition from Schoharie, which destroyed the Indian settlements of Unadilla and Anaguaga.

Thomas, another brother, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1754. In 1776, while studying law with Judge Wilson, of Philadelphia, he joined the army, soon obtained a company, and was in almost every action in the middle states during the Revolution. At Brandywine, September 11, 1777, he received the thanks of Washington on the

field for intrepidity in rallying a retreating detachment. At Monmouth he was thanked by Wayne for defending a defile in the face of a heavy fire, while Colonel Richard Butler's regiment withdrew. After the war he retired to a farm, but in 1791, was made major, and commanded a battalion from Carlisle in Gibson's regiment, under St. Clair, at whose defeat, November 4, he was twice wounded. He became major of the fourth sub-legion on April 11, 1792, lieutenant-colonel commanding the Fourth Infantry on July 1, 1792, and on the reorganization of the army on a peace basis, in June, 1802, was retained as colonel of the Second Infantry, to which he was appointed on April 1, 1802. In 1797 he was ordered by President Washington to expel settlers from Indian lands in Tennessee, and made several treaties with the Indians while in that country. He died in New Orleans, Louisiana, September 7, 1805.

CAPTAIN THOMAS CAMPBELL, the son of John Campbell, was born about 1750 in Chanceford Township, York County. His father took up a tract of land at an early day, situated on the "Great Road leading from York to Nelson's Ferry." He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and received the education accorded that sturdy race. He was a farmer by occupation. When the Revolutionary struggle began, he enlisted as a private in Captain Michael Doudel's company, attached to Colonel William Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen, in July, 1775. He served through the New England campaign, and was commissioned first lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, January 3, 1777. He was severely wounded at Germantown, was promoted captain January 1, 1781, and retired from the service January 1, 1783. He was one of the original members of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati. Captain Campbell was chosen a delegate to the State Convention to ratify the Federal Constitution in 1787; served as a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from 1797 to 1800, and of the Senate from the York and Adams district from 1805 to 1808. He died at his residence in Monaghan Township, York County, January 19, 1815.

The First Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line marched with Wayne from York to

the surrender of Cornwallis. This regiment then contained about twenty of the one hundred men that had marched from York to Boston and joined Washington at Cambridge in July, 1775. The muster roll of this company will be found among the succeeding pages.

PULASKI'S LEGION AT YORK.

Pulaski's Legion, a body of mounted lancers and infantry, was quartered in York in March and April, 1779, coming here after leaving the winter encampment in New Jersey. These troops were commanded by Count Cassimer Pulaski, a Polish soldier, who led the insurgents during an insurrection in Poland. He had ten years' experience as an officer in his native country before he went to Paris, where, in the spring of 1777, he met Benjamin Franklin. Soon afterward he sailed for Philadelphia and became an aide on the staff of General Washington, with the rank of colonel. The first action in which he took part was at Brandywine. When the Continental troops began to yield, he made a reconnoissance with the general's body guard and reported that the enemy was endeavoring to cut off the line of retreat. He was authorized to collect as many of the scattered troops as came in his way and employ them according to his discretion, which he did in a manner so prompt as to effect important aid in the retreat of the army. Four days later, on recommendation of Washington, he was commissioned a brigadier-general and placed in charge of the cavalry. He took part in the battle of Germantown and engaged in the operations under General Wayne, during the winter of 1777-8. The cavalry officers could not be reconciled to the orders of a foreigner who could scarcely speak English, and whose ideas of discipline and tactics differed widely from those to which they had been accustomed, and these circumstances induced Pulaski to resign his command in March, 1778, and return to Valley Forge, where he was assigned to special duty. At his suggestion, which was adopted by Washington, Congress, March 28, 1778, authorized the formation of a corps, composed of sixty-eight light horse and two hundred foot soldiers. This Legion was recruited in Pennsylvania and Maryland, and soon after took part in several

actions in New Jersey. In the engagement with the enemy at Little Egg Harbor, Pulaski was surprised by the British and in a bayonet encounter, lost in killed and wounded forty of his Legion.

Ordered South. In February, 1779, Count Pulaski was ordered to South Carolina to join the army under General Lincoln.

He rendezvoused his Legion at York, encamping on the Public Common. Count Pulaski, while here, occupied quarters on the west side of North George Street near Centre Square, and recruited about twenty men from this county. During part of the time that his Legion was encamped at York, the Count was absent. His subordinate officers did not enforce rigid discipline, and some of the troops scoured the country round about, foraging for food and provisions. This brought forth a bitter complaint on the part of the citizens of York and the surrounding country. Colonel James Smith, then a delegate in Congress from York, wrote a letter to the President of Pennsylvania in which he described the misconduct of Pulaski's men. He stated that "they forage indiscriminately and take whatever they want from the poor terrified inhabitants, many of whom, strongly impressed by the terrors of military violence in Europe, submit to the spoiling of their goods and insult to their person without complaining, while others resent it in open clamor and complaint and will soon probably redress themselves."

President Reed drew the attention of the Board of War to the disturbances at York and that body addressed Count Pulaski a letter, which in part reads:

"We have the honor to enclose you a copy of our letter and an extract of another, relative to the conduct of your corps in your absence. We hoped that all such grounds of complaint had long since ceased. But as those mentioned correspond with former reports we cannot avoid giving some credit to them. The complaints are of such a nature as to demand a strict enquiry, at the same time they should lead you and your officers to maintain a stricter discipline in the corps. We do not mean, however, to delay the Legion on these accounts. Its services are wanted at the southward, whither we desire it may be marched with all possible dispatch."

Killed at Savannah. During the month of April, Pulaski began the march to South Carolina, arriving at Charleston on May 12. He was in active service in command of his troops until October, 1779, when he was mortally wounded during the siege of Savannah. He was taken to the brig, *Washington*, included as the vessel was leaving the harbor. His remains were buried at sea. Among the soldiers from York County, who served under Pulaski, were Frederick Boyer, 1778-1783, resided in York County, 1835, aged eighty-seven years; Martin Miller, resided in York County, 1835, aged seventy-one; Edward Smith, died June 26, 1832, in York County, aged seventy-six years.

The banner which belonged to Pulaski's Legion is now in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore. It was in that city that he recruited his independent command to the number of 300 men, and on July 29, 1778, he gave a public review of his Legion to the citizens and military authorities of Baltimore.

While recruiting his Legion, Pulaski went to the Moravian settlement at Bethlehem. Upon visiting the Sisters' house he saw their beautiful embroidery and ordered them to prepare a small cavalry banner for his Legion. It was made of crimson silk. Supposing that it had been presented to the Legion by the Moravian Sisters, the noted poet, Henry W. Longfellow, made the incident the subject of a poem, and attempted to make it more effective by the introduction of cows, altars and censers.

ARMAND'S LEGION AT YORK.

Armand's Legion was quartered at York from December 25, 1782, to November, 1783. It was commanded by a noted French soldier, who had served ten years in the *Garde du Corps* of Paris. He came to America, volunteered in the cause of the Revolution, May 10, 1777, when he was commissioned by Congress a colonel under the name of Charles Armand, concealing his rank of Marquis de la Rouerie. Congress authorized him to raise a corps of French soldiers in number not exceeding two hundred. About one-half of his command, however, were Americans. Colonel Armand was a spirited officer and did good service throughout the war. He participated in the

engagement at Red Bank, was with Lafayette in New Jersey, and active in West Chester County, New York, opposing the forces of Emmerick and Barremore, the latter of whom he captured near Kings Bridge, November 8, 1779. In February of the following year his command was incorporated with Pulaski's Legion and both participated in the southern campaign under Gates, whom he severely criticized for his inefficiency at the battle of Camden. In 1781 he went to France to procure clothing and accoutrements for his Legion, returning in time to take part in the battle of Yorktown and surrender of Cornwallis, in October, 1781.

In March, 1783, while he was with his command at York, Congress commissioned him a brigadier-general in obedience to a request of Washington. General Armand was urbane and polished in manner, an eloquent and persuasive speaker, a gallant leader and a man greatly beloved by his men and his superior officers.

After the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Armand's **Came to York.** Dragoons, accompanied Washington's army to the vicinity of New York. In February, 1782, Armand was ordered to report to General Greene in the Southern Department, and in December of the same year, he came from Virginia to York. While here, he met Colonel Thomas Hartley, with whom part of his Legion had served in the expedition against the hostile Indians in northern Pennsylvania and southern New York. Colonel Armand remained with his Legion for a period of eleven months. Before his departure, in November, 1783, James Smith, Colonel Thomas Hartley, Archibald McClean and others, presented him with the following address:

"Hearing that your Legion is about to be disbanded, and that you will soon return to your native country, we, the inhabitants of York, in Pennsylvania, express to you the high sense we entertain of the strict discipline, good conduct, and deportment of the officers and soldiers of your corps, whilst stationed amongst us for ten months past.

"We return to you our hearty thanks, as well for the service rendered to America in the field, as for the attention you have paid

to the property and civil rights of the people. Be pleased to communicate our sentiments to Major Shaffner, and all your worthy officers, and assure them we shall ever hold them in the greatest esteem.

"We pray that you may have an agreeable passage across the ocean, and that you may receive a just reward for your illustrious actions, performed in support of liberty and the honor of the allied arms."

To these encouraging words Colonel Armand replied:

"I received your polite address of the 18th, and from its impression on my feelings, and of the officers and soldiers of the Legion, I am truly happy in giving you our united and most hearty thanks. If the Legion has observed that good conduct, which merits the applause you give it, I conceive that in so doing, they have only discharged their duty, and obeyed punctually the orders and intentions of His Excellency, General Washington, whose exemplary virtues, talents and honor, must have raised ambition to some merit in those, who, like the corps I had the honor to command, placed all their confidence in him.

"Permit me to say, gentlemen, that soldiers cannot be guilty of misconduct, where the inhabitants are kind to them, also are attached to the cause of their country, and so respectable as those of York. I think it my duty to thank you for the good behavior of the Legion whilst amongst you, for it was encouraged and supported by your conduct towards them.

"I shall only add, that although the greater part of us will shortly return home, the conclusion of the war rendering our longer stay unnecessary, we shall be happy again to join the army of America, if in future our services should be deemed of importance."

There were a number of soldiers in York County who had served in Armand's Legion during the Revolution. Among these were:

John Gottlieb Morris, surgeon, promoted from surgeon's mate, died in York in 1808; Leonard Bamagartel, resided in York County in 1835; John Glehmer, resided at York in 1828; Conrad Pudding, died in York County in 1828, aged seventy-four; Philip Shaffer, resided in York County in 1828; Lewis Shelly, died in York County in 1825; Conrad Stengle, died at York before

1826; Owen Cooley, York, March 25, 1777; John Enrich, York, March 9, 1777; Adam Brandhefer, York, February 26, 1777; John Michael Koch, January 25, 1777, died in York County in 1849.

During the time that Armand's Legion was in York his men were quartered in log houses at the northwest corner of Duke and Philadelphia Streets. One row extended westward on Philadelphia and another north on Duke Street. These properties were then owned by Mr. James Beck.

JOHN GOTTLIEB MORRIS, of Armand's Legion, who settled as a physician in York after the Revolution, was born in Prussia in the village of Redekin, near Magdeburg, in 1754. He received a liberal education and also studied medicine and surgery in one of the higher institutions of Germany. During the latter part of 1776, Dr. Morris came to America, landing at Philadelphia, where, after a careful examination, he was granted a certificate to serve as a surgeon in the Continental army. This certificate was signed by William Shippen, William Brown and other noted surgeons of that day. He was then a young man of twenty-two, and is said to have possessed rare accomplishments. When Armand's Legion was organized, in 1777, Dr. Morris was appointed assistant surgeon to this command. He accompanied Colonel Armand in both his northern and southern campaigns. After the battle of Camden, South Carolina, Morris was made chief surgeon of the Legion, which, in October, 1781, was present and took part in the battle of Yorktown, Virginia, and witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis and his entire army.

At the close of the war, Surgeon Morris settled in York as a physician and druggist. In June, 1784, he married Barbara Myers, of York. Dr. Morris was one of the early members of the Society of Cincinnati, composed of commissioned officers of the Revolution. Charles A. Morris, his eldest son, was a druggist at York for more than half a century. He married Cassandra, the sister of Philip and Samuel Small. At his death, he gave most of his estate to charity and benevolence. Rev. John G. Morris, the second son, was a noted Lutheran clergyman, lecturer and entomologist, and served as president of the Maryland Historical

Society. He was married to Eliza, sister of Dr. Jacob Hay, Sr. He died at Baltimore in 1895, at the advanced age of 92 years. George Morris, the third son, was one of the early coal merchants of York, and died unmarried many years older than his brothers.

QUARTERMASTERS' POSTS IN YORK COUNTY.

During the year 1778-9, when the Indians and Tories were giving trouble along the northern and western frontiers, posts were established by authority of Congress at Carlisle, York, Hanover, and Marsh Creek, near the site of Gettysburg. Colonel John Davis had been appointed deputy quartermaster-general of the region west of the Susquehanna, with headquarters at Carlisle, which was the distributing point of army supplies for the frontier. Colonel David Grier, who had been seriously wounded at the battle of Paoli, while in command of the Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, was made quartermaster at York; Captain Alexander McDowell, at Hanover, and Colonel Robert McPherson, at Marsh Creek. There is no complete statement of the different purchases made at these posts during the years named. Some of the original papers have been procured, from which interesting facts have been taken.

On May 14, 1778, Captain William Nichols, assistant quartermaster at York, wrote to Colonel John Davis, that he had sent to Carlisle two small teams and would send another in two days. Captain Nichols states that he had already received \$45,000 for the department at York. On June 2, 1778, Colonel Grier reported the following employes at his office at York: John McPherson, clerk, whose salary was \$60 per month; Robert McPherson, jr., clerk, \$60; Henry Zinn, measurer of forage, \$80; James Shaw and Patrick May, weighers of hay and attendants at the public stables of the government, \$80 each; John Uley, express rider, \$90 and expenses; and Francis Jones, brigade wagonmaster, whose salary is not given. On August 25, 1778, Colonel David Grier received \$12,000 from Colonel Davis for use of the post at York. On September 12, 1778, John Pollock, of York, received 1,000 shingles, a quantity of nails and 820

spikes for use in repairing the government stables at York.

Charles Lukens wrote to Colonel Davis from Washingtonburg to send a team to York for oil and other articles. Captain Alexander McDowell, in charge of the post at Hanover, wrote, on April 30, 1779, to Colonel Davis that pack horses were difficult to procure around Hanover, but that he had purchased nine. Captain McDowell also states in his letter that "the horses that were brought for the army camps to winter at Hanover were looking well and fit for service. Forage is very scarce. Oats and spelts can hardly be bought at any price, owing to a frost during the summer. Rye is scarce and sold at the rate of five pounds per bushel. Oats or spelts are worth at least \$6 per bushel in Continental money." He also asked Colonel Davis to send him \$10,000 from Carlisle if Davis had "plenty of money on hand."

On May 1, 1779, McDowell wrote that he could procure only one team to go to Fort Pitt, as "all the farmers are busy with their summer crops, as the frost had caused the destruction of the previous crops." On May 17, Colonel Davis sent six teams to Colonel McPherson to carry eighty-five barrels of beef and pork to Fort Pitt. On May 28, Colonel Davis ordered Colonel Grier to send from York to the American camp all the horses, also the portmanteaus and pack saddles. Colonel Grier was also to send wagons to Carlisle to convey military stores from that post to Pittsburg. On the same day, Colonel Grier received \$12,000 for use at his post.

On June 4, 1779, Charles Lukens wrote from Washingtonburg to Colonel Davis to procure a team of four horses and a wagon, and send it to Spring Forge, in York County, to purchase "bar iron for the use of the United States." This bar iron was to be hauled to Philadelphia. On July 26, he ordered Colonel Davis to send another team to Spring Forge to procure bar iron for the government. On August 7, Captain McDowell asked the quartermasters' department at Carlisle to send him \$10,000 for use at the post at Hanover. Some time before, McDowell had sent to Carlisle for the army, 216 tar pots for wagons, 104 army canteens, 109 pounds of lashing rope. August 12, Captain McDowell received a

communication from the Board of Treasury of the United States, asking him to forward all vouchers he received for furnishing forage and wood for the use of Burgoyne's army, then numbering about 4,000 men, who were marched through Hanover and camped there for the night, on their way to Charlottesville, Virginia, as prisoners of war, during the latter part of December, 1778.

Colonel Grier's report to the government for the month of August, 1779, showed that he had expended during that month, the sum of 2,634 pounds in Continental money: to Francis Jones, wagonmaster of a brigade, 1,237 pounds; to George Messencope, wagonmaster, 209 pounds; George Moul, for smith work, 215 pounds; John McAllister, for supplies, 151 pounds; Thomas White, wagonmaster, 111 pounds; and to Jacob Probst, for ropes, 75 pounds. The balance was paid in small amounts to different persons for various purposes.

The official report for the month of August, shows that Captain McDowell expended at his post at Hanover, the sum of 1,171 pounds, which he estimated an equivalent of \$3,124, showing that Continental money then was worth about thirty cents on the dollar in specie. Among the items were the following: Colonel Richard McAllister, for seven quires of paper, 15 pounds or \$42; John Hinkel, for smith work, 100 pounds; William Kitt (Gitt), for riding express and expenses, 11 pounds; George Boyer, for 296 pounds of beef, 75 pounds.

September 5, 1779, John McPherson, clerk of the post at York, reported that he had sent to the quartermasters' department at Carlisle, fifty-one pounds of lashing rope, for which he paid fifteen shillings a pound, and 100 halter ropes, which cost seven shillings and six pence each. He thought these prices were high for the articles named, but stated that more ropes and halters could be obtained at York if needed, at these prices.

Quartermaster Grier, at York, November 1, reported the following stores on hand: 3 wagons, 9 reams of writing paper, 50 blank books, 250 yards of linen, 50 bags, 159 canteens, 2 saddles, and 4 horses. In a letter to the quartermaster-general at Carlisle, Colonel Grier wrote that he needed for use at his post in York, a good supply of money for necessary expenditures. He fur-

ther stated that he would be required to purchase a large amount of forage to keep some cattle during the winter belonging to the government.

Charles McClure, from the post at Carlisle, ordered two wagons to go to Kennedy's mill, in York County, now near the site of Gettysburg, for the purpose of conveying flour to Carlisle, and corn to Major Smith's mill. In November, 1779, Colonel Grier expended at his post in York, the sum of 517 pounds.

April 7, 1780, four wagons were sent from the post at Carlisle to procure, for the department, thirty-one barrels of flour at Deardorff's mill, in York County, doubtless a mill with that name near York Springs. May 24, Colonel Henry Miller, then serving as sheriff of York County, wrote to the quartermaster at Carlisle that the arrival of twelve merchant vessels at Baltimore caused a decline in the prices of all merchandise in this region. In this letter he stated that much depended upon the results in the south, to which region the British army had then gone, the seat of war having been transferred to South Carolina and Georgia. The troubles with the Indians along the frontier had been brought to an end. In the summer of 1782, the post at York was discontinued. Besides the quartermaster-general, Colonel David Grier, and his assistant, John McPherson, the department at York had in its employ two clerks, two men in charge of the stables, and four persons in the forage department.

John McAllister, acting commissary of issues at York, in June, 1779, was charged with malpractice and speculation in office for having misused provisions belonging to the government. He was accused by Jacob Eichelberger and Major David Jameson, of York, with having fed hogs with flour and good biscuit "at a time when soldiers that were on the march to the army were in the greatest need of flour for rations." McAllister admitted part of the accusation and acknowledged that he had mixed water with whiskey, a part of the government stores in his possession.

Owing to these accusations, the question arose as to continuing the commissary department at York, whereupon Jameson and Eichelberger asserted that York "was a great thoroughfare for troops, particularly

militia in marching from the southward to the main army." They urged that another commissary be appointed instead of McAllister, for "it was thought proper when Congress was here during the winter of 1777-78 to have a commissary of purchases, another of issues, a quartermaster, town major and a physician, which officers have since been continued."

McAllister appeared in his defence before the Supreme Executive Council at Philadelphia, when only part of the accusations were proven. He remained in office a short time and was then removed.

Robert Erwin, who, in 1780, had been sent by William Buchanan, commissary-general of purchases, to take charge of the post at Hanover, succeeded in the purchase of a large amount of supplies in that region. In April, 1780, he had on hand 4,500 pounds of bacon, 4,500 pounds of pork, 10,000 pounds of flour, and 400 gallons of whiskey and an amount of forage which he had purchased for the government.

CHAPTER XVI

REVOLUTION—Continued.

British and Hessian Prisoners—The Return of the Prisoners—Camp Security—Sergeant Lamb's Story—Baron Riedesel—A Heroine of the Revolution—Dr. John Connolly.

During the Revolution the British and Hessian prisoners were sent to the interior of the country, a long distance from the scene of war. This was done by order of Congress so that there might be no danger that these prisoners would be set free by raids from the British army. Lancaster, York, Reading, Lebanon, Carlisle, Pennsylvania; Frederick, Maryland; Winchester and Charlottesville, Virginia, were places where large detachments of British and Hessian prisoners were kept for several months and some of them for two or three years. Barracks were erected in all of these towns. They were used as places of confinement and were carefully guarded by the local militia. Officers were frequently quartered in the county jails and other public and private buildings. The York County jail, then situated at the northeast corner of George and King Streets, contained British

prisoners, generally officers, a large part of the time from 1776 to 1780. Temporary barracks were erected on the public common and private soldiers were confined therein, during the early part of the war. The place of imprisonment best known to history in York County was situated in the northwest corner of Windsor Township, near the village of Longstown. At this place a large number of prisoners, part of Burgoyne's army and other soldiers captured in the south, were imprisoned for nearly two years, during the latter part of the Revolution. In 1781, a contagious fever broke out in camp, of which a large number of prisoners died.

The first prisoners brought to York arrived in March and April, 1776. During the summer of 1775, General Montgomery, by authority of Congress, led an expedition for the capture of Canada. It was an ill-fated campaign for this gallant soldier of the Revolution lost his life in an engagement with the enemy in front of Quebec.

In the engagement at St. Johns and Chambley, in the vicinity of Quebec, about 400 British soldiers were captured. They belonged to the Seventh Royal Fusiliers and the Twenty-Sixth Regulars, both famous commands which had taken part in several engagements in Europe. When Congress heard of these captured officers and men, it ordered that they be sent to Lancaster. The detachment from the Seventh Fusiliers reached Lancaster, December 9, 1775, and the prisoners of the Twenty-Sixth Regiment some time later. Barracks had already been erected in that town and the prisoners placed therein. Some of the officers were quartered in private houses under guard. Strange as it may seem, the wives and children of most of the officers and some of the men, accompanied the army to Canada and were also captured and brought to Lancaster. There were 66 women and 125 children with the prisoners, during the early part of 1776. Early in March, 1776, Congress ordered that one-half the prisoners from the Seventh Regiment be removed to York and the rest to Carlisle.

Among the officers taken to Carlisle was the unfortunate Andre at Major Andre, then a lieutenant, who had been captured in

Canada. After his release he returned to the British army and was recaptured near Tarrytown during his alliance with the traitor, Benedict Arnold. He was then executed as a spy. Andre was imprisoned for a considerable time at both Lancaster and Carlisle. In March, 1776, when the officers and men of the Seventh Regiment were ordered to York, there were a few cases of smallpox here. When they heard this news, the officers objected to coming, but some of them were finally brought to York. When it was discovered that smallpox did not prevail to an alarming extent, Congress ordered that one-half the British officers belonging to the Twenty-Sixth Regiment should be removed to York and the rest to Carlisle.

First Prisoners in York. Because the conduct of these officers at Lancaster had been reprehensible, they were required to cross the Susquehanna and they remained in

York as prisoners of war for six or eight months, till they were exchanged. A complete list of these officers cannot be given. Among the names revealed are the following: Captains John Strong, James Livingstone, and Andrew Gordon; Lieutenants Laurence Dulhanty, Edward Thompson, Don McDonall and Edward P. Wellington; Ensigns Robert Thomas and James Gordon; Captains Daniel Robertson, of the Royal Highland Emigrant Regiment, and Robert Chase, of the navy.

In July, 1776, a petition signed by nearly all the above-named officers was sent to John Hancock, then President of Congress at Philadelphia. In this petition they complained of ill-treatment and dissatisfaction because they had been separated from their men, who were left at Lancaster. They further stated that they had signed a parole which gave them privileges usually accorded to all officers who were prisoners of war. It seems, however, that they were confined to their rooms at night and this was the main cause of their complaint. Their servants were also taken from them by order of Congress. They asserted that the local Committee of Safety was prejudiced against them. They requested that they be treated as gentlemen and given the freedom usually accorded to prisoners who had signed a parole. They were quartered

in taverns and private houses and if the restrictions as to their movements be continued, they preferred to be imprisoned in the county jail. The real cause, however, that they were not allowed to move about the town during the night was that some British prisoners at Lebanon had escaped in the darkness of the night. The committee at York determined to keep a close watch over these officers so that no opportunities were afforded them to escape, and their requirements were enforced until the officers were exchanged.

BRITISH AND HESSIAN PRISONERS.

The surrender of Burgoyne to Gates at Saratoga, October 18, 1777, placed in the hands of Congress, then in session at York, the disposition of nearly 6,000 prisoners of war. Sir John Burgoyne, the famous British general, with a well-equipped army, had passed up Lake Champlain from Canada and down the Hudson, intending to join Sir Henry Clinton at New York City. After two unsuccessful attacks upon the American army, under General Gates, he fell back to Saratoga, where he surrendered his entire army, including his two major-generals, William Phillips and Baron Riedesel. The former had commanded the British troops comprising the right of Burgoyne's army, and the latter the German troops on the left. An official report states that 5,800 troops surrendered at Saratoga, of whom about 2,400 were Germans and the balance British. According to the terms of the surrender, known in English history as the "Convention of Saratoga," the British and Hessian prisoners were to be marched to Boston and from that port sent to England. The British forces were placed under command of Phillips and the Germans under Riedesel, while the entire army on this march was guarded by two brigades of American troops. If any of these prisoners desired to take the oath of allegiance to the American government, they were permitted to desert. About 100 Germans and nearly the same number of British took advantage of this opportunity before they reached Boston. As the prisoners expected soon to be released, strict discipline was enforced and the best of decorum displayed while on this march.

When these prisoners of war reached

Boston, the Hessian troops were quartered on Winter Hill, near Cambridge, in barracks, which had been erected by the American troops during the siege of Boston. The British troops were given rude quarters on Prospect Hill, just outside of Cambridge. The officers, who had signed a strict parole, were treated little better than the private soldiers. They were permitted to find quarters in the small towns and villages nearby. The captured army was supplied with provisions and fuel that were paid for by General Heath, the American commander at Boston, with Continental money, and Congress insisted that Burgoyne should make his repayment dollar for dollar in British gold, worth three times as much. By the terms of the surrender, Burgoyne's troops were to receive pay from the English government and be supplied with provisions paid for by authority of Burgoyne himself. The Continental money at this time being worth only thirty cents on the dollar, a controversy arose about the decision of Congress requiring Burgoyne to pay this obligation in gold coin. Even General Heath, in a letter to Washington, stated, "What an opinion must General Burgoyne have of the authority of these States to suppose that his money would be received at any higher rate than our own."

Congress, anxious to impose conditions not likely to be fulfilled, demanded that General Burgoyne should make out a descriptive list of all the officers and soldiers in his army, in order that if any of them should thereafter be found serving against the United States they might be punished accordingly. As no such provision was contained in the convention, upon the faith of which Burgoyne had surrendered, he naturally regarded the demand as insulting, and at first refused to comply with it. He afterwards yielded the point, in his eagerness to liberate his soldiers; but meanwhile, in a letter to Gates at Albany, he had incautiously said, "The public faith is broken," and this remark, coming to the ears of Congress, was immediately laid hold of as a pretext for repudiating the convention altogether. It was argued that Burgoyne had charged the United States with bad faith, in order to have an excuse for repudiating the convention on his own part.

On the 8th of January, Congress accordingly resolved, "that the embarkation of Lieutenant-General Burgoyne and the troops under his command be suspended until a distinct and explicit ratification of the Convention of Saratoga shall be properly notified by the court of Great Britain to Congress." As the British government could not give the required ratification without implicitly recognizing the independence of the United States, no further steps were taken in the matter, the "public faith" really was broken and the captured army was never sent home. By the end of the year 1777, about 400 British prisoners on Prospect Hill had deserted, but according to records only 20 Germans escaped.

Burgoyne Released. In March, 1778, General Burgoyne, on account of ill health, was permitted by Congress to return to England. In order to secure his release he was required to make a deposit of \$40,000 in gold or silver, and this money was used for buying food and supplies, to be procured in Rhode Island, for the prisoners. After his capture and release, he changed his sentiments toward the United States. While still a prisoner on parole he entered the British parliament and became conspicuous among the defenders of the American cause.

Meanwhile, a fleet of vessels arrived at Newport from England for the purpose of transporting the troops to their native country, but the fleet had to return without them. Early in April a number of war vessels appeared off the coast of Boston, and as General Heath feared an attack from the enemy, he had the British troops removed from Prospect Hill, fifty-five miles northwest to the village of Rutland, near the present city of Worcester. On account of the difficulty of obtaining provisions for these prisoners, a long discussion arose in Congress, still in session at York, as to what disposition should be made of them. While this discussion was in progress, the barracks at York and Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, were mentioned as suitable places to quarter them. It was finally decided that the British and Hessians should be removed to Charlottesville, Virginia, where the troops could be more readily supplied with provisions than in Massachusetts.

Prisoners Sent South.

About November 1, General Heath gave orders that the British troops at Rutland under command of General Phillips should march in three divisions to the south. The first division started November 10, and the others in two successive days, under guard of Continental troops and Massachusetts militia. Before the British had left Rutland, they were paid in coin received from Sir Henry Clinton at New York.

The German troops at Cambridge, under an American guard, also began the march in three divisions on November 10, in command of Baron Riedesel, it being arranged that one division was always one day in advance of the other. Before leaving Massachusetts, all the officers had to sign a strict parole not to desert on the march. As many of the British and Hessian officers and some of the private soldiers had their wives and children with them, when they were captured at Saratoga, General Washington ordered that wagons be provided for transporting the women and children to Virginia. The Baroness Riedesel was accompanied by three little children, and her diary describing this trip has been published in the German and English languages.

The German troops had not received money to support them on the march before leaving Boston and no pay was sent them from Sir Henry Clinton. In order to remedy the difficulty, Baron Riedesel returned to Boston, where he secured \$70,000 in paper money on his own responsibility, to aid in moving his troops.

The British troops passed through Massachusetts and Connecticut to Fishkill on the Hudson. In a letter written December 10, at Sherwood's Ferry, on the banks of the Delaware, Lieutenant Anbury wrote:

"General Washington was not without apprehension that Sir Henry Clinton, then at New York, would make efforts to retake us, either by an expedition up the North River, or our march through the Jerseys, and therefore took every precaution to frustrate any plan that might be concerted, for upon the arrival of our army at Fishkill, General Washington moved his army into the middle of the Jerseys and detached a considerable body of troops to escort us, so

very apprehensive was he of a rescue, that to each brigade of ours they had a brigade of armed men, who marched the men in close columns. As to the officers they paid little attention, as we had signed a very strict parole, previous to our leaving New England. Now we have passed the Delaware, the Pennsylvania militia are to guard us and the brigades that escorted us through New York and the Jerseys return to Washington's army." When the British prisoners had reached Sussex in crossing the state of New Jersey, Sir Henry Clinton sent out a paymaster who paid off the troops in British coin.

The three divisions of German troops under Baron Riedesel also crossed the Hudson at Fishkill a few days after the British had passed over. At this place, Washington paid them the compliment of his presence. He also gave them a strong guard lest Clinton should carry out his threat of releasing them by force.

Arrive at Lancaster. Lieutenant Anbury made the following entry in his journal after arriving at Lancaster:

"In our way hither, we crossed the Schuylkill, over the bridge built by General Washington's army, when they were encamped at Valley Forge. I imagine it was the intention of the Americans that this bridge should remain as a triumphal memento, for in the centre of every arch is engraved in the wood, the names of the principal generals in their country and in the middle arch was General Washington's with the date of the year the bridge was erected. This bridge was built to preserve a communication and to favor a retreat in case they were compelled to quit their encampment. Our troops slept in the huts at Valley Forge which had been constructed by the Americans."

Lancaster at this time was the largest inland town in America, containing a population of nearly 4000. The inhabitants were composed of German and Scotch-Irish. Most of the houses had an elevation before the door and they were entered by ascending high steps from the street, resembling a small balcony with benches on both sides where the inhabitants sat and took in the fresh air and viewed the people passing. The town had considerable trade with Philadelphia and New York. Among

its population were a large number of mechanics. There were a few cotton churches, and the county court house in Centre Square in which the Continental Legislature had held its sessions when driven out of Philadelphia the year before. Congress had convened in this building one day in September, 1777, and then adjourned to York. The largest pipe organ in America, which had been made at the town of Lititz, was then in use in the First Lutheran Church of Lancaster. Some of the officers who went to see this wonderful piece of mechanism sent descriptions of it to their homes. The manufacturer had made every part of the organ with his own hands. One of the diaries states:

"The organ had not only every pipe and stop that is in most others, but it has many pipes to swell the base which are of an amazing circumference, and they are played upon by the feet, there being a row of wooden keys that the performer treads on."

After bivouacking for the night around the borough of Lancaster, the three divisions of the British troops, commanded by General William Phillips and under a guard of several regiments of Pennsylvania militia, and a detachment of the Continental army, the march was begun to the Susquehanna river, crossing at the present sites of Columbia and Wrightsville. A regiment of the York County militia joined the guard at Wright's Ferry, and Colonel Joseph Jeffries, wagon master for York County, furnished one hundred wagons and teams with which he conveyed into Virginia the women and children and the baggage belonging to both the British and German prisoners. Many of these wagons were afterward pressed into service by the state of Virginia. The advance reached York on December 16. Lieutenant Anbury made the following entry in reference to York:

Reach York. "After we crossed the Susquehanna, we arrived at York, which was sometime the seat of Congress.

This is reckoned the second inland town in America: it is not nearly so large as Lancaster, but much pleasanter, being situated on the Codorus creek, a pretty stream which falls into the Susquehanna. This town contains between two and three thousand inhabitants, chiefly Germans, inter-

mixed with Scotch Irish. Here was formerly more trade than in Lancaster, and notwithstanding the troubles, it has still more the appearance of it. As our division came into the town at four o'clock in the afternoon, and marched the next morning, I had but little time to make any particular observations; but in walking about I saw the Court House and a few churches, which are very neat brick buildings, and I remarked the houses were much better built and with more regularity than at Lancaster. Of the two, though York is considerably less than the other, I should give it the preference for a place of residence."

Along the entire line of march from Massachusetts to Virginia **Hessians Desert.** the guard of American troops made no special efforts to prevent desertions among the prisoners. Lieutenant Anbury says:

"It was with a view and a hope that the men would desert, that Congress marched us at this inclement season; numbers have answered their wishes, especially the Germans, who seeing in what a comfortable manner their countrymen live, left us in great numbers, as we marched through New York, the Jerseys and Pennsylvania. Among the number of deserters is my servant, who, as we left Lancaster, ran from me with my horse, portmanteau and everything he could take with him. I did not miss him till night, as I concluded he was with the baggage wagons. The next morning I obtained permission from the officer that escorted us, to return in pursuit of him."

Rev. John Roth, pastor of the Moravian church at York, recorded in his diary:

"Dec. 16.—To-night a party of the Convention troops, the Hessians and others captured at Saratoga by Gates, arrived here from New England on way to Virginia.

"Dec. 22.—The Convention troops which arrived here on the 16th and 19th inst. left for the south (Virginia).

"Dec. 24.—Numbers of Convention troops are deserting on account of their being badly treated by their officers. Some of them attended our services and were attentive and earnest."

The first division of British troops numbering 781, arrived in York, December 16; the second division, numbering 873, on the

following day; and the third division, a body of 923, on the evening of December 19. There were in all 2577 British soldiers.

The Germans arrived in York in three divisions. The first came on December 22, and numbered 947. With this body were a large number of women and children, transported on wagons. The last two divisions of German troops passed through York, December 23 and 24, and numbered 935. There were in all 4459 British and Hessian officers and men on this famous march, as prisoners of war, to Virginia.

After leaving York, the prisoners were marched in brigades a distance of fifteen to twenty miles a day. There is a well-founded tradition that the different brigades bivouacked on successive nights along a hillside near Menges' Mills in Heidelberg township, and proceeded the next day through Hanover, halting again for the night near Littlestown, in Adams County. Till they arrived at Frederick, the most delightful winter weather had favored them on the march, but while encamped around that town a heavy snow fell. This was followed by extreme cold weather which made it impossible for the brigades in the rear to cross the Potomac, then covered with floating ice. After they had all crossed that stream, the Virginia roads were almost impassable. The top of the deep snow was a crust but not sufficiently strong to bear the weight of a man, so that the movement from the Potomac to Virginia was the most difficult and distressing part of the march.

The last brigade finally arrived at Charlottesville. **At Charlottesville.** Having started from Massachusetts November 10, it required two full months to complete this march of nearly 700 miles. At Charlottesville a rude village was built on the brow of a pleasant ridge of hills, and gardens were laid out and planted. Much kind assistance was rendered in all this work by Thomas Jefferson, who was then living close by on his estate at Monticello, and did everything in his power to make things comfortable for soldiers and officers.

General William Phillips, who was second in command at Saratoga and who had been in charge of the Convention prisoners on

the march to Virginia and while in the barracks at Charlottesville, was allowed to go to New York in the fall of 1779, on parole. While in that city he was exchanged for General Benjamin Lincoln, recently captured at Charleston, S. C. In 1780 Phillips joined Benedict Arnold in an expedition against Richmond. Predatory parties had been sent out in the direction of Charlottesville and fearing that Arnold and Phillips might form an expedition for the release of the prisoners, Congress decided in the fall of 1780 to remove them northward. In the early part of October, the prisoners were marched toward Winchester, in the same manner that they had gone to Charlottesville, two years before. The prisoners were quartered at Winchester for two weeks and removed to Frederick, Maryland, where they were held until Congress decided where they should be taken. At this place they occupied comfortable barracks and the men were allowed many privileges. The officers were quartered in the town and plantations around. On May 31, 1781, these British officers and prisoners witnessed the movement of the Pennsylvania Line through Frederick. On July 31, 1781, tenant Anbury wrote in his journal:

Move Northward. "We daily expect to remove from this province on account of the movements of Lord Cornwallis' army, which we understand is forming a junction with the troops landed in Virginia, under the command of General Phillips and General Arnold, and this state is not without apprehensions of a descent being made by the King's forces. Therefore to impede this progress, General Washington has detached two strong bodies, one of Continental troops, under the command of the Marquis de la Fayette, and the other consisting of the Pennsylvania Line, under General Wayne. They passed through Frederick last month, and appeared to be mostly Scotch and Irish with a great number of blacks. They were badly clothed, and so extremely mutinous and discontented, that their officers were afraid to trust them with ammunition. I observed that they wore black and white cockades, the ground being the first color and the relief of the other. On inquiring the cause, a very pompous American replied, 'It was a compliment to

and a symbol of devotion for their generous and magnanimous allies the English!'"

The British and Hessian prisoners greatly diminished in number, both by death and desertion while at Yorktown. Congress finally decided to remove the prisoners to York and Lancaster, in Pennsylvania. The officers were separated from the prisoners at Lancaster and sent to East Windsor, Connecticut. Brigadier-General Hamilton, in charge of the British troops, expressed great displeasure on account of this separation which, he claimed, was in direct opposition to the agreement entered into at the surrender at Saratoga, three years before.

THE RETURN OF THE PRISONERS.

The Convention prisoners removed late in 1780 from Charlottesville to Winchester, Virginia, and to Frederick, Maryland, were ordered by Congress in 1781 to be brought to Pennsylvania. The British were to be quartered at York and the Hessians at Lancaster. There were at that time about 3000 of Burgoyne's officers and men held as prisoners of war. Joseph Reed, then president of Pennsylvania, protested against so many prisoners being brought into this commonwealth. In response to President Reed's protest, the Board of War asserted that Congress had not changed its decision and that Pennsylvania should make preparation to guard and sustain the prisoners at such places in Pennsylvania as would be most convenient. At this juncture, Governor Thomas Lee, of Maryland, wrote to President Reed that he had been informed by Thomas Jefferson, governor of Virginia, that the Burgoyne prisoners and other British captured at Cowpens, S. C., were at Winchester, March 12, 1781, on their way to Pennsylvania, and the British prisoners at Frederick, 800 in number, were to be sent to York. On the same day that Governor Lee sent his communication to President Reed, the latter wrote a long letter to the Board of War, in which he stated:

Reed's Opposition. "We are to receive the prisoners and must supply provisions and all other necessities for them. It is not possible to do this without expending a great deal of money. I am therefore ing that though the Hon. Congress had intended to receive these troops after they arrive at their proposed quarters that you have no other means in your power to comply with this direction than by calling on this

state for that guard and those supplies. We are sorry, Gentlemen, to inform you that in the present exhausted state of our treasury we have little prospect of being able to answer your expectations. We have computed the monthly expense of feeding these troops and guards at \$600 pounds specie per month—the pay of the militia and repair of barracks will also be considerable—which added to the necessary advances daily making for the sustenance of the prisoners already here amounting to twice to the recruiting and support of the Pennsylvania Line daily increasing and wholly within the State, the supply of the Continental Army, the artificers, invalids, mechanics, and other dependencies on Congress, will, we are persuaded, be a burden insupportable. And we must acknowledge freely that we think it very unequal that when there are thirteen states in union all the prisoners should be brought into one. We have always endeavored to comply with requisitions when in our power, but we do not see the least probability of answering present expectations in their full extent. Having already observed to our delegates in Congress, the danger of adding to the dissatisfaction of the inhabitants, especially from the influence of the German officers, we need not touch on that head, though of a very delicate and alarming nature. But in another view the bringing these troops into the state must affect the general interest. Should they cross the Susquehanna we are fully persuaded much the greatest part of them will be in New York in a few months; they will find so many friends and opportunities to convey them thither that unless closely confined no precautions will be sufficient to prevent this evil. Our militia in the country are very badly armed, so that if either through scarcity of provisions, other discontent or impatience of captivity these troops should resolve to serve the enemy and prefer force to desertion we apprehend there is danger of their effecting it. The high price of provisions, of fuel and all other necessities at Lancaster and York will be an object also well worthy of consideration, the rates of wood and other necessary articles at Lancaster not differing materially from those of Philadelphia. This will be our last representation on the subject which we have thought it our duty to make—that should any bad consequences result we may stand fully acquitted, having declared our opinion that we shall not be able to provide for them with that plenty or guard them in that security which the case requires.

The Board of War then decided that the British officers held at Winchester and Frederick should be "put on their parole" and sent to Simsbury, Connecticut, the German troops should be held at Winchester and their officers put on parole at that place. The British privates and non-commissioned officers were to remain at Frederick for the time being. Colonel James Wood, of the Continental army, who had the prisoners in charge, was ordered by Congress to carry out the plans already made for their disposition. Almost 1,000 unconditional prisoners captured at Cowpens and elsewhere in the south were ordered to the Lancaster barracks and the 3,000 Saratoga prisoners to be retained for a time in Maryland and Virginia. At this time General Philips, of the British army, who had been

exchanged, was then in command of 900 men who had either deserted or escaped from the camp at Charlottesville. With this force he had joined the traitor, Benedict Arnold, in front of Richmond. Lord Cornwallis, with a large British army, was now on his march through the Carolinas toward Virginia in pursuit of General Greene. As the Board of War thought the scene of hostilities in 1781 might be in Virginia, it decided in May of that year that the prisoners held in Virginia and Maryland should be forwarded to eastern Massachusetts. Congress then ordered Pennsylvania to furnish 600 militia, which were to assemble at York, and relieve the Virginia militia and take charge of the prisoners to be moved eastward under the superintendency of Colonel James Wood.

The York County wagon-prisoners in masters were ordered to Pennsylvania. have fifty or more wagons at York. Major Bailey, of York, commanded the militia assembled for the purpose of acting as a guard to the prisoners on their eastern movement and under his direction the Virginia guard was relieved and the local militia escorted the prisoners to Lancaster, where they arrived early in June, 1781. The British were placed in the Lancaster barracks and in camps on the public common in that town. It was now decided by Congress to have them remain in Pennsylvania. On June 17, Major Bailey escorted from York two divisions, one of 1,200 German and Hessian prisoners, to Reading, and another composed of 600 privates, 300 waiters and about 300 women and children to Lancaster. On June 27, President Reed, of Pennsylvania, wrote, "The Convention and other British prisoners to the number of 4,000 are now in the State of Pennsylvania." He therefore ordered out the militia of York, Lancaster, Berks and Northampton Counties to guard them on their movement to places where they were to be confined. Colonel Wood, of the Continental army, in charge of the prisoners both in Virginia and after they came to Pennsylvania, wrote, June 30, 1781, that he had received instructions from the Board of War to quarter the British near York and the Germans at Reading, but that he had not received definite instructions as to the exact places

of confinement. President Reed then wrote to William Scott, lieutenant of the York County militia, to mark out a suitable spot, well-wooded and watered for the accommodation of the prisoners to be quartered at York. A place where the prisoners could build huts, surrounded by a picket, was designated. The local militia intended to guard the prisoners, were to receive pay at the rate of three and a half shillings a day in coin. The Continental money was then nearly worthless. On July 28, Lieutenant William Scott, of York County, wrote to President Reed:

**Camp
Near
York.**

Agreeable to your Excellency's order, I have marked a place for the prisoners' troops to encamp about four miles and a half south-east of Yorktown, where Colonel Wood has appointed his carpenters and workmen.

I have also called the fourth class of the militia, who have furnished upwards of one hundred men to guard them. Colonel Wood is of the opinion it will require near double that number until the necessary works on the encampment are erected.

I have collected all the arms in York and Hanover, which are not half enough for the guards. Therefore have to request of the Honorable Council to send us arms and ammunition for the use of the guards aforesaid.

The arms which our seven months' men carried to Philadelphia last year (forty-three in number) were delivered up in a house near the bridge on Water Street, where clothing and other military stores were then kept, but no receipts passed for them that I can find.

Colonel Wood has called on me for ten or twelve carpenters and for axes, spades, picks and shovels, for building the huts and pickets. The carpenters and the smiths who make the tools look to me for their pay; have therefore to beg your Excellency's directions in this matter, whether it is a county or continental charge and how and when these people are to be paid and by whom.

On August 2, 1781, Colonel James Wood stated "I have fixed the British troops on good ground, the property of a non-juror, between York and Susquehanna, so as to be very convenient to throw them across the river in any emergency."

CAMP SECURITY.

The place selected by Colonel Wood as a cantonment for the prisoners was situated in the extreme northeastern part of Windsor Township, a short distance east of the village of Longstown, and on the north side of the road leading from Longstown to East Prospect. At this place the British Convention prisoners to the number of nearly two thousand were brought back from Lancaster in August, 1781. They were required to assist the carpenters employed by the

government in erecting a stockade and in building huts out of wood. This place was known in Revolutionary annals as "Camp Security" and is so designated in the government records.

After the prisoners had arrived at York, Lancaster and Reading, the authorities of Pennsylvania and Continental Congress, as well, thought it possible that the British forces under Lord Cornwallis might raid into Pennsylvania for the purpose of releasing these prisoners.

In March, 1781, General Greene had fought the battle of Guilford Court House, near Greensboro, North Carolina, with Cornwallis, who then commanded 7,000 men. It was an indecisive battle and resulted in Cornwallis moving to Wilmington on the coast of that state. Greene returned to South Carolina and after successive engagements with the enemy, drove them into Charleston and Savannah. Cornwallis sailed to Hampton Roads and selected a defensive position on the James River at Yorktown, Virginia. In August, 1781, a detachment of 2,000 of the troops from the British army under Cornwallis landed on the banks of the Chesapeake near Annapolis, Maryland. Meantime, Washington, with an army of 6,000 men, marched from the Hudson River through eastern Pennsylvania and Maryland to join Lafayette and Wayne, then concentrating near Yorktown, Virginia.

The arrival of the 2,000 troops at **Militia** Annapolis caused alarm at York, **Called** Lancaster and Reading, and the authorities of Pennsylvania called out the militia for defensive operations. Lieutenant William Scott, commander of the York County Militia, put into service 200 light horse, a cavalry squadron, and posted them in a chain west of the Susquehanna, extending from York to Chesapeake Bay. In case the British landed at the head of the Chesapeake these horsemen were intended to convey the news with all possible haste to the cantonments of prisoners at York and the other towns in Pennsylvania. At this period in the Revolution there was considerable excitement in York County and the adjoining sections of the state. Fortunately, the appearance of Washington in Virginia caused a change in the operations of the enemy, who now con-

centrated under Cornwallis at Yorktown, where, in October, 1781, the entire British army surrendered. Later in the year, and during the spring of 1782, detachments of prisoners from the army of Cornwallis were also brought to York and imprisoned in huts erected a short distance east of the stockade in Windsor Township, where about 2,000 of Burgoyne's army were then held, as described above. A description of the prison pens near York, as they were at this period is given in an abstract from the diary of Sergeant Lamb, found further on in this narrative. At this place most of the British prisoners, brought here in 1781 and 1782, remained until the cessation of hostilities was declared April 10, 1783, the eighth anniversary of the battle of Lexington and Concord.

So far as is known, few Hessians were ever held as prisoners of war within the stockade or the huts of the prison pen in Windsor Township, in 1781-2-3. There were a number of Hessians in York in 1777. The German and Hessian troops, about 1,200 in number, were held as prisoners in Reading, until the close of the war. On February 8, 1783, a letter was sent to General Riedesel, instructing the Hessian and German prisoners to remain in America after they were set free, if they so desired. In pursuance of this letter, a large number of the Hessians who had been captured at Saratoga, Long Island and Trenton, remained in Pennsylvania, where they became industrious mechanics or farmers. Quite a number of them settled in different parts of York County.

Daniel Brubaker, a citizen of Lancaster County, owned the land four and a half miles east of York where the prison pens had been erected. In December, 1781, four months after the arrival of the first prisoners, he sent a petition to General Benjamin Lincoln, of the Continental army and the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, setting forth certain grievances. He stated that he owned 280 acres near York, for which he had paid 1,200 pounds specie. This land had been selected as a place for confinement for part of the British Convention prisoners that had been removed from Lancaster. One hundred acres of this land

had been cleared. The persons employed by the government in constructing stockades and building huts, had cleared thirty additional acres of timber, for which he had received no pay. The guards had also used nearly all the fall rails which enclosed his cleared land. This had deprived his tenant of the Indian corn on the land and the use of his pasture. He further stated that he did not want to say anything against Colonel Wood, who had charge of the prisoners and who regretted the condition of affairs which had come about before that officer had been placed in charge of the prison pens. The petitioner acknowledged that the prisoners could not be removed during the inclement season, yet he requested that all further waste or destruction of the timber or other property on his plantation be prevented.

SERGEANT LAMB'S STORY.

Sergeant Roger Lamb, an educated Irishman, who was captured with Burgoyne at Saratoga, wrote a work entitled "Journal of the American War," which was published in Dublin in 1809. He served in a regiment of Welsh Fusiliers and after his capture accompanied the British prisoners to Boston, where he remained until they were removed to Virginia. When these prisoners were about to cross the Hudson at Fishkill, on their march to the south, Sergeant Lamb escaped to the city of New York, where he was received with great affability by Major Andre, who was acting as adjutant-general to Sir Henry Clinton, commanding the British forces in that city. In 1781 he served in the Southern army and at the battle of Guilford Court House saved Cornwallis from capture.

In October of the same year he was captured with the British army at Yorktown and soon after he escaped the American guard and fled to Frederick, Maryland, where he was again captured and placed in the barracks in that town with other British officers. After two weeks' imprisonment there, he was sent to Winchester, Virginia, where his own regiment, which had served at the siege of Yorktown, was then quartered in barracks.

"Part of the British troops remained in Winchester until January, 1782," says Sergeant Lamb in his Journal, "when Congress

ordered us to be marched to York, in Pennsylvania. I received information that as soon as I fell into ranks to march off, I should be taken and confined in Winchester jail, as the Americans were apprehensive that when I got near to New York I should again attempt my escape to that place; I was advised by my officers to conceal myself until the troops had marched. I took the hint and hid myself in the hospital among the sick, where I remained until the American guards had been two days on their march with the British prisoners. I then prepared to follow them, but at a cautious distance.

In Camp and Security. "The troops arrived at York, and were confined in a prison similar to the one at Rutland, Massachusetts, where Bur-

goyne's prisoners were held in 1778.

"A great number of trees were ordered to be cut down in the woods; these were sharpened at each end, and driven firmly into the earth very close together, enclosing a space of about two or three acres. American sentinels were planted on the outside of the fence, at convenient distances, in order to prevent our getting out. At one angle, a gate was erected and on the outside thereof, stood the guard house; two sentinels were constantly posted at this gate, and no one could get out unless he had a pass from the officer of the guard; but this was a privilege in which very few were indulged.

"About two hundred yards from this pen, a small village had been built by prisoners of General Burgoyne's army, who were allowed very great privileges with respect to liberty in the country. When some of my former comrades of the Ninth Regiment were informed that I was a prisoner in Lord Cornwallis' army, and that I was shortly expected at York, they immediately applied to the commanding officer of the Americans for a pass in my name, claiming me as one of their regiment. This was immediately granted, and some of them kindly and attentively placed themselves on the watch for my arrival, lest I should be confined with the rest of Lord Cornwallis' army. When I reached York I was most agreeably surprised at meeting my former companions; and more so when a pass was put into my hands, giving me the privilege of ten miles

of the country, and that I behaved well and orderly. I was then conducted to a hut which my poor loving companions had built for me in their village before my arrival. Here I remained some time, visiting my former companions from hut to hut; but I was astonished at the spirit of industry which prevailed among them. Men, women and children were employed making lace, buckles, spoons, and exercising other mechanical trades which they had learned during their captivity. They had very great liberty from the Americans, and were allowed to go around the country and sell their goods; while the soldiers of Cornwallis' army were closely confined. I perceived that they had lost that animation which ought to possess the breast of the soldier. I strove by every argument to rouse them from their lethargy. I offered to head any number of them, and make a noble effort to escape into New York, and join our comrades in arms; but all my efforts proved ineffectual. As for my own part, I was determined to make the attempt. I well knew from experience, that a few companions would be highly necessary. Accordingly I sent word of my intention to seven men of the Twenty-third Regiment who were confined in the pen, that I was willing to take them with me. I believe in all the British army that these men, three sergeants and four privates, could not have been excelled for courage and intrepidity. They rejoiced at the idea; and by the aid of some of Burgoyne's army, they were enabled under cover of a dark night, to scale their fence and assemble in my hut. I sent word of my intention to my commanding officer, Captain Saumarez, of the Twenty-third, and likewise the names of the men whom I purposed to take with me. As my money was almost expended, I begged of him to advance me as much as convenient. He immediately sent me a supply.

Escaped From Prison. "It was on the first of March, 1782, that I set off with my party."

After Sergeant Lamb escaped with his seven companions from prison at York, he went to New York City, where Sir Guy Carleton was then commander of the British troops. After the war he returned to Dublin, where he became a teacher and author, and died in 1830.

BARON RIEDESEL.

Baron Friederich Adolph Riedesel, who held the rank of a major-general in the English army, commanded 2,400 Brunswick and Hessian troops at the time of the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. Both his entire command and himself became prisoners of war on October 17, 1777. General Riedesel was born in Lauterbach, Rhine-Hesse, June 3, 1738. At the time of the surrender he was 39 years of age. Riedesel studied law, but during the Seven Years' War for German liberty served as an aide on the staff of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. He acquitted himself gallantly in the execution of an important commission at the battle of Minden. In 1767 he was promoted to the rank of adjutant-general of the Prussian army. Soon after the beginning of the American Revolution, England, having hired of the petty German sovereigns 20,000 troops, of which 4,000 were from Brunswick, Riedesel was given the rank of major-general and placed in command of the Brunswickers. He arrived with his troops at Quebec, Canada, June, 1776. The following year he joined Burgoyne on his unfortunate expedition, in command of all the German troops. Riedesel wrote an extended account of his experience as an officer and a prisoner while in America. This journal was afterward translated into English. He passed through York, December, 1778, in command of his own troops as prisoners on their way to Virginia, and upon his return in 1779 remained here a week with his wife, three children and a retinue of attendants.

After the surrender at Saratoga, some of the English officers were exchanged, but few of the Germans. Riedesel wrote to Howe, at Philadelphia, asking that a corresponding number of German officers be exchanged, including General Specht and Riedesel's own aides. The Baron remained in command of his own soldiers and had them undergo military drill every day while in camp at Winter Hill, after their movement to Boston, even though they had given up their arms at the surrender.

After the prisoners learned that Congress at York had decided not to recognize the agreement at Saratoga, numbers of them deserted. There were, however, more

desertions among the English than the Germans. Congress sent an American named Masserow as a commissioner, to Boston to consult with the British and German officers with reference to their exchange. Riedesel alleges that Masserow accepted bribes; that he received from 50 to 100 guineas each, for recommending to Congress certain officers to be exchanged. It is even claimed by the Baron in his journal that Burgoyne himself courted the favor of the commissioner and through him obtained authority of Congress for his own release by the payment of \$40,000, which was paid in provisions and used for the maintenance of the American troops and British and Hessian prisoners in Massachusetts. By the order of General Howe, ships were sent from Rhode Island laden with flour and meat.

General Riedesel, through Commissioner Masserow, petitioned Congress for permission to send to Canada for the baggage and clothing of his troops, which was granted. During the summer of 1778 the people of Massachusetts, as well as the American soldiers, tried to induce the prisoners to desert. They succeeded best with the British. By the 5th of April, 655 English soldiers, 119 Germans, 41 Hesse-Hanau and 3 Brunswickers had deserted. Up to this time not a single German officer had been exchanged.

In November, 1778, arrangements were made to send the captured troops to Virginia. The American guard for removing these troops was increased by the addition of three regiments of the Massachusetts militia. The light horse and artillery were also increased. In May, American emissaries came into camp and induced many Germans to desert. By authority of Congress circulars were distributed through the camps of the prisoners to encourage both the British and Germans to desert. During the months of April and May the Brunswickers lost 118 men by desertion.

In September a number of German officers were exchanged, among them Chaplain F. V. Melsheimer, of the Brunswick Dragoon Regiment.

After Congress decided not to accept the conditions of the surrender at Saratoga, Sir Henry Clinton, in New York, declared that if the Convention troops were to be treated like other prisoners, they must be supported

by their captors. General Heath, in command at Boston, received orders from Congress at York that the British and German prisoners should be removed to Charlottesville, Virginia, a long distance away from the theatre of war, and to a place where provisions could more easily be obtained. The prisoners were marched from Rutland and Cambridge by the American guard in the following order, starting November 10:

Order of March. Each nationality formed three divisions, and was attended by an American escort. The first English division, consisting of the artillery, grenadiers, light infantry and the Ninth Regiment under Lieutenant Colonel Hill, and the First German division, consisting of the dragoons, grenadiers, and the regiment Von Rhetz under Major Von Mengen, were to start on November 10. The second English division, consisting of the Twentieth and Twenty-first Regiments, under command of Major Forster, and the second German division, consisting of the regiments of Von Riedesel and Von Specht and led by Brigadier-General Specht, were to follow on the 11th. On the 12th the third English division, composed of the Twenty-fourth, Forty-seventh and Sixty-second Regiments, under the command of Brigadier Hamilton, were to follow. The third German division, which was made up of the battalion Barnér, the regiment Hesse-Hanau, and Hanau artillery, under Brigadier Gall, were also to march on the same day.

General Riedesel says in his journal:

"The want of money was one of critical importance in our position at that time. All the officers who had money were obliged to lend it for the use of the troops, who in this manner received their pay in hard cash. Those officers who were in need of money had as much furnished them as was necessary to procure horses, etc., for their long journey. Nor was this more than fair, as several months' pay was due them. This arrangement was somewhat of a help, it is true, but not nearly enough to satisfy the demands of all."

When the German troops arrived at Salisbury, Conn., they received \$70,000, which Riedesel had borrowed on his own credit from merchants in Boston. On November 28, the advance of the German

troops arrived at Fishkill on the Hudson; December 13, they were passing through Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and on the 16th crossed the Schuylkill at Valley Forge. On the 20th they crossed the Conestoga Creek to Lancaster, where they rested one day; on the 22d they crossed the Susquehanna at Wright's Ferry and took quarters for the night at York. On the 24th they arrived at Hanover, where they rested a day, passed through Littlestown on Christmas day and on the 26th halted at Taneytown, Maryland. The other brigades or divisions of British and German troops followed in succession, a day behind the advance.

On New Year's eve, 1778, the German troops first stepped upon the soil of Virginia and on the 15th of January arrived at their place of destination, near Charlottesville, where they remained as prisoners of war from January, 1779, until the fall of 1781. The estimated number of British and German troops who were marched from Massachusetts through York to Virginia, was 4,459. According to this statement about 1,300 had deserted, for the descriptive list shows that 5,800 had surrendered at Saratoga in October, 1777.

In an account of the movement of the troops from Boston to Virginia, William Stone, the biographer of Riedesel, states:

"On this journey General Riedesel and his family experienced much that was disagreeable, and suffered many wrongs from the inhabitants, who were to a man in favor of the cause of freedom. Some of them scarcely would grant a shelter to the weary travellers, even when extreme fatigue prevented them from going a step further, and it would have been still worse for them, had not Madame Riedesel been in the party. By her eloquence and patience, she knew how to move these obdurate people.

"The passage across the Hudson in a miserable skiff in the midst of stormy weather, was attended with extreme danger; and competent judges who afterward heard of it, could scarcely understand how it was that it had been so successfully accomplished. The river having been safely crossed, the party continued their journey as far as the residence of an American colonel, by the name of Osborn, to whom Riedesel had a letter from Gates. They

were received by him in a most friendly manner, notwithstanding he was a great enemy to the royalists, as well as a very blunt man.

Excitement in Lancaster. "The fact that General Riedesel did not arrive at Lancaster on the 19th of December, with the troops, was, perhaps, a most fortunate circumstance; for the inhabitants were so enraged against him, that extreme measures might have been provoked by his presence. Among the silly reports that were circulated and believed in those excitable times by the people of Lancaster, was one to the effect that the town of Lancaster and the surrounding country had been presented to the German general, by the king of England, and that the general would soon arrive with his troops to take possession. The excitement was, therefore, great when the German troops arrived; but as soon as the American officers on the escort explained the true position of affairs, and the pitiable condition of the troops was seen, many a good citizen of Lancaster wondered how he could have given credence to such a ridiculous rumor.

"Snow had fallen to such a depth that the carriages of the general's party could scarcely move. The coachmen, at times, were obliged to take the horses from the vehicles, and with the officers who escorted the family, ride on in advance, to break a road. The provisions were exhausted, and very often not a particle of food could be had of the inhabitants even for money. Baroness Riedesel and her children actually suffered from sheer want, and this notwithstanding her husband and his officers deprived themselves of everything, that the women and children might be provided for. Captain Edmonson, who, out of love for the children, had accompanied the party, would often ride to the huts, which were a little off the road, and beg provisions of the inhabitants; but he generally returned from a bootless mission.

"Soon after crossing the Hudson, General Riedesel, accompanied by a few of his adjutants, left his family in order to overtake his troops. It is not known definitely where he met them, or indeed if he overtook them at all. Only this much is known to a certainty, that the general waited for his family at Colle, which is distant about two hours

from Charlottesville. Here he had hired a house which he was occupying when Madame Riedesel and the children joined him about the middle of February. The party had been twelve weeks on their way, had crossed six states, and had journeyed six hundred and seventy-eight miles. The house, hired by Riedesel at Colle, belonged to an Italian, who, a few weeks later, moved out of it, leaving it, together with a nice little garden, to Riedesel and his family."

During the summer of 1779, General Riedesel built a house at Colle, which cost him 100 guineas, but his family and he never had the opportunity of occupying it. In September of that year he received word that he would soon be exchanged. After putting the German prisoners in charge of General Specht, by authority of Colonel James Wood, the commander of the American guard, Riedesel left Virginia for New York, accompanied by Major-General Phillips. Soon after his arrival there he was exchanged and by order of Sir Henry Clinton was placed in command at Long Island with headquarters on what are now Brooklyn Heights. At the close of the Revolution, in 1783, he returned to Germany, where he was given the rank of lieutenant-general in 1787. At the time of his death, in 1800, he was commandant of the city of Brunswick.

A HEROINE OF THE REVOLUTION.

The wife of General Riedesel had a romantic history during the Revolution. She followed the fortunes of her husband and was captured at Saratoga when Burgoyne surrendered. The Baroness kept a diary, which was afterward published in the German language. This journal was translated into English and published in America in 1867. The story of her experience after her capture reads like a romance of the Middle Ages. During her captivity, she twice passed through York and on her return from Virginia spent several days in York with her three little daughters and a retinue of attendants. A condensed story of her experience is herewith given:

The Baroness Riedesel was present at the first engagement at Saratoga and was near her husband in the thickest of the fight. She heard the rattle of musketry, and the boom

of cannon, and when the fighting ended took care of the wounded. After the battle a large calash was built to convey herself, her three children, and her two servants, and in this vehicle she followed the army in the midst of the soldiers, who were merrily singing songs and hurrahing with a desire for victory.

"While passing through the American camp in my calash after the surrender," says the Baroness, "none of the American soldiers cast at us scornful glances, even showing compassion on their countenances at seeing a mother with her little children in such a situation. When I approached the tents, a noble looking man came toward me, took the children out of the wagon, embraced and kissed them and then with tears in his eyes helped me also to alight. His tenderness toward my children and myself inspired me with courage. He then led me to the tent of General Gates, with whom I found Generals Burgoyne and Philips, conferring about the capitulation.

Dined man, who led me to the tent,
With was the American General
Schuyler. Schuyler, who had preceded
Gates in the command of the
American army. Schuyler invited me to dine at his own tent and I then learned that this noble-hearted man was a husband and father. I afterwards met his wife and daughters in Albany. One of his daughters married Alexander Hamilton."

The Baron and Baroness Riedesel moved with the prisoners from Albany to Boston, riding in their calash. They occupied a comfortable home at Cambridge for a year while arrangements were made to remove the prisoners to Virginia.

The cause of this order was the declaration of Sir Henry Clinton, then in command of the British at New York City, that since the Convention troops (those who surrendered at Saratoga) were not acknowledged as such, but looked upon in the same light as ordinary prisoners of war, he was no longer disposed to forward provisions to them, or pay the "exorbitant bills of the Americans," consequently Congress must maintain the prisoners itself. As the country in the vicinity of Boston was very deficient in provisions, the Convention troops were accordingly sent to Virginia, which it

was thought would be better able to furnish the needed supplies.

The keeping of the German colors were entrusted to the Baroness at Cambridge. During the time she remained there she had them concealed within a mattress. The Americans thought they had been destroyed at Saratoga, but some time later this mattress was forwarded to Halifax, and when the Baroness was set free, in 1782, she took the mattress with her to her native land.

"In the month of November, 1778," says the Baroness, "when the prisoners were ordered to Virginia, my husband purchased a pretty English wagon so that we were enabled to travel easily with my three daughters, Gustava, Frederika and Caroline. Gustava entreated Captain Edmonston, one of my husband's adjutants, not to leave us on the way. He gave his promise and faithfully kept it. I traveled with the army on the way to Virginia. An old Yager, who acted as driver, together with the captain guided our vehicle over the almost impassable roads. My provisions and baggage were carried in a wagon which followed the servants. Upon reaching the Hudson River at Fishkill, we lodged at the house of a boatman. After crossing the river and going a distance, my husband, children and both my maidservants remained eight days at the home of Colonel Osborn, a wealthy planter, in order to give our troops time to cross the river, which, on account of the scarcity of boats, was very tedious. Our third stopping place after leaving Colonel Osborn was at the house of a German. At another time we had our quarters for the night at the home of Colonel Howe. Before we crossed the Blue Mountains, in Virginia, we made a further halt of eight days that our troops might have time to collect again.

Down "Meantime such a great quantity
in of snow fell that two of our
Virginia. servants were obliged to go
before my wagon on horseback
in order to make a path for us.
On our journey through Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, we passed through a picturesque country which, however, by reason of its wildness, inspired us with terror. We arrived at Colle, near Charlottesville, in the middle of February, 1779, where my husband, who had gone ahead with our

troops, awaited us with impatient longing. My husband built a large house at Cole, two hours' ride from the prisoners quartered at Charlottesville. The house cost him one hundred guineas. In the summer of 1779, we received word that General Philips and my husband, with their adjutants, had permission to go to New York in order to be exchanged. My husband handed over the charge of the German troops to General Specht. He then proceeded northward with General Philips and I set out to meet him at York, Pennsylvania. Before leaving Virginia, Mrs. Carroll sent me an invitation for me to visit her at her home in Maryland. I determined to accept her courtesies. She resided near the town of Baltimore, which, I was told, was very pretty and inhabited by many amiable families. We remained as her guests eight days and were hospitably entertained.

"While moving toward York, Pennsylvania, from Baltimore, we were overtaken in a forest by a violent thunderstorm. A trunk of a tree broke and fell between the carriage box and the horses. Here we sat fast aground, and could not stir from the place, as none of our servants were strong enough to move the tree from the spot where it had fallen. In the meantime, it thundered fearfully; the lightning struck in several places round about us; and another and larger tree threatened to crush us. I could only urge the servants to disengage us from the jam, but the coachman, who was completely bewildered, assured me it was impossible. At last, my little Gustava, who was at that time only eight years old, said, 'Only unhitch the horses, and put them behind the wagon, and you can draw it backwards.' This suggestion was immediately acted upon, and every one asked the other why that idea had not occurred to them likewise.

"So finally we arrived happily at York, in Pennsylvania, where we found my husband, who had been very much worried about us on account of the vivid lightning. We rode through a magnificent country.

The "Memoirs" of Baron Riedesel says: "Upon reaching York with General Philips, whom he had met on the way, the Baron found that his wife had arrived a few days

before him. After encountering many dangers that brave woman, with her children, had reached the place a few days earlier and had thus had an opportunity of enjoying a little rest, which she very much needed."

"From York," says the Baroness, "we pursued our journey through beautifully cultivated country regions and arrived safely at Elizabeth, New Jersey. We expected to cross over to New York the same evening and be restored to our freedom, but while seated at dinner, an officer from Washington arrived with a letter ordering us to return to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, as Congress had refused to ratify the exchange. The eyes of General Philips, who was by nature very passionate, fairly scintillated with rage. In a fit of anger he struck the table with his fist. I was like one petrified and could not utter a word."

In obedience to the order, they returned to Bethlehem, remaining there until the latter part of November, when they were allowed to enter the British lines in New York City. General Riedesel and his wife remained there several months, and March 7, 1780, she gave birth to her fourth daughter. Says the baroness in her diary: "We had intended, in case it had been a boy, to call the child Americus, which we now exchanged for America." General Philips, General Knyphausen and Colonel Wurmb acted as sponsors at the baptism of the child."

DR. JOHN CONNOLLY.

Dr. John Connolly, a romantic character in the history of the Revolution, was held a prisoner of war at York for a period of two years. He was born in Lancaster County in 1744, son of John Connolly, a surgeon in the British service in America. His mother was first the wife of James Patterson, the noted Indian trader, at Lancaster, who, after his death married as her second husband, Thomas Ewing, father of General James Ewing, of York County, who commanded a brigade in the Flying Camp. Surgeon Connolly was her third husband. Dr. John Connolly, their son, who was educated as a physician, was a man of vigor and force. When the Revolution opened he became a loyalist, and at the suggestion of Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, went to Boston, where he obtained a colonel's

commission from General Gage, the British commander at that port. Owing to his alliance with Dunmore, who was also a loyalist, Connolly was induced to raise a regiment of Tories and Indians to be known as the Royal Foresters. While passing through Hagerstown, Maryland, with a single companion on his way to the western frontier for the purpose of organizing his command, he was arrested. His captors found in his saddlebags his commission. He was taken to Philadelphia and placed in prison. While passing through York, Connolly recorded in his journal: "On the second day after our capture we arrived at York, where a committee decided that we should be confined in a room in the county jail, in which was a straw bed, little covering and no fire. The new-made soldiers of York were then so fond of life and drum that they entertained us all night with this music. The next morning, January 1, 1776, we were conducted to the tavern, where our horses had been kept, by a military guard with a drummer beating the *Rogue's March*. When the guard which brought us here from Frederick started from York, the people of the town and the soldiers ironically complimented us with many wishes of a happy new year. Great numbers of the inhabitants of York rode with us until we arrived at Wright's Ferry, the home of my half brother, Colonel James Ewing, who differed from me in political affiliation, for he espoused the cause of the colonies. At Ewing's request, I was allowed to walk on the ice with him in crossing the Susquehanna. After less than a year's imprisonment in Philadelphia, through my brother, James Ewing, who had become a general in the American army, I was released upon a temporary parole and permitted to go to his home in York County, where I was allowed to go five miles distant for exercise to recuperate my health. Here I was sent in November, 1776, and remained two months, when I was again remanded to prison, but General Ewing again came to my rescue and by his own bond I was, in the spring of 1777, again permitted to live at his home on parole. I continued in this happy situation from April 11 to October 14, 1777. When Congress moved to York, the Board of War, believing that I was plotting against the government, had me placed in

the county jail at York, where I was closely locked up and all the former severity against me renewed. The York jail was so crowded with British prisoners, petulant and transient, that a contagious fever appeared."

Connolly, being a physician, in May, 1778, petitioned Congress, then sitting at York, to relieve him and his associates from this unsanitary condition of affairs. Among the British prisoners who signed this document with Connolly were Richard M. Stockton, Charles Harrison, Asher Dunham, Robert Morrison and Francis Frazer.

Five days later the Board of War, under instructions from Congress, reported that Thomas Peters, deputy commissary of prisoners at York and Carlisle; Dr. Henry, an attending surgeon, and Colonel Pickering, a member of the Board of War, had visited the York jail and found that the statements made by Connolly and his associates were exaggerated. They further mentioned "that Connolly and six British officers occupied two rooms in the jail, one fifteen by twenty feet, and the other nearly as large; that they also had the privilege of the jail yard, which was sixty yards long and eighteen yards wide. This jail is used as a place of temporary confinement for passing prisoners and is not now crowded. There are only nine privates in the jail, and three of them are the officers' servants. The jail is capable of holding one hundred and sixty prisoners. Five of the soldiers have light fevers, common to places of confinement, but their disorders are not contagious or dangerous."

Dr. William Shippen, surgeon-general of the army, while on a visit to York, had examined Connolly during his imprisonment and pronounced him a hypochondriac and not responsible for his statements. This opinion was concurred in by Colonel Pickering and the rest, but Connolly denied these allegations and claimed he was treated unfairly.

After Congress returned to Philadelphia, in June, 1778, Connolly was admitted to parole and sent to that city, but he was afterward remanded to prison, where he remained until nearly the end of the war.

After the close of the Revolution he visited General Ewing upon his plantation. On one occasion, in an unguarded moment,

when seated at the table, he boastfully made the remarkable statement that the British army would yet come down from Canada and conquer the United States. This astounding remark exasperated Ewing, who rose from his chair and seized Connolly by the throat. The two men were separated by the appeals of Ewing's wife. Although holding opposite views during the Revolution and thereafter, there always existed a bond of fraternal union between Ewing and his half-brother. Even as late as 1798, in an attempt to recover land that he owned at the Falls of the Ohio River, Connolly attempted to enlist some army officers in a scheme to capture Louisiana and set up a separate government in the West. The attention of the President of the United States was called to this plot and measures were taken to prevent its execution. Connolly died in Canada at an advanced age. He was an adventurer throughout his whole life.

CHAPTER XVII

REVOLUTION—Continued.

Committee of Safety—Associators—Biographical—Historical Notes—Muster Rolls—Pensioners.

In the year 1774, when the sentiment spread throughout America in opposition to the British government of the colonies, committees of correspondence and committees of safety were organized. In May of that year, Charles Thomson, by order of the Committee of Safety of Philadelphia, sent out circular letters to the different counties of Pennsylvania, asking for the sentiments of the inhabitants in relation to the attitude of the mother country toward the colonies. This letter also asked that delegates should be chosen from York County to attend a provincial conference to be held at Philadelphia, June 15, 1774.

First Meeting in York.

In response to this letter a meeting was held in York, presided over by Michael Swope, who afterwards commanded a regiment of York County troops in the Revolution. This meeting decided to concur with the sister colonies in any constitutional measures in order to

obtain redress, and recognized the people of Boston as "suffering in the common cause of liberty." It was resolved that every township in York County send delegates to meet in convention on the 4th of July following. A committee of thirteen was then appointed for the town of York. June 28, the Philadelphia Committee of Safety transmitted to the committee of thirteen in York, resolutions passed by the Provincial Conference assembled in State House Square on June 18. This Provincial Conference had recommended that the committees appointed in the different counties or such number of them as thought proper, meet in Philadelphia at the time the Provincial Assembly should convene. On account of the Indian disturbances, John Penn, governor of Pennsylvania, had called a meeting of the Provincial Assembly for July 18. The committees of the several counties thus assembling in Philadelphia at the same time as the Provincial Assembly met, could then frame and prepare such matters for submission to the Assembly as might be thought proper and expedient.

In accordance with this request, James Smith, Joseph Donaldson and Thomas Hartley were sent as deputies from York County to the Provincial Conference, which had been announced to assemble at Philadelphia on July 15, three days before the Provincial Assembly met pursuant to the call of Governor Penn. James Smith was appointed a member of a committee to prepare a petition to the Provincial Assembly to appoint delegates to attend a Continental Congress of representatives from all the colonies in America. This Congress met in Philadelphia, September 5, 1774, in Carpenter's Hall. Among the members of this illustrious body were George Washington, Patrick Henry, John Adams, Samuel Adams, John Jay, and John Rutledge. This Congress agreed upon a Declaration of Rights, and after discussing other measures, adjourned to meet in Philadelphia on the 10th of May, 1775.

On December 16, 1774, the freeholders of York County met at the Court House for the purpose of electing a Committee of Safety, which was composed of one or more representatives from every township in the county. The following is a list of the persons chosen:

Henry Shale,
Joseph Donaldson,
George Eichelberger,
George Irwin,
John Hay,
Archibald McClean,
David Grier,
David Kennedy,
Thomas Fisher,
John Kean,
John Houston,
George Kuntz,
Simon Copenhafer,
Joseph Jeffries,
Robert McGorkis,
Michael Hahn,
Baltzer Spangler,
Daniel Messerly,
Nicholas Bittinger,
Michael Davis,

Jacob Dandel,
Frederick Frischel,
James Dickson,
William McClellan,
William C. Leary,
Patrick Scott,
Michael Dandel,
Casper Knicker,
Henry Lichard,
John Maxwell,
George Oge,
John O. Barnes,
William Bell,
Henry Burt, Sr.,
William Kinnear,
William Cleary,
Francis Hutton,
Peter Reed,
Andrew Emley

On December 17, the Committee met at the Court House and organized by electing James Smith, chairman; Thomas Hartley, vice-president; John Hay, treasurer, and George Lewis Lefler, secretary. At this meeting the committee prepared rules for the transaction of business, laid plans for raising money to be sent to the unfortunate people of Boston, whose rights had been trampled upon by the English government, and then adjourned until December 29. On December 22, 1774, a letter was received from the Committee of Safety in Philadelphia requesting that the local committees in Pennsylvania send delegates to a Provincial Convention to be held in Philadelphia, January 23, 1775, in order that these delegates might discuss questions relating to the common defence of the people in Pennsylvania and the other colonies. James Smith, Thomas Hartley, John Hay, George Eichelberger, Joseph Donaldson, George Irwin and Michael Smyser were chosen by the committee to represent York County in the proposed convention. When this Provincial Conference met at Philadelphia, on January 22, they resolved that this Convention heartily approved of the conduct and proceedings of the Continental Congress, which had already held a session.

In April, 1775, James Smith, chairman of the Committee of Safety, addressed a patriotic letter to the committee at Boston and forwarded the sum of 246 pounds for the relief of the suffering people of that city.

The term Associates was applied to patriotic citizens of Pennsylvania who banded together early in the Revolution to

protect themselves against the alleged tyranny of the English government, of which they were subjects. The love of liberty seems to have been unborn with our ancestors before the struggle for independence had begun. Persecutions in Europe had led the Scotch from the north of Ireland, the Germans from the Palatinate, the Pietists from Germany and Scotland to come to this province because its founder had offered freedom of conscience and a liberal government.

After the close of the French and Indian war, peace and prosperity reigned throughout York, Cumberland, Westmoreland and Bedford, then called the frontier counties, embracing all the region west of the Susquehanna River. Within a few years York and Cumberland had become densely populated, each containing about twenty-five thousand settlers, who were clearing the primeval forests, cultivating the valuable lands and hunting the wild game which was abundant everywhere.

As a result of the Indian incursions and their experience as hunters, these sturdy pioneers had become expert riflemen. When they heard the news from New England and the other colonies that measures would be taken to resist the tyranny of England, our ancestors in York County were quick to respond. Militia companies had been in existence before 1750, and three companies from York County had participated as Provincial troops in the French and Indian war. They had been sent into the British service to protect their homes against the hostile Indians and finally drove them back to the Ohio Valley.

The military spirit had decreased for several years, until the patriots of York County heard of the difficulties at Boston. James Smith, the leading member of the York Bar, in May, 1774, was sent as a delegate to the Provincial Conference, which was held at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia. From the time he had heard of the disturbed state of affairs in Massachusetts, James Smith was one of the foremost in this province to advocate armed resistance against the mother country. He presented his arguments with force and eloquence to the Conference, which, however, adopted conciliatory measures.

**The
First
Company.**

Immediately after his return to York, this ardent advocate of American liberty began the organization of the first military company in Pennsylvania for the purpose of opposing British oppression. James Smith was chosen captain of this company; Thomas Hartley, first lieutenant; David Grier, second lieutenant; Henry Miller, ensign. The commanding officer became a signer of the Declaration of Independence and his subordinates all won distinction in the American army. The non-commissioned officers and privates were composed of the leading citizens of the town and county. They met regularly for drill and discipline, being armed with rifles for complete training in the art of war.

Meantime the first Continental Congress had met at Carpenter's Hall, September 5, 1774, and although this body agreed upon a declaration of rights, and sent a petition to the king, it did not urge armed resistance against the mother country. The military spirit, however, was rife throughout York County, which embraced the area now included in Adams, and within a short time other companies of Associators were formed. On February 14, 1775, the local Committee of Correspondence, at a meeting held in the Court House at York, recorded that there were several companies of Associators within the limits of the county engaged in military drill and discipline similar to the one at York. It further stated that the commanding officers were willing to disband these companies if their existence was not agreeable to the committee. James Smith being chairman, declared in open meeting and had it recorded that the committee would not discourage the martial spirit of these Associators throughout York County, but on the contrary reported: "we are of the opinion that said Associators if trained with prudence, moderation and a strict regard to good order, under the direction of a man of probity and understanding, would tend much to the security of this country against the attempts of our enemies."

The news from Lexington and Concord where the British had attacked the militia of Massachusetts, stimulated the military ardor of the Associators in York County, and it reached the highest point of tension

when these patriots heard of the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. Immediately after the news was brought to York County, the military company commanded by Captain Michael Doudel, with Lieutenants Miller, Dill and Matson, began the march to join the patriot army under Washington around Boston. The career of this company is told elsewhere in this volume.

The Revolution had now opened and all of the thirteen colonies were in a condition of rebellion. This state of affairs brought about a meeting of the Pennsylvania Assembly, June 30, 1775, which by this time had become a patriotic body. Many of those in favor of the British crown had retired. The Assembly approved the organization of Associators and passed resolutions agreeing in case of invasion to provide for necessary pay of officers and soldiers performing military duty while in active service. It recommended that the Board of Commissioners and Assessors in each county provide a number of muskets or rifles with bayonets, cartridge boxes large enough for twenty rounds, and knapsacks. Three hundred were asked for the County of York. Every county was requested to select a number of Minute Men equal to the number of arms, and to be in readiness upon the shortest notice to march to any quarter in case of emergency.

Saturday of each week was set apart for military drill. The average number of men in a company was eighty, rank and file. The company could not go outside of Pennsylvania without the vote of the majority of the officers and men.

Immediately after the first company of volunteers under Captain Doudel and Lieutenant Miller began the march to Boston to join the army under Washington, the Associators began to organize for defensive operations in case their services were needed. A meeting of the local Committee of Safety and officers of the Associators was held in the county Court House at York, July 28th and 29th, 1775. It was presided over by James Smith. Under the authority of this meeting, York County was divided into five military districts.

The associated companies then already formed in the town of
**Battalions
Organized.** York and the Townships of
Hellam, Windsor, Manchester,

York and Codorus, were organized into the first battalion of York County Associators under the command of James Smith, as colonel; Thomas Hartley, lieutenant colonel; Joseph Donaldson and Michael Swope, majors.

The second battalion was formed from associated companies in the region of what is now part of Adams County, including the Townships of Cumberland, Hamilton Ban, Straban, Menallen, Mt. Joy and Tyrone, with Robert McPherson, colonel; David Kennedy, lieutenant-colonel; and Moses McClean and Hugh Dunwoodie, majors.

The third battalion was formed from associated companies in Heidelberg, Berwick, Paradise, Mt. Pleasant, Manheim and Germany Townships, with Richard McAllister, colonel; Henry Slagle, lieutenant colonel; John Andrews and Joseph Jeffries, majors.

The fourth battalion was formed from the associated companies in Chanceford, Shrewsbury, Fawn and Hopewell Townships, with William Smith, colonel; Francis Holton, lieutenant-colonel; and John Gibson and John Finley, majors.

The fifth battalion was formed from the associated companies in Dover, Newberry, Monaghan, Warrington, Huntingdon and Reading Townships, with William Rankin, colonel; Matthew Dill, lieutenant-colonel; Robert Stevenson and Gerhart Graeff, majors.

At this same meeting for the organization of battalions of Associators, under the authority of the Pennsylvania Conference, a battalion of Minute Men was organized with Richard McAllister, colonel; Thomas Hartley, lieutenant-colonel, and David Grier, major. This battalion was composed of five companies, one from each military district of the county. Each company of Minute Men was composed of a captain, two lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals, an ensign, a drummer and sixty-eight or more privates. These Minute Men were volunteers from the five battalions of Associators, one company from each battalion. The week following this historic meeting in the provincial Court House at York, the different companies were formed and banded themselves together to be ready at a moment's warning to take the field in defence of their rights and liberties.

The Associators and Minute Men of York County who had already subscribed to the voluntary articles of association for defensive purposes, and which were the first prepared in any province or colony in the country, accepted thirty-two articles of association recommended by the Pennsylvania Conference, August 17, 1775. These articles provided for every contingency that might arise to the troops if called into active service. They were read in the presence of each company, after which officers and privates gave their solemn attestation. The preamble to these articles reads as follows:

"We, the officers and soldiers engaged in the present association for the defence of American liberty, being fully sensible that the strength and security of any body of men, acting together, consists in just regularity, due subordination and exact obedience to command, without which no individual can have that confidence in support of those about him that is so necessary to give firmness and resolution to the whole, do voluntarily and freely, after consideration of the following articles, adopt the same as the rules by which we agree and resolve to be governed in all our military concerns and operations until the same, or any of them, shall be changed or dissolved by the Assembly, or Provincial Convention, or in their recess by the Committee of Safety, or a happy reconciliation shall take place between Great Britain and the Colonies."

On August 1, Colonel James Smith, commander of the first battalion of Associators and chairman of the Committee of Correspondence and Observation for York County, addressed a letter to the delegates in Continental Congress from Pennsylvania. This Congress had convened in Philadelphia on May 10, on the day when Ticonderoga and Crown Point had been captured by Ethan Allen. As recorded in the Pennsylvania Archives, Colonel Smith asked an opinion as to how the committee should proceed with those citizens who for conscience' sake were opposed to bearing arms. The following day, Michael Swope, of York, who was a member of the Pennsylvania Committee of Safety, wrote to John Dickinson, at Philadelphia, president of the Committee. In this letter the writer

reports the success of a meeting held at York in July; he asked that the officers chosen to command the companies of Associators and Minute Men receive commissions, thus giving them proper authority to perform their military duties.

By this time in the history of affairs which brought forth the war for independence there were fifty-three battalions of Associators in Pennsylvania. It must be understood that the incidents herein described took place one year before the Declaration of Independence, when Pennsylvania was still a province and the Assembly not acting under a constitution, which was adopted in 1776, when this province became one of the thirteen original states.

On September 14, the local committee from this county reported to Benjamin Franklin and the Committee of Safety for Pennsylvania, that the number of Associators in York County was 3,349. According to this report there were in July preceding nine hundred non-associators in this county, who were opposed to bearing arms. Meantime some of these had voluntarily joined the military companies and became loyal to the cause of independence. The battalions in York County, according to the committee's statement, did not contain an equal number of men, but none of them had fewer than five hundred. The first three battalions were large enough for regiments. The men appointed to command these companies were generally efficient. The discipline of the companies was not all the same, so this committee suggested if any were to be called into service it would be well to call out those who were best trained in the manual of arms and in military practice.

It will thus be seen that the Associators west of the Susquehanna were preparing themselves for any emergency. The company that had volunteered early in July had already won a record for courage and marksmanship in Thompson's battalion in Washington's army, at Boston.

When it was decided by Continental Congress, in the winter of 1775-6, to send an expedition to invade Canada, two companies were ordered to be recruited for that service from the associated battalions of York County. The response to this call

was prompt. William Irvine, of Carlisle, was commissioned colonel to organize and command the Sixth Battalion of Pennsylvania Volunteers, largely composed of troops from west of the Susquehanna. Captain Moses McClean recruited and commanded one of the companies from York County which joined Irvine's battalion, and Captain David Grier the other. The muster rolls of these two companies and the part taken by these troops in the first Canada expedition will be found in the chapter on that subject in this volume. Thomas Hartley, a member of the York County Bar, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of this battalion. He was then twenty-six years of age.

The remaining troops all over York County continued to practice the manual of arms with their flintlock muskets.

They were imbued with the military spirit and continued to prepare themselves to take an active part in the war which had opened with so much energy and defiance to the mother country. Meantime a new Committee of Safety and Observation was elected by a popular vote throughout the county. Only men interested in protecting the rights of the colonies were chosen. There were several members from each of the twenty-six townships. The following are the names:

Michael Swope,
James Smith,
Thomas Hartley,
John Hay,
Charles Lukens,
David Grier,
Joseph Donaldson,
George Irwin,
John Kean,
William Lease,
William Scott,
George Eichelberger,
Philip Albright,
Michael Hahn,
David Candler,
Baltzer Spangler,
John Houston,
Thomas Armor,
John Schultz,
Christopher Slagle,
Andrew Rutter,
Peter Wolfe,
Philip Jacob King,
Zachariah Shugart,
John Herbach,
William Johnston,
John Spangler,
James Dickson,
Francis Cazart,

George Brinkerhoff,
John Semple,
Robert McPherson,
Samuel Edie,
William McClellan,
Thomas Douglass,
John Agnew,
David Kennedy,
George Clingen,
George Kerr,
Abraham Banta,
John Mickle, Jr.,
Samuel McConaughy,
David McConaughy,
John Blackburn,
William Walker,
Richard McAllister,
Christian Graff,
Jacob Will,
Henry Slagle,
John Hamilton,
John Montieith,
Thomas Lilly,
Richard Parsel,
Charles Gelwix,
John McClure,
William Shakly,
Frederick Gelwix,
John Hinkle.

John Hoover,
Patrick McSherry,
James Leeper,
Joseph Reed,
Patrick Scott,
James Edgar,
Benjamin Savage,
Andrew Thompson,
Peter Baker,
Jacob Kassel,
John Williams,
William Mitchell,

Lewis Williams,
William Rankin,
James Naylor,
Balthus Knicker,
Thomas Mathias,
George Strongly,
Daniel Messerly,
John Naylor,
William Waskely,
John Chamberlain,
Andrew Thompson,
Alexander Sanderson

The British army, after having been driven out of Boston by the Americans under Washington, proceeded to Halifax, Nova Scotia. When Congress heard that this army was about to threaten New York, it asked for 2,000 troops from Pennsylvania. A regiment under Colonel Samuel Miles was organized at Philadelphia. One company was called for from York County. This company was recruited from different battalions of Associators and was placed in command of Philip Albright as captain; John Thompson, first lieutenant; Cornelius Sheriff, second lieutenant; William McPherson, second lieutenant; Jacob Stair, third lieutenant. This company joined the regiment in June and the story of its service is given in the history of Colonel Miles' regiment, found in this volume.

During the first years of the war, many of the patriots of the Revolution were only seeking for what they termed the rights of the colonies, but as England was sending more troops to this country for the purpose of conquering the Americans now in the field, the spirit of independence prevailed throughout the colonies from New Hampshire to Georgia. On July 4, 1776, by a majority vote in Continental Congress, the Declaration of Independence was adopted. Pennsylvania was no longer a province under the English government. She was in the centre of the thirteen original states, and when the war had ended was the keystone of the arch under which the American troops marched when they were mustered out of service. Philadelphia was to become the first seat of government of the new-born Republic of the United States. The five battalions of Associators in York County continued to drill and discipline more frequently than they had done before Congress had declared the states free and independent. They had company drill at the regular parading ground selected by the captain, and twice a month all the companies of a

battalion met and drilled at one place under the command of the colonel. The war spirit was rife throughout this State of Pennsylvania and in every section of York County.

The climax came when the British threatened to capture the city of New York. Sir William Howe was now in command of the enemy's troops and had received

many recruits from across the ocean. In order to supply all protective measures possible, on July 5, 1776, the day after the Declaration of Independence had been voted upon, a committee of Congress held a conference with the Pennsylvania Committee of Safety, and the field officers of the five battalions of Associators then organized in Philadelphia. At this meeting resolutions were adopted, urgently requesting that the entire force of Associators in Pennsylvania, in all, fifty-three battalions, "who can be furnished with arms and accoutrements be forthwith requested to march with the utmost expedition" to Trenton and New Brunswick in the State of New Jersey. These troops were to remain in the service until a Flying Camp composed of 10,000 men could be organized in the field, and placed under the command of General Hugh Mercer, a bosom friend of Washington. On the same day, Congress approved what had been done and "recommended to the good people of Pennsylvania to carry their purposes into execution with the same laudable readiness which they have ever manifested in supporting the injured rights of their country." This news was soon brought west of the Susquehanna and circulated throughout York County.

There are no official reports which give the historian the privilege of describing in detail how these five battalions of associated militia from this county congregated at their appointed places and began the march toward Philadelphia and Trenton. Every flintlock musket or rifle available was brought into requisition and given to these patriots who had answered the call of their country for the common defence of the nation, which had just declared its independence.

Michael Swope took command of the battalion which had been drilled by James Smith, who had been elected to Congress, and be-

**Going
to the
Front.**

came a signer of the immortal declaration. Robert McPherson, who then resided near the site of Gettysburg, marched toward York with the Second Battalion. Richard McAllister, who was also commander of the Minute Men, came with the Third Battalion from Hanover and vicinity. William Smith, with the Fourth Battalion, from the lower end of the county, crossed the Susquehanna at McCall's Ferry and proceeded to Lancaster, where he afterward met the other battalions on the march. William Rankin came from Newberry and adjoining townships with the Fifth Battalion. If they all obtained firelocks and the necessary equipment, there were at least 2,500 professional men, tillers of the soil and tradesmen, who crossed the Susquehanna and began the march to Philadelphia and Trenton in the midsummer days of July, 1776, shortly after the Declaration of Independence had been read in front of the Court House at York.

"On July 7," says the pastor of the Moravian Church in his diary, "strict orders came that all Associators of this county should hold themselves in readiness to march to the front."

In answer to the call for troops, York County responded with the five battalions, the advance reaching Philadelphia July 16. From thence they proceeded to Perth Amboy, near the city of New York, and during the succeeding month two regiments were formed out of these battalions of Associators. They composed the First and Second Pennsylvania Regiments of the Flying Camp, whose history will be found in another chapter of this book.

Proof of Patriotism. The Associators who had not enlisted in the Flying Camp in accordance with the act of

Congress, after receiving the pay of troops in the Continental service, were permitted to return home. It seems that a sufficient number had enlisted for the immediate demands of the army. The object in calling the entire militia force of the state for one month had a double purpose. It supplied sufficient men for the Flying Camp, and at that early period proved the courage and patriotism of the Pennsylvania Associators in the cause of independence.

The Associators who returned home kept

up their organizations and continued their military drill and discipline, expecting that they might soon again be called into the service. After the battle of Long Island, which was succeeded by the disaster to the American arms at Fort Washington, the British held New York City. Succeeding these events Washington, with his depleted army, retreated across New Jersey and when Philadelphia was threatened by the invading foe, there was another call for troops. The Pennsylvania Council of Safety requested the Board of War to station more troops for the defence of Philadelphia. The object of this move was not only to protect the city against the invading foe, but to menace the adherents to the Crown known as Tories, who lived in Philadelphia and the surrounding country. It was then ordered that two Virginia battalions, the German battalion, four companies of Marines, and 500 Associators from each of the counties of York, Cumberland, Lancaster and Berks be called into the service and placed under the command of General Stephen for the defence of Philadelphia.

Thomas Wharton, president of Mifflin at Pennsylvania, on December 23, issued an address which appealed to every friend of his country.

Meantime, General Thomas Mifflin, the "fighting Quaker" of the Revolution, was requested by the State Assembly to make a tour of Pennsylvania. He made speeches in every section of the state, arousing the patriotism of the people by his fascinating eloquence. He came to York and also visited Carlisle. In both of these towns he stirred up so much enthusiasm that an early chronicler was constrained to say "the quota from the back counties was easily raised." In fact the loyalty to the union of states in the interior counties was much more pronounced than in the city of Philadelphia.

This alarming call was the result of the defeat of Washington around New York City and the retreat of his army across New Jersey. The term of enlistment of some of his soldiers had ended. The Flying Camp, which had enlisted for the term of six months, would end January 1, but many of this gallant band of soldiers were persuaded to remain in the service for a longer time. Within a few days, three thousand

Associators from the interior of Pennsylvania arrived in the city of Philadelphia and were placed in command of Cadwalader and Ewing, then guarding the Delaware River from Trenton to Philadelphia. Although not active participants, they were present at Trenton and Princeton, important victories in the American cause.

When it was feared the British would again attack Philadelphia in the spring of 1777, the Supreme Executive Council, in a proclamation of the 9th of April, after stating the causes of alarm and calling upon the people to prepare for defence, used this language:

"This city has once been saved by the vigorous, manly efforts of a few brave Associators, who generously stepped forward in defence of their country; and it has been repeatedly and justly observed, and ought to be acknowledged as a signal evidence of the favor of Divine Providence that the lives of the associated militia in every battle during this just war have been remarkably spared. Confiding, therefore, in the continuance of His blessing, who is indeed the God of Armies, let every man among us hold himself ready to march into the field whenever he shall be called upon to do so."

With the passage and promulgation of the new militia law, the **State Militia**, Associated Battalions as such ceased to exist. The days of the Associators had passed away and the Pennsylvania militia came upon the stage of action. It was naturally anticipated that greater thoroughness in discipline would be the result, yet this was never realized. Although the militia served well in the campaign around Philadelphia, September, 1777, yet their duties were afterward chiefly confined either in protecting the frontiers, standing sentinel while the backwoodsman sowed his grain and reaped his harvest, or in guarding prisoners of war. The influence of the Associators was nevertheless felt throughout the contest for independence.

At the next session of the Pennsylvania Assembly, a special act was passed relating to the militia of the state. The act provided for the division of York County into six districts for the purpose of keeping the militia organizations in practice ready for service. Each county of the state was re-

quired to have at least 640 militia, armed and equipped and ready for military duty.

Militia Organized. The organization of the county militia was in charge of a lieutenant and in each district a sub-lieutenant was appointed.

This law went into force in March, 1777. Richard McAllister, who had commanded a regiment in the Flying Camp, was appointed lieutenant of York County. Hance Morrison, Robert Stevenson, John Hay, James McCandless and John Carson were appointed sub-lieutenants. It was the duty of the sub-lieutenants to carry out all the provisions of the act and see that at least 640 men in his district between the ages of 18 and 50 should receive the proper military drill so as to be trained in the art of war. All persons enrolled who failed to be present at muster without cause were fined 7 shillings and 6 pence. There were eight companies in a district. Each company was required to drill at least two days each month. The companies met at regular intervals for battalion drill. The militia forces of the state were then placed under the command of Brigadier-Generals John Armstrong, John Cadwalader, James Potter and Samuel Meredith. In June, Armstrong was made the major-general and James Irvine was appointed additional brigadier, in August.

As early as April 25, 1777, President Wharton, by advice of Continental Congress and the Board of War, ordered at least 500 militia from the different counties of the state to rendezvous at Bristol and Chester, to be in readiness for the enemy if they attempted to attack Philadelphia.

On May 1, 1777, Colonel Richard McAllister wrote to President Wharton that he had just finished dividing York County into military districts. It was difficult to raise the quota of 640 men required for each district. He assured Mr. Wharton that he had not lost one hour in organizing the militia, nor would he until the work was thoroughly done. On May 7, President Wharton acknowledged the receipt of McAllister's letter, assuring the latter that he felt confident that he was performing his duty to his utmost ability. He requested that a report of the election of officers for each battalion be forwarded in order that commissions for these officers might be sent

to Colonel McAllister for distribution. As soon as he learned the movements of the enemy, Wharton stated that he would inform McAllister of the condition of affairs, so that he might be able to furnish the quota of men required from York County.

June 14, the Supreme Executive Council of the state sent a circular letter requesting the county lieutenants to forward to the seat of war the militia of the first class, and to have in readiness those of the second class for active service.

Trouble in Raising Troops. July 4, McAllister wrote to President Wharton from Hanover, stating that he had great difficulty in getting the battalions together for military practice. Some of the officers elected were unsatisfactory and others would not serve. He stated that there was a lack of arms in York County necessary for the troops either for drill or active service in the field, and urged that the state supply the necessary arms. This worked against his ability to forward the troops as rapidly as expected.

On July 28, Continental Congress, upon receiving the news of the movement of Howe's army from New York toward Philadelphia, asked the State of Pennsylvania to furnish 4,000 troops from the organized militia within the state. Each county was requested to send one class of the militia.

It will be seen from these numerous calls for troops the disturbed condition of affairs in Pennsylvania during this crucial period of the Revolution. Most of the militia of York County at this time belonged to the agricultural classes. Some of them were Quakers, who, according to their religion, were non-combatants. Still another class were Germans who had sworn allegiance to the government of England when they settled in York County and other sections of Pennsylvania. When General Howe landed in New York after the battle of Long Island he had offered a general amnesty to all Americans who were willing to adhere to the British crown. There were many Germans serving in the British army at this period, and German emissaries were sent out among the people of that nationality throughout Pennsylvania, urging them to oppose the militia laws. This caused a great difficulty in York and other counties

of the state which contained German inhabitants.

On August 28, 1777, Colonel Richard McAllister wrote to President Wharton that there were dissensions among the Associates in the German townships near Hanover. Two hundred freemen had assembled at one place for the purpose of opposing the draft of the militia for service in the field. He continued by saying that he had lived in peace among these people for twenty years or more, and knew well their customs and habits, but it was very difficult to induce them to take up arms against the country to which they had sworn allegiance. He said that notwithstanding the difficulties he had encountered in the prosecution of his duties as lieutenant of York County, he had marched five companies to the front fully armed and equipped, in answer to the recent call, and would soon have three more companies ready to take up the march for the army. In this letter McAllister stated that in two or three companies all of the men were substitutes, except five or six. He obtained substitutes for the sum of \$40, while in Cumberland County from \$100 to \$110 were paid to induce men to enlist as substitutes.

Early in the summer, Colonel McAllister had received from the State of Pennsylvania the sum of 1,000 pounds for the purpose of carrying on his work and was charged with the same. On August 1, the sum of 3,000 pounds, or about \$15,000, was sent to him. This money was used to equip the soldiers and to buy substitutes to take the places of those who refused to enter the army.

Instead of crossing New Jersey and attacking Philadelphia, as anticipated, General Howe set sail from New York and came up the Chesapeake Bay, landing near Elkton, Md., with an army of 18,000 men. At this alarming period of the war, President Wharton, of Pennsylvania, issued a proclamation to the people of the state which in part reads as follows:

Appeal to Arms. "The time is at length come in which the fate of ourselves, our wives, children and posterity must be speedily determined; General Howe, at the head of a British army, the only hope, the last resource of our enemy, has invaded this state, dismissing his ships and disencumbering him-

self of his heavy artillery and baggage, he appears to have risked all upon the event of a movement which must either deliver up to plunder and devastation, this capital of Pennsylvania and of America, or forever blast the cruel designs of our implacable foe. Blessed be God, Providence seems to have left it to ourselves to determine whether we shall triumph in victory and rest in freedom and peace, or by tamely submitting, or weakly resisting, deliver ourselves up a prey to an enemy.

"The foe is manifestly aiming, either by force to conquer, or by stratagem and stolen marches to elude the vigilance of our brave commander, declining a battle with our countrymen, they have attempted to steal upon us by surprise. They have been hitherto defeated, but numbers are absolutely necessary to watch them on every quarter at once.

"The neighboring states are hurrying forward their militia, and we hope by rising as one man, and besetting the foe at a distance from his fleet, we shall speedily enclose him like a lion in the toils.

"The Council therefore most humbly beseech and entreat all persons whatsoever, to exert themselves without delay, to seize this present opportunity of crushing the foe, now in the bowels of our country, by marching forth instantly under their respective officers, to the assistance of our great general, that he may be able to environ and demolish the only British army that remains formidable in America. Animated with the hope that Heaven, as before it has done in all times of difficulty and danger, will again crown our righteous efforts with success, we look forward to the prospect of seeing our insulting foe cut off from all means of escape and, by the goodness of the Almighty, the Lord of Hosts and God of Battles, wholly delivered into our hands."

At
Brandywine
and
Germantown.

The first and second classes of militia had already been called out during the early summer of 1777. After the proclamation had been circulated, the third class had been ordered to the seat of war. Similar calls were made from other counties in the state. They marched to join Washington's army near Philadelphia and were placed

under General Mifflin, who commanded the extreme left of the American army at the battle of Brandywine. Although not actively engaged in the battle, Armstrong and his Pennsylvania militia remained on the heights below Clark's Ford and were witnesses to the battle. After the defeat, Armstrong retreated to Chester and then moved with Washington to Philadelphia. In the battle of Germantown, the Pennsylvania militia took a prominent part. They behaved with gallantry in this engagement as well as in the spirited skirmishes at Chestnut Hill, White Marsh and Crooked Billet Tavern. In the affair at White Marsh, Colonel James Thompson, of Hopewell Township, who commanded a battalion of York County men, was wounded and carried off the field on a horse by General James Potter, then commanding a brigade of Pennsylvania militia.

After the campaign of 1778, which resulted in the victory at Monmouth, New Jersey, the Pennsylvania militia west of the Susquehanna was utilized in guarding the northern and western frontiers from the ravages of hostile Indians, who had been incited by British emissaries to disturb the quietude of white settlers in this region. A battalion of York County militia, in 1779, under command of Colonel Philip Albrit, was marched to Standing Stone, the site of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, and quartered there for several months.

When the seat of war was transferred to the South, and Pennsylvania was no longer in danger of invasion by the British, the state militia spent most of their time at home, awaiting the result of the war. When Burgoyne's army was marched from Boston to Virginia in December, 1778, a regiment of York County militia took charge of these 4,500 British and Hessians and marched them to Charlottesville, where they were held for three years. After the return of these prisoners to Pennsylvania, two or three companies of local militia, at stated times, guarded about 1,800 prisoners, kept in a stockade in Windsor Township, four and a half miles southeast of York. In 1781, when Cornwallis moved northward toward Virginia and threatened to land at Annapolis, Maryland, and send a division to release the prisoners at York, Lancaster and Reading, a part of the militia force was

called out and stationed along the west bank of the Susquehanna, under the direction of William Scott, who was lieutenant for York County.

After the close of the war, in 1783, the militia system was in force for more than half a century.

COLONEL JAMES THOMPSON, who commanded the first battalion of York County militia at Germantown and White Marsh, was born in Sadsbury Township, Lancaster County, in 1745. He grew to manhood in his native county and in 1773 was married to Lydia, daughter of Robert Bailey. Soon after his marriage he removed to the southern section of York County, where he engaged in farming. He became prominently identified with the Round Hill Church, in Hopewell Township. Shortly after the opening of the Revolution he appeared before his brother, Andrew Thompson, one of the court justices for York County, and took the oath of allegiance and fidelity to the government of the United States. He served as a lieutenant in the Pennsylvania Line and was promoted for meritorious services. In September, 1777, when the Pennsylvania militia was called into active service to aid in opposing the British army under Howe from its approach to Philadelphia, James Thompson was commissioned colonel of the First Battalion of the York County troops. This battalion was placed in the brigade of Pennsylvania militia commanded by Brigadier-General Potter, and served in the campaign around Philadelphia during the fall of 1777.

Colonel Thompson was severely wounded in an action at White Horse Tavern, near Philadelphia, and was carried from the field by General Potter, on the latter's horse, to the brigade surgeon for treatment. After recuperating from his wound, Colonel Thompson returned to his home in York County, where he served during the next year as purchasing agent for the government. In 1779 he was chosen a member, to represent York County, in the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania. Sometime after the Revolution he removed to Sadsbury Township, where, in association with his brother-in-law, Colonel John Steele, he built a grist mill and a paper mill on the Octorara Creek. They conducted a

considerable business here for twenty years or more. Late in life, Colonel Thompson removed to the Chester County side of the Octorara, where he died October 3, 1807, at the age of 62 years.

MAJOR JOSEPH DONALDSON, of York County, was a native of the Province of Maryland, born August 16, 1742. He located in the southern part of York County, was an active and energetic Whig, and formed one of the Committee of Correspondence of the County, to succor the Bostonians at the time of the going into effect of the "Port Bill." He was a delegate to the Provincial Deputies, which met July 15, 1774; justice of the peace from 1774 to 1776; member of the Provincial Conference of January 23, 1775; and member of the Convention of July 15, 1776. He was a major of the First Battalion of the Associators of York County, July, 1775, and was in service during the campaign of 1776. On the 8th of November, 1777, he was appointed one of the commissioners to collect clothing for the Continental army. Major Donaldson died at York about 1790. For ten years he was a partner with William Harris in the mercantile business at the southeast corner of Market and Water Streets.

COLONEL HENRY SCHLEGEL (SLAGLE) was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1735. His father, Christopher Slagle, of Saxony, came to Pennsylvania in 1713, and the following year took up a large tract of land on the Conestoga Creek, and built a mill. Subsequently he transferred his interests therein, and removed, in 1737, west of the Susquehanna, locating near the present site of Hanover, now within the limits of Adams County, on Slagle's Run, a branch of the Little Conewago. Henry was one of four sons, Daniel, Jacob and Christopher, and followed the occupation of his father, a farmer and miller. He was commissioned one of the provincial magistrates in October, 1764, and continued in office by the convention of 1776. In December, 1774, he served on the committee of inspection for York County; commanded a battalion of Associators in 1779; was a member of the Provincial Conference of June 18, 1776, and of the subsequent convention of the 15th of July. He was appointed by the Assembly, December

16, 1777, to take subscriptions for the Continental loan; November 22, 1777, acted as one of the commissioners which met at New Haven, Connecticut, to regulate the price of commodities in the states. He represented York County in the General Assembly from 1777 to 1779; appointed sub-lieutenant of the county, March 30, 1780; one of the auditors of depreciation accounts for York County, March 3, 1781; member of the Constitutional Convention of 1789-90; commissioned by Governor Mifflin, one of the associate judges of York County, August 17, 1791, and continued as such upon the organization of Adams County. He represented the latter county in the Legislature, sessions of 1801-2. Colonel Slagle died at his residence, near Hanover; his remains were interred in the graveyard adjoining St. Matthew's Lutheran Church. The various offices held by him show conclusively that he had the confidence of the community. He was an ardent patriot, a faithful officer, and an upright citizen.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHN HAY, of the Revolution, was born in Alsace, then in France, about 1733. His father, John Hay, was a native of Scotland, who, owing to the religious persecutions, emigrated to the Province of Alsace, subsequently coming to America, bringing with him four sons, who settled in Philadelphia, Northampton, and York Counties, Pennsylvania, and in Virginia. John Hay, of York County, was naturalized April 11, 1760. He was one of the Provincial magistrates; a commissioner of the county from 1772 to 1775; member of the Committee of Correspondence to send aid to the people of Boston in 1774; of the Provincial Convention, June 23, 1775; First Lieutenant in Colonel James Smith's Battalion of Associators, December, 1775; member of the Provincial Conference which met at Carpenter's Hall, June 18, 1776; and of the Convention of July 15, called by that body. He was appointed sub-lieutenant of the county March 12, 1777; resigning to accept the office of county treasurer in 1778, filling that position almost uninterruptedly until 1801. He represented York County in the Assembly in 1779, 1782, 1783, and 1784. Colonel Hay was the owner of a large tract of land in the immediate vicinity of York,

part of which subsequently became incorporated into the town of Locust as "Hay's Addition." He died in April, 1810. The son, Jacob, was a corporal in Mayhew's cavalry regiment of the Revolution.

COLONEL ROBERT McPHERSON was the only son of Robert and Janet McPherson, who settled in the western portion of York County, in the fall of 1738 on the "Manor of Maske." He was born presumably in Ireland about 1730, and was a youth of eight years when his parents became a part of the well-known Marsh Creek settlement. He was educated at Rev. Dr. Allison's school at New London, Chester County, Pennsylvania, which academy was afterward moved to Newark, Delaware, and became the foundation of the present college at that place. His father died December 25, 1749, and his mother September 23, 1767. In 1751 he married Agnes, the daughter of Robert Miller, of the Cumberland Valley. In 1755 he was appointed treasurer of York County, and in 1756 a commissioner of the county. The latter office he resigned on accepting a commission as captain of the Third Battalion of the Provincial forces, May 10, 1758, serving under General Forbes on his expedition against Fort Duquesne. From 1762 to 1765 he was sheriff of the county, and from 1764 to the beginning of the Revolution was a justice of the peace under the Proprietaries, serving from 1770 as president justice of the York County Court, and was re-commissioned a justice under the first constitution of the state. From 1765 to 1767 he was a member of the Provincial Assembly and in 1768 was appointed county treasurer to fill a vacancy. He was a member of the Provincial Conference which met at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, June 18, 1776; and was one of the representatives of York County in 1776, which formed the first constitution of the State of Pennsylvania. At the beginning of the War for Independence he was commissioned a colonel of the York County Battalion of Associators, and during that and the following year he was in active service in the Jerseys and in the subsequent campaign around Philadelphia. After his return from the field he was employed as the purchasing commissary of army supplies for the western end of York County. In 1779 he was one of the three

auditors of "confiscation and fine accounts." From 1781 to 1785 he served as a member of the Assembly of the State. Colonel McPherson was one of the charter members of the corporation of Dickinson College, and continued to act as trustee until his death, on February 19, 1789. His son, William McPherson, served as a lieutenant in Albright's Company, Miles' Regiment, in the Revolution.

COLONEL MATTHEW DILL was one of the first settlers in the vicinity of the present town of Dillsburg. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. During the troubles immediately before the French and Indian war, he was one of the five commissioners, one of whom was Benjamin Franklin, appointed to make a treaty with the Indians at the Croghan fort, which was located near the Susquehanna, in the lower end of Cumberland County. He afterward took part in the French and Indian war. In 1749 he was one of the eight justices of the peace, and justice of the Court of Common Pleas of York County. He died before the Revolution. His remains, together with those of many of his descendants, lie in the family graveyard a few hundred yards west of Dillsburg, this county. His daughter married Colonel Richard McAllister.

Colonel Matthew Dill, of the Revolution, was a son of Matthew Dill. In October, 1764, he was appointed justice of the peace and the Court of Common Pleas, under the colonial government, and continued in the same office upon the adoption of the constitution of 1776. He served in the General Assembly in 1777-8-9. During the year 1779 he was appointed sub-lieutenant of York County, to organize the county militia, and on March 30, 1780, was appointed one of the three commissioners to seize the personal effects of Tories in York County. For a short time after the Revolution he was president justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

MAJOR ELI LEWIS, son of Ellis Lewis, who settled in Fairview Township in 1735, was born in Redland Valley, January 31, 1750. In 1775 he became the commander of a company of Associators in Newberry and Fairview Townships. In 1776 he marched with his company to join the Flying Camp. He was captured and held as a prisoner of war in

New York City and Long Island for several months.

Major Lewis was a man of education and in 1790, when Harrisburg was a small village, he founded *The Monitor and Weekly Advertiser*, the first newspaper at the state capital.

After General St. Clair was routed by the Indians in Ohio, he printed and published in his newspaper, "*St. Clair's Defeat*," a poem containing literary merit, which was widely copied. In 1798 Major Lewis founded the town of Lewisberry. November 10, 1779, he married Pamela Webster, at Londongrove Friends meeting house, Chester County. Major Lewis died at Lewisberry, February 1, 1807. The remains of Major Lewis and his wife are buried in the Friends graveyard at Newberrytown. The spot has recently been marked by a marble tablet and surrounded by a stone wall. Among their children were Ellis Lewis, who became chief justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; Webster Lewis, physician at Lewisberry; James, a member of the bar and president of the York bank; Eli, president of the First National bank at York.

COLONEL WILLIAM RANKIN, of York County, of Quaker parentage, was a native of England, his parents coming to this country when he was very young. Prior to the Revolution he was a justice of the peace of the Province, and located near the Susquehanna, in Fishing Creek Valley, York County. Although a member of the Warrington Monthly Meeting, he became at the outset of the Revolution an ardent Whig, and was chosen colonel of one of the York County Battalions of Associators. He was a member of the Provincial Conference of June 18, 1776, and of the Convention of 15th of July following. By the latter body he was continued a justice of the peace. The cause of Colonel Rankin's defection has never been divulged, but during the year 1780 he was detected in holding a traitorous correspondence with the enemy, and in March, 1781, he was arrested and thrown into prison. He escaped, however, from the York jail, when President Reed issued a proclamation offering a reward for his apprehension. With his brothers, John and James, who had also turned traitors to the Colonies, he

went to England, but whether he died in exile, we have not been able to ascertain. His property was partly confiscated, as also that of his brothers, who had large landed estates in York County, although, through the intervention of influential friends, a portion was saved to their descendants who remained in this country. These Tories were all compensated for their losses by the British government.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

The following items arranged in chronological order, relate to interesting facts and incidents of the Revolution:

In September, 1775, the Committee of Safety for York County, of which James Smith was chairman, sold to the Pennsylvania Council of Safety, forty-nine quarter casks of powder, weighing 1,225 pounds, and 3,770 pounds of lead, and a supply of arms and accoutrements, receiving 550 pounds, 6 shillings, 11 pence. At this early date, York contained a depository for munitions of war, for soon after the Pennsylvania Council ordered the local committee to forward to Colonel Samuel Morehead, of Westmoreland County, 500 pounds of powder, and 1,250 pounds of lead, for the use of militia in that county. These transactions took place nearly one year before the Declaration of Independence, when the affairs of the Province, then in a state of rebellion against the mother country, were controlled by the Pennsylvania Council of Safety.

October 12, the local committee sent from the magazine at York, 200 pounds of gunpowder and 600 pounds of lead, to the Committee of Safety for Northampton County. About this time, James Smith notified the people of York County that they should not waste the powder and lead for it would be needed to carry on the war with England.

In December, Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, a member of the Continental Congress, requested the Pennsylvania Council of Safety to supply provisions for the women and children of the British troops, captured at St. Johns, Canada, and give directions for their removal to Reading, York and Lancaster. During the early part of the war, most of the British officers and

many of the privates brought their wives and families to this country.

January 15, 1776, Jasper Yeates, of Lancaster, reported to the Committee of Safety that the blankets engaged by Mr. Hough, in York County,

for the public service, had been detained on the west side, owing to the floating ice on the river. Soon after the Revolution opened, the gunsmiths began to make firelocks in every section of Pennsylvania, and in April, 1776, the Committees of Safety for York, Cumberland and Northampton Counties were each ordered to send fifty-six flintlock muskets, the same number of bayonets and powder horns to Philadelphia. In June, Colonel William Rankin, of Newberry Township, received 200 pounds, or about \$1,000, for rifles which he sold to the Pennsylvania Committee of Safety.

Early in July, ten British prisoners of the company commanded by Captain Campbell were brought to York. These prisoners were fed by Elijah Etting, when they first arrived. He received three pounds, fifteen shillings, for feeding them seven days before they were put in permanent quarters. July 15, Captain James Sterling received \$100 part payment for expenses in marching British prisoners from Burlington, New Jersey, to York.

September 25, Baltzer Spangler and four other persons received in all forty-five dollars for riding through York County to notify the colonels of the militia battalions to march to New Jersey. This was the first general call for the militia of York County to serve in the army. They marched to Perth Amboy, New Jersey, near Long Island, upon which the British army, under Howe, had recently landed.

On September 30, Joseph Donaldson, of York, succeeded Michael Swope as a member of the Pennsylvania Council of Safety. Colonel Donaldson immediately proceeded to Philadelphia and assumed his duties.

January 13, 1777, York County furnished 4,000 bushels of grain as feed for horses in the continental service. About the same time, Joseph Pennell, assistant commissary-general, reported that owing to the demands for whiskey, by the use of small copper stills, many of the farmers in Pennsylvania were engaged in making this product. He notified the authorities that if the practice

was continued the supply of rye and other grains would not equal the demand. In February, General John Armstrong, then in command of a body of militia in the army, stated that rye and much of the wheat raised in Cumberland, Lancaster and York Counties, in 1776, had been used in distilling whiskey. "This condition of affairs," he said, "is alarming, because in a few months, Pennsylvania may be scarce in bread for her own inhabitants."

The field officers in command of the militia in 1777, were appointed by authority of the State Assembly upon the recommendation of the members from the different counties. The members of the Assembly from York County then were Archibald McClean, Michael Swope, David Dunwoodie, James Dickson, Michael Hahn and John Read. March 11, Thomas Nesbitt paid Michael Hahn, of York, nineteen pounds, seventeen shillings, for scarbards furnished to the militia. At the same time, Michael Eichelberger, of York, received from Nesbitt, five pounds for lodging servants of militia officers at York. Michael Hahn, who had been chosen to the Legislature from York, served as paymaster to the militia in 1776. He was succeeded, September 16, 1777, by Lieutenant William Scott.

April 25, 500 militia from York County were ordered to proceed to the camp at Chester. These troops were drafted in accordance with the militia law. In general orders, June 13, 1777, at Philadelphia, the detachment of the First Maryland Regiment was ordered to parade at five o'clock the next morning and escort prisoners to York. September 5, Richard Peters, secretary of the Board of War, suggested that the county lieutenants of militia for York, Lancaster, Cumberland, Berks and Northampton Counties, furnish a guard for prisoners held in or passing through said counties, and also for guarding government property.

Committee Appointed. There were Tories in York County, during the Revolution, as well as in other parts of the county. The most stringent measures were adopted by the State Legislatures to check the growth of disloyalty. For this purpose committees were appointed in each county to seize the

estates of the disaffected and confiscate the property. October 21, soon after Congress came to York, William White, Robert Stevenson, James Nailor, Matthew Dill, William Chesney and John Ewing were appointed a committee for York County. November 8, Joseph Donaldson, George Irwin, Thomas Stockton, Frederick Gelwix, Thomas Weems, John Nesbitt, Henry Cotton, Jacob Staley, John Andrews and Robert Smith were appointed commissioners to collect arms and accoutrements, blankets, woollen and linsey-woolsey cloth, linens, shoes and stockings for the army, from the inhabitants who had not taken the oath of allegiance and abjuration or who had aided the enemy.

On October 15, 1777, Jacob Smearly was paid 13 pounds, 15 shillings for making irons for the prisoners of war.

November 19, 1777, the Council of Safety ordered the civil authorities of Cumberland County to provide 126 wagons, and of York County 118 wagons for the purpose of removing government stores to places of safety west of the Susquehanna. This occurred shortly after the battle of Germantown. The demands for wagons from the different townships of York County and from York were as follows: Monaghan, 2; Warrington, 6; Huntingdon, 6; Reading, 6; Dover, 3; Newberry, 6; Manchester, 6; Hellam, 4; York Township, 4; York, 2; Hopewell, 2; Chanceford, 2; Fawn, 4; Shrewsbury, 4; Windsor, 6; Codorus, 6; Heidelberg, 6; Germany, 6; Paradise, 6; Berwick, 4; Mountjoy, 3; Mount Pleasant, 3; Straban, 3; Tyrone, 4; Menallen, 3; Cumberland, 3; Hamiltonban, 3; Manheim, 5.

October 20, Captain Joshua Williams made information before a justice of the peace of York County, charging Stephen Foulke with concealing deserters from Williams' company. Justice Lees discharged Foulke for lack of sufficient evidence.

January 9, 1778, Joseph Jeffries was appointed wagon-master of York County. February 13, Captain Long, commanding militia whose term had expired, was ordered to convey British prisoners from Lancaster to York.

General Washington, who had been given by Congress extraordinary powers, on February 17, 1778, ordered Lieutenant

Thomas Campbell, of Monaghan Township, to return home and recruit one hundred and fifty men for the army. March 22, the Executive Council of Pennsylvania granted an order in favor of Colonel Richard McAllister, lieutenant of York County, for 3,000 pounds, or \$15,000, to be given to William Scott, paymaster of militia of York County. David Watson received 1,500 pounds from the same source, April 10, 1778, for the purpose of purchasing horses in the County of York, for the Continental cavalry. Captain Thomas Gourley, of the Ninth; Captain Nehemiah Stokely, of the Eighth; Lieutenant James McCullough, of the Fifth; Lieutenant Thomas Campbell and Lieutenant Samuel Gray, of the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiments, came to York County, in April, to recruit soldiers to fill up the Pennsylvania Line.

Robert Stephenson, James Marlar, William Chesney, Thomas Stockton, and Thomas Lilly were appointed commissioners for York County, under the act of attainer. James Edgar, a member of the Pennsylvania Council of Safety, received 1,000 pounds in May, for the use of David Watson in the purchase of horses. May 20, William Scott, paymaster, received 4,000 pounds to pay the militia then in the service from York County. June 29, two days after Congress left York, a large number of refugees from the western frontier of Pennsylvania arrived in York on the way to Maryland.

August 10, Colonel Albright received from John Hay, sub-lieutenant of York County, 112 muskets for use of a part of his battalion on an expedition against the Indians and Tories in the interior of Pennsylvania. These troops were sent to Standing Stone, now Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.

On September 4, Elizabeth Shugart was given a pass into the British lines in the city of New York, for the purpose of visiting her husband, then a prisoner of war on Long Island, having been captured at Fort Washington while serving in Colonel Swope's Regiment, of York County. September 5, Lieutenant James Milligan was ordered to recruit for the Continental army in York County, and for this purpose to receive pay from Richard McAllister, lieutenant of York County.

James Elliot and a detachment of militia were paid 8 pounds for services and expense in disarming Tories, September 15, 1778.

"Ralph," a negro slave belonging to John Rankin, of York County, petitioned the Assembly for his freedom in September, because his master was charged with being a Tory and was then in the British lines at Philadelphia. Ralph claimed his master had freed him sometime before he had gone to Philadelphia. Being unable to prove his assertion, the slave was ordered to be hired out. September 16, Paymaster William Scott received \$20,000 for the use of the militia of York County. Colonel David Kennedy, of York County, one of the commissioners to purchase clothing for the army in the county of York, received \$12,500 for that purpose, October 10.

On February 9, 1779, Colonel Joseph Jeffries petitioned the Council of Safety for money to pay for wagons used in transporting the British and Hessian troops of Burgoyne's army from the Susquehanna River to Virginia. March 22, Colonel Richard McAllister received \$15,000 for the use of William Scott, of York County, paymaster of militia. May 14, York County was ordered to furnish thirty wagons to transport provisions and military stores to troops ordered to the western frontier at Fort Pitt, now Pittsburgh.

Archibald McClean, of York, who had served as a member of the State Assembly, was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council, July 14, 1779, to receive subscriptions in York County to aid in securing a loan of twenty million dollars for carrying on the war, as authorized by Congress. October 13, the Supreme Executive Council called out three classes of York County militia to guard the frontier and to join the Continental army. The state militia were usually called out for sixty days. On this occasion, Washington desired them to serve one month longer. In answer to this call, an additional bounty was to be received. The officers and privates were to receive eighty dollars in addition to the one hundred dollars provided by a law already passed.

March 30, 1780, William Scott was appointed lieutenant of militia for York

County to succeed Colonel Richard McAllister, who had been chosen a member of the Supreme Executive Council. Captain William Scott was also appointed, April 3, commissioner of purchase for York County, under an act of Assembly recently passed. The office of lieutenant of York County was created by the Assembly in 1776. This officer was required to organize the militia throughout the county in which he lived, and see that the different companies received careful military drill and discipline. He was also required to superintend the calling out of the different classes of militia for service in the field, and, if necessary, was empowered to order a draft if there were not a sufficient number of soldiers to fill the quota as demanded. Captain Scott, also commissioner of purchase at that time, was ordered to purchase fifty tons of hay, two thousand bushels of corn or four thousand bushels of oats, and fifteen hundred barrels of flour, and in accordance with directions from General Washington, was ordered to deposit forty tons of hay, two thousand bushels of corn, one hundred barrels of flour, two hundred and eighty gallons of rum at York.

April 11, 1780, Thomas McKean, then chief-justice of Pennsylvania, wrote the Council, that the sheriff of York County had a prisoner who was charged with guiding the British from Philadelphia to Crooked Billet, in Bucks County, where the Pennsylvania militia were encamped. At this place, in 1778, the British had surprised the militia under General Lacey and routed them. In April, 1780, General Washington recommended that 100 barrels of flour, 1,280 gallons of rum, 40 tons of hay and 4,000 bushels of corn be purchased and placed among the militia stores at York.

May 27, purchasing agents were located in Pennsylvania at the following posts: Philadelphia, Easton, Reading, Lancaster, Sunbury, Carlisle and York. On

June 1, Captain William Scott received from the Supreme Executive Council of the State, \$6,500 for the purchase of supplies for the army. Under a special rule, the Pennsylvania militia was to be composed of fifty battalions, of which York County had eight. In June, Major James Chamberlain was appointed wagon master of York

County. Colonel Ephraim Blaine, of Carlisle, grandfather of Secretary of State James G. Blaine, in 1780, as clothier-general, reported that William Scott had succeeded Colonel Henry Miller as assistant clothier-general of Pennsylvania. Miller had been appointed in 1779. John Brooks was then commissary of the government magazine at York.

On June 26, Lieutenant Scott wrote to President Reed that he had the promise of 600 barrels of flour from York County; had purchased 170 sheep, 20 head of beef, but was unable to procure much salt beef and bacon, because they were scarce. These provisions were intended for militia to be marched to the frontier. He also said he could send 100 militia to the front as soon as arms could be procured from Philadelphia. The plans were changed upon the arrival of the French fleet and the expedition to the frontier abandoned.

On July 15, one company of militia from York County was ordered to Bedford, and another to Westmoreland County to aid in guarding the western frontier. Upon the arrival of the French fleet in American waters to aid in the cause of independence, the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania ordered York County to provide 500 barrels of flour per month, for a stated time, 500 bushels of forage per month, 25 wagons, 300 horses and 600 militia. These supplies were intended for the soldiers and sailors of the French fleet; the horses and wagons to transport the goods, and the militia to act as a guard in transporting them. The wagonmaster of each county was to allow two work horses to remain on each farm. In September, 1780, the sum of \$12,750 was advanced by the State of Pennsylvania for calling into service a part of the militia of York County sent to the Continental army in the field.

Colonel William Scott wrote, August 1, 1780, to President Reed, that he "paraded one company of volunteers and ordered them to march for Bedford; but they are to set off this evening for Philadelphia under the command of Captain James Mackey, a gentleman who has served several years in our army and was recommended to me by gentlemen of my acquaintance, as one who behaved with bravery. The company consists of fifty men exclusive of officers."

November 20, James Smith, of York, and Henry Wynkoop, of Bucks County, were recommended for appointment as judges of the High Court of Appeals for the State of Pennsylvania. Thomas Armor, Sr., was appointed, November 25, collector of excise for York County.

Money for Recruits. On January 30, 1781, Archibald McClean received \$1,500, to aid in recruiting men from York County for the first regiment,

Pennsylvania Line, which had been ordered to rendezvous at York. Three months later, McClean was granted \$5,000 to be used in paying bounties to recruits and gratuity, then given to men in service in the Pennsylvania Line.

After 1779 the seat of war had been transferred to the South, where severe battles occurred at Savannah, King's Mountain, Cowpens and other places. The valor of the American patriots called forth demonstrations of joy. General Greene was then in charge of the Southern army. In February, 1781, Archibald McClean wrote from York: "Upon the arrival of the news from the South, a number of us met and subscribed liberally for a 'feu de joy' and also for a prudent treat for the returning soldiers. We also raised a fund to be distributed among those whom we could engage to re-enlist." He further stated about twenty of the returning soldiers had re-enlisted.

March 3, Colonel Michael Swope, of York, and Colonel Henry Slagle, of Hanover, were appointed, under authority of the Supreme Executive Council, to settle with troops of the First and Tenth Regiments of the Pennsylvania Line, then in camp at York. March 14, General James Potter and Mr. Cunningham were appointed by the Supreme Executive Council to confer with the members of Assembly from York County, on the subject of the reception of the British and Hessian troops which were soon to arrive in Pennsylvania from Charlottesville, Virginia, where they had been held as prisoners of war since January, 1779. March 16, Colonel Michael Smyser, Captain Moses McClean, members of the Assembly from York County, and Alexander Lowry, of Lancaster County, held a conference with President Reed, relating to the movement of the British and

Hessian prisoners northward. They discussed the danger that would arise by bringing so large a number, more than 3,000 foreign troops, into southern Pennsylvania.

These troops, however, were brought soon after and placed in prison pens at York, Lancaster and Reading, the officers being sent to Connecticut.

May 16, General Wayne, then in York, in command of the Pennsylvania Line, wrote the President of Pennsylvania asking for sixty head of cattle to be sent within a few days for the use of the Fifth Regiment, which would soon arrive. June 26, William Alexander was appointed paymaster of York County militia to succeed Captain William Scott. Major James Moore was appointed recruiting agent for the Pennsylvania Line at Hanover.

McPherson's Cavalry.

November 28, Captain William Scott wrote to the state authorities that a company of cavalry had been organized in the western part of York County. Thirty men had enlisted at Marsh Creek and half that number at Hanover. He further stated that they had elected William McPherson, captain; Robert Morrison, lieutenant, and James Gettys, cornet. It would seem that this company was organized for the frontier service, for seven months later, in June 1782, Captain Scott wrote from York: "On Sunday last, I received the orders from Council of May 23, and agreeable to the directions therein contained, have ordered one-half of the Light Horse and four classes of militia of York County to hold themselves in readiness to march at the shortest notice. I have also taken an account of the public arms at this town and find sixty eight unfit for use, which I have ordered to be immediately repaired. The gunsmiths inform me that they will be all finished in a few days." The gunsmiths in York then were Philip Heckert, Ignatius Lightner, Adam Lightner, Jacob Letter, Jacob Welschantz, Joseph Welschantz, Sr., Joseph Welschantz, Jr., and Conrad Welschantz.

December 22, the Supreme Executive Council formed plans for recruiting the regiments of the Pennsylvania Line. This was two months after the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, in Virginia, and these

troops had returned to their native state. York, Lancaster, Reading, Newtown, and Carlisle were the places of rendezvous for the regiments of these Pennsylvania troops. Colonel Richard Humpton, commanding the Second Regiment, was appointed to superintend this recruiting service.

January 2, 1782, General Lincoln, of the Continental army, reported that General Hazen, commanding the regiment of Continental troops known as "Congress' Own," had been appointed to guard prisoners at York, Lancaster and Reading. The state militia then guarding the prisoners were discharged from the service. February 23, Lieutenant Richard Johnston, of Hazen's Regiment, was directed to march with his company, then at York, to Bedford for the defense of the frontier. Captain William Alexander, lieutenant of York County, was ordered to call out forty men from the militia to guard the British, then in the vicinity of York.

**To
Guard
the
Frontier.**

September 5, 1782, a company marched from York to Fort Pitt, the site of Pittsburg, to guard the frontier. This company was composed of seventy-eight men, rank and file. A wagon also was sent to carry prisoners.

September 9, Captain Alexander was ordered to call into service one lieutenant, one sergeant, one corporal and fifteen men to guard the prisoners in York. Twenty days later these county lieutenants were instructed that the Continental troops on their return from the western frontier would take the place of the militia in guarding prisoners of war in Pennsylvania. It was then ordered that these lieutenants had no further occasion to call out the militia for frontier service since the British had "called in" the savages and would give no further trouble.

August 5, 1783, Jacob Smyser, of York, wrote to the President of Pennsylvania, "about 200 cattle perished in York County last spring, and the crops for this year failed. If the threatened attempts to enforce collections of taxes be carried out, it will be ruinous to the county. Few individuals will escape going to jail. Money has very little circulation among our inhabitants, as it has in other more fortunate

and more populous sections. The mildew and hail have destroyed many fields of grain this year. Collectors of taxes have already brought goods to York from a distance of twenty miles in order to sell them in this town, but met with no encouragement because no one would bid on the distrained goods out of sympathy for the fellow-citizens from whom the goods had been seized." A few months later a riot occurred in York as the result of tax collectors seizing goods and merchandise from delinquent taxpayers.

July 28, 1784, William Scott reported that there were still in York, belonging to the government, the following: 75 muskets, 20 bayonets, 8 cartridge boxes and 8 canteens.

Owing to the depreciation of the currency and the heavy taxes imposed for carrying on the war, it was often difficult to carry out the provisions of the law and certain officers refused to act. In 1778, George Jacobs, of Paradise, refused to accept a commission as constable of that township. William Park, of Monaghan Township, was charged with non-compliance with the law because he would not serve a summons on one of his neighbors for the collection of taxes. For the same cause Matthias Hollowpeter, of Warrington Township, was indicted. He pleaded guilty and "put himself upon the mercy of his country" because he did not want to distress his neighbors.

**Brought
News to
Washington.** William Lukens, the colored cook, in Colonel Swope's Regiment, in the Flying Camp, was captured at Fort Washington. He soon afterward escaped from his imprisonment and went to Trenton, where he made shoes for himself out of a cartridge box, given to him by a Hessian soldier. When Washington crossed New Jersey from New York, Lukens gave the general the information that Hessians were garrisoned at Trenton. As the story goes, this information was of great value to the American army to lay plans for the capture of 1,000 Hessian soldiers under Colonel Rahl, at Trenton, on Christmas night, 1776. After the war he returned to York, where he lived the remainder of his life.

A Special Commission.

Owing to the depreciation in the value of Continental currency and the paper money issued by the different states of the Union, during the Revolution, there was a continual fluctuation in the prices of goods and commodities bought and sold. In order to prevent monopolies, to regulate the price of labor, of manufactured products and of internal produce, commissioners were appointed by the legislatures of different states to meet at certain places. On March 26, 1777, the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia appointed commissioners, who, according to arrangements, met in York at the public inn of William White. The delegates who convened here were the following: John Sloss Hobart, Colonel Robert Van Rensselaer, of New York; Theophilus Elmer, Joseph Holmes, of New Jersey; George Henry, Bartram Galbreath, John Whitehill, Richard Thomas, David McConaughy, of Pennsylvania; Caesar Rodney, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Collins, Colonel James Lattamore, of Delaware; Norman Bruce, John Braceo, Henry Griffith, Joseph Sim, of Maryland; Lewis Burwell, Thomas Adams, of Virginia; Thomas Armor, clerk.

These were representative men from the states named and they remained in session eight days. The commissioners could not agree on definite measures. They, however, discussed matters in detail and passed resolutions to be presented to the different legislatures. In November of the same year, commissioners from all of the thirteen original states were appointed to assemble at New Haven, Connecticut, to regulate the prices of commodities. Colonel Henry Slagle, of York County, was one of the representatives of Pennsylvania in that convention.

At the opening of hostilities, in **Toryism.** 1775, the people of Pennsylvania, as elsewhere, were divided in their sentiments as to the prosecution of the war. People of English birth who favored King George were Loyalists. Later they became known as Tories. Those who favored the war for independence were called Whigs. The Quakers, in carrying out their religious beliefs, were opposed to taking up arms against their fellow-men.

In the eastern part of the state, many of this class of people were ranked as Tories. After 1776, very few of them were elected to hold public office. Those who joined the army became the fighting Quakers of the Revolution.

John Webb, an intelligent citizen of Newberry Township, was prosecuted because he had opposed the Provincial Conference of Pennsylvania, a body which succeeded the Assembly, which was in part loyal to the British government. Webb was charged with having threatened Continental Congress and the officers of York County who supported that body. He went so far as to say that "within two or three days he could lay the town of York in ashes."

Kilian Devinger and Andrew Miller, of Shrewsbury Township, were found guilty of treason, in April, 1779, for having procured names to a paper to agree not to muster with the organized militia of the county. The paper, which they drew up, bound those who signed it to aid in breaking open the county jail for the purpose of releasing those who were imprisoned by the state authorities for not obeying the militia laws.

At the October sessions of court, 1779, Henry Watts, of York County, was indicted for misprison and treason for having said, "Yes, I am a Tory and I acknowledge it. I am an old warrior and one of King George's men. God bless King George! Hurrah! Here is health and happiness to King George and down with the rebels! I'll see King George reign here yet in a short time."

Joseph Smith, of the town of York, in 1780, was found guilty of misdemeanor for asserting that Continental money was worth nothing and the paper money issued by the state no better. He further said to some patriots, "You have only eleven of the thirteen states left and how long will you keep Pennsylvania?"

Christian Pochtelt, of Manheim Township, who was offered twenty pounds each, or about one hundred dollars in Continental money, for three oxen, refused the offer, stating that he would not sell for paper money because of its depreciation. He offered to sell them for fifteen pounds in gold or silver. Frederick Leather, of Dover Township, likewise refused to sell

four oxen if he were to receive payment in Continental money. Frederick Young, of Mt. Pleasant Township, now in Adams County, also refused to sell his cattle. These oxen were wanted as rations for the Pennsylvania Line under General Wayne, then encamped at York, before leaving for the campaign against Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia.

Samuel Keller, of York County, May 10, 1781, was found guilty of misdemeanor for saying to other parties that if they could "keep off the rebel collector of taxes for two months, the King of England will conquer the country."

ROLLS OF ASSOCIATORS AND MILITIA.

At the opening of the Revolution, in 1775, able-bodied citizens of Pennsylvania formed themselves into military companies and were known as Associators. Five battalions were organized in York County. No complete muster roll of these battalions is known to be in existence. A large proportion of them were found by Edward W. Spangler, Esq., and first published in the Spangler Annals, in the year 1896. The original rolls were placed, by Mr. Spangler, in the Historical Society of York County. Printed copies of them will be found in the succeeding pages. After the state constitution of 1776 was adopted, the state militia was organized out of the Associators. Muster rolls of some of the companies from York County serving in the Continental Line appear in the preceding chapters.

The muster rolls of the militia companies which follow were largely furnished by Luther R. Kelker, of the Pennsylvania State Library, at Harrisburg.

The First Battalion of York County Associators was organized in 1775 by Colonel James Smith, and included companies from the town of York and the townships of Hellam, Windsor, Manchester, York and Codorus. This battalion marched, in 1776, to Perth Amboy, New Jersey, where part of its rank and file enlisted in the First Regiment of the Flying Camp, commanded by Colonel Michael Swope, of York. In 1775, Thomas Hartley was lieutenant-colonel and Joseph Donaldson and Michael Swope, majors. The following is a complete mus-

ter roll of seven of the eight companies in 1776:

Captain,
William Bailey.
First Lieutenant,
John Hay.
Privates,

John Brown,
Christian Beeding,
Jacob Barnhart,
George Beck,
Willal Brown,
Jacob Baub,
George Brionn,
Matthias Crauth,
Dier Conn,
William Clem,
Henry Comischman,
John Claydt,
Jacob Crist,
Abraham Danner,
Jacob Doudel,
James Dobbins,
John Dicks,
Jacob Daiwele,
Hugh Dobbins,
George Erwin,
Michael Edwards,
Jacob Entler,
Dier Furth,
John Fitz,
George Frey,
Philip Grener,
Christian Greithler,
John Grever,
George Gullhiahr,
Anthony Gyer,
Jacob Gron,
Seth Goodwein,
Philip Gross,
Jacob Grever,
Adam Grener,
Abraham Graufus,
Thomas Hickson,
Peter Hauer,
Philip Heckert,
Jacob Hauser,
George Haide,
Peter Hoke,
Francis Jones,
George Koch,
Henry Kiefer,
Baltzer Kneible,

Abraham Kneisle,
Christian Kauffman,
Joseph Klepper,
Daniel Keiser,
David Kuff,
Christour Lauman,
Frederick Laumaster,
William Lange,
Nathaniel Leightner, Jr.
Jacob Lether,
Nathaniel Leightner,
Arthur McMann,
James MacCamend,
Paul Metzgar,
John Mayer,
Andrew Nonnemacher,
John Neit,
John Probst,
Thomas Rein,
Andrew Robinson,
Jacob Sprenkle,
Jacob Sheffer,
Peter Schlemmer,
John Schultz,
Peter Streber,
Andener Schettelle,
Henry Schultz,
George Stoll,
John Shall,
John Struhman,
William Stoot,
John Schultz,
Christian Strahman,
William Thomson,
Jacob Vallydein,
Henry Walter,
Jacob Welshans,
Adam Wolf,
Joseph Welshans,
George Wilt,
Philip Waldismaien,
David Welshans,
John Welsh,
Archibald M. Williams,
Friedrick Zeigle,
Gottlieb Zeigle.

Captain,
Charles Lukens.
First Lieutenant,
Christian Stake.
Second Lieutenant,
Ephraim Sherriff.

Privates,

Joseph Adlum,
John Adlum, Jr.,
John Brown,
John Blackburn,
Robert Bailey,
Charles Barnitz,
Jacob Barnitz,
Peter Boos,
Martin Carman,
David Candler,
Isaac Davis,
Anthony Dougherty,

Martin Eichelberger, Jr.
John Forsythe,
George Graham,
James Gorman,
Andrew Grobb,
Jacob Holtzinger,
Peter Haack,
Frederick Huber,
Frederick Houseman,
Thomas Hancock,
Thomas Irons,
Godfrey Lonberger,

Henry Myers,
William McMunn,
William Nitterfeld,
Jacob Obb,
Thomas Prior,
Robert Patton,
Robert Paisley,
David Parker,

James Robb,
William Skinner,
John Slater, Jr.,
John Shall,
John Smith,
George Test,
William Vaines,
John Willis.

George Spangler,
Lorenz Spangler,
Jacob Schmeider,
Jacob Schmeider,
Rudolph Spangler,
Stephél Shadock,
Nicholas Uppé,
John Welsh.

John Wood,
George Wood,
George Wood,
George Wood,
George Wood,
George Wood,
George Wood,
George Wood.

Captains.

Rudolph Spangler.

First Lieutenant.

Peter Reel.

Second Lieutenant.

George Shuch.

Ensign.

Christopher Stayer.

Sergeant.

John Fishel.

Clerk.

George Lewis Loeffler.

Privates.

Henry Bentz
(son of Philip),
Henry Brobeck,
George Beyer,
Frederick Bickel,
Valentine Bremseisen,
Daniel Barnitz,
Nicholas Brand,
Weirich Bentz,
Henry Bentz
(son of John),
John Beltzner,
Frederick Bringman,
John Counselman,
George Craft,
Herman Cookes,
Martin Crever,
George Carman,
Frederick Dambach,
John Dallman,
John Detter,
Hartman Deitsh,
Philip Entler,
Philip Gossler,
Andrew Hertzog,
Conrad Holtzbaum,
John Immel,

Christian Hgenfritz,
Peter King,
Conrad Leatherman,
George Nebinger,
Luke Rose,
Joseph Rothrock,
Jacob Shuch,
Peter Swartz,
Christian Sinn,
John Shall,
Jacob Schneerer,
Daniel Spangler,
Abraham Sitrer,
John Smith,
Simon Snyder,
George Snyder,
Francis Thomas,
Henry Welsh,
Joseph Weisang,
Jacob Wolf,
Henry Wolf
(son of John),
George Wolf,
James Wallace,
Henry Wolf, Jr.,
Matthias Zimmer.

Captain.

George Eichelberger.

First Lieutenant.

Michael Hahn.

Second Lieutenant.

Baltzer Spangler.

Privates.

Martin Brenneisen,
Nicholas Bernhard,
Joseph Boude,
George Craft,
James Clerck,
Jacob Durang,
Jacob Eichinger,
Jacob Fumeck,
John Flender,
George Fritzler,
George Fiarar,
John Fisher,
George Geesey,
Michael Graybill,
Ludwig Hetrick,
Finken Imfelt,
James Jones,

John Kunkel,
Michael Kopenhafer,
George Moul,
Casper Muller,
Jacob Miller,
James McCullough,
John Maguire,
George Myer,
Samuel Nelson,
Jacob Neuman,
John Pick,
Henry Rudisill, Jr.,
Henry Rauch,
Anthony Ritz,
Michael Ruger,
Jacob Schram,
Jacob Schenk,

Daniel Anthony,
Nicholas Anthony,
Henry Beyer,
Christian Bixler,
Joseph Bixler,
John Bixler,
Christian Bixler,
Jacob Bixler,
William Becker,
Jacob Bickel,
Nicholas Bickel,
Stephen Bohn, Jr.,
Stephen Beyer,
Jacob Beyer,
John Beyer,

William Bear,
Conrad Becker,
Henry Becker, Jr.,
John Beverlev,
Peter Elenberger,
Michael Ettinger,
Dewalt Gross,
Samuel Gross,
Stephél Grimwalt,
Michael Ginder,
Conrad Ginder,
Christian Heit,
John Heit,
George Heckler,
Casper Knaub, Jr.,

Simon Kopenhafer.

First Lieutenant.

Michael Schreiber.

Second Lieutenant.

Andreas Shinerd, Jr.

Privates.

Jacob Gotwalt, Sr.

Privates.

Peter Bentz,
Jacob Eisman,
John Frey,
John Gristy,
Jacob Graft,
Jomas Gastman,
John Gastman,
Jacob Gotwalt, Jr.,
Leonard Handel,
George Henry Houser,
Jacob Herman,
George Henry Haupt,
Frederick Heid,
Philip Hoffman,
Jomas Herman,
Nicholas Herrer,
Michael Heyd,
Jacob Hitt,
Andreas Heid,
Amos Hershey,
Conrad Himmiger,
John Kreibel,
Gottfried Konig,
George Koenech,
Simon Kopenhafer, Jr.,
Jacob Kaufman,
Andreas Kraft,
Reinhart Klein,
Peter Lang,
George Miller, Jr.,
Henry Noss,

Henry Oed,
Andreas Ratter,
John Reittinger,
P. Reittinger,
John Reischel,
Christ Reischel,
Jomas Rudisill,
Philip Rudisill,
Henry Ruck,
John Schwerd,
James Shinerd,
John Schreiber,
Peter Schultz,
Michael Sprenkle,
Jomas Smit,
John Smit,
Jacob Schmid,
Frederick Schmid,
Jomas Wack,
Jacob Worle,
Philip Wagner,
William Worle,
Daniel Worle,
Jacob Wagner,
John Wilt,
Samuel Wilt,
Valentine Wilt,
Philip Wintermyer,
Peter Winterrecht,
George Winterrecht,
Philip Weil.

Captain.

Jost Herbach.

First Lieutenant.

Peter Shultz.

Second Lieutenant.

Baltzer Rudisill.

Privates.

Michael Ettinger.

Jacob Klingman,
 Frederick Klingman,
 Philip Jacob Hoemig,
 Valentine Kohler,
 Joseph Kohler,
 Jacob Knab,
 George Klingman,
 William Keys,
 Valentine Kohlman,
 Andreas Klein,
 Christian Leib,
 Ezra Lichtenberger,
 George Lichtenberger,
 Adam Lichtenberger,
 Kilian Lichtenberger,
 Michael Loebenstein,
 George Loebenstein,
 John Miller,
 Michael Melhorn,
 George Miller,
 Samuel Miller,
 George Philip Mohr,

Adam Miller,
 George Ringer,
 Andrew Roth,
 John Roth, Jr.,
 Henry Roth,
 Michael Ringer,
 William Rennel,
 John Reyf,
 Conrad Snyder,
 Philip Schweitzer,
 Paul Storm,
 Frederick Selcker,
 Jacob Snyder, Jr.,
 Adam Schenck,
 John Seder,
 Peter Sheaffer,
 Jacob Schmitt,
 George Welsh,
 Jacob Weber,
 Adam Wilt,
 Yost Wahl,
 Jacob Ziegler.

Henry Skiles,
 Christopher Snyder,
 Isaac Varnum,
 Richard Willart,
 Nicholas Weyant,

John Werner,
 Jacob Ziegler, Jr.,
 Jacob Ziegler, Sr.,
 Michael Ziegler.

The Second Battalion of Associators was organized in 1775 by Colonel Robert McPherson, of Marsh Creek, and included persons living in the present area of Adams County. Part of this battalion enlisted in the Second Regiment of the Flying Camp, at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, in 1776. The officers at the time of organization, in 1775, were Robert McPherson, colonel; David Kennedy, lieutenant-colonel; Moses McClean and Hugh Dunwoodie, majors. The muster roll of only one company of this battalion was preserved. The rank and file of some of the companies enlisted in the Seventh Pennsylvania Line, commanded by Colonel David Grier,

Captain,
 George Hoover.
Lieutenants,
 Jacob Hederick,
 John Sharrer.

Ensign,
 Frederick Meyer.

Sergeants,
 Samuel Glassick,
 Laurence Rohrbach,
 Theobald Snyder,
 Michael Behler.

Corporals,
 John Adarmel,
 George Kaltreider,
 Michael Lorick.

Privates,

Jacob Behler,
 Jacob Bear, Jr.,
 George Bortner,
 Daniel Bear,
 William Becker,
 Samuel Brenneman,
 John Brodbeck,
 John Bower,
 Benjamin Brenneman,
 William Brenneman,
 Jacob Bear, Sr.,
 Peter Castello,
 Helfrey Craumer,
 Nicholas Dehoff,
 George Dehoff,
 Peter Diskin,
 Abraham Eberhart,
 Wendel Eberhart,
 Jacob Eppes,
 Frederick Frasher,
 Adam Foltz,
 Ulrich Followeider,
 Jacob Followeider,
 Frederick Fisher,
 John Followeider,
 Peter Gerberick,
 John Gantz,
 Jacob Greist,
 Leonard Guckenberger,
 Peter Henning,
 Ulrich Hoover,
 Michael Henning,
 Jacob Houser,
 George Hamsbacher,

George Hoover,
 John Hoover,
 Daniel Jones,
 Theobald Kaltreider,
 Thomas King,
 Abraham Keller,
 Peter Krebs,
 George Krebs,
 Ulrich Kneyer,
 Leonard Kneyer,
 Samuel Lorick,
 Conrad Ludwig,
 Henry Menche,
 Henry Newcomer,
 John Ott,
 Christian Rohrbach, Jr.,
 Frederick Roadarmel,
 Jacob Roadarmel,
 Henry Rohrbach,
 Nicholas Rybold,
 William Ruhl,
 Matthias Rybold,
 George Rybold,
 Adam Rybold,
 Henry Roberts,
 John Ruhl,
 Clementz Ruhl,
 Martin Snyder,
 George Smith,
 Martin Sheyerer,
 Matthias Smith,
 Jacob Sharrer,
 Zacharias Shug,
 Michael Sheyerer,

Captain,
 Hugh Campbell.
First Lieutenant,
 William Lowther.
Second Lieutenant,
 Robert McElhenney.

Ensign,
 Simon Vanarsdalen.

Sergeants,
 Joseph Hunter,
 John Armstrong.

Corporals,
 John McCusht,
 William Leach.

Drummer,
 John Banta.

Fifer,
 Andrew Little.

Privates,

Arthur Beaty,
 Hugh McLaughlin,
 William Duffield,
 Samuel McManemy,
 Jacob Smock,
 Francis Monfort,
 Benedict Yeary,
 Henry Little,
 William Carsman,
 John McCance,
 Robert Stewart,
 Abram Banta,
 Joseph West,
 John Hope,
 Benjamin Leach,
 Robert Barber,
 James Hutchison,
 Charles Orr,
 Robert McGowan,
 Thomas Orison,
 Hugh McWilliams,
 William McCance,

Jacob Swiser,
 John Cummingore,
 Nathaniel Porter,
 Abraham Brewer,
 Lawrence Monfort,
 John Sage,
 David Casart,
 John Willson,
 Charles Timmons,
 Andrew McKinney,
 Andrew Shiley,
 Frederick Shetz,
 Henry Little,
 Peter Millar,
 Andrew Hunter,
 James Lyon,
 Nicholas Millar,
 Patrick Hogan,
 Farrah Doran,
 Stephen Giffen,
 James McCreary,
 Orbin Wence.

Amboy, September 17, 1776. Mustered then, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 3

sergeants, 3 corporals, 1 drummer, 1 fifer, 34 privates.

Sixteen enlisted in the Flying Camp, 4 on guard, 1 sick absent, 1 sick present, 1 on furlough.

The Third Battalion of Associators was organized in 1775 by Colonel Richard McAllister, of Hanover, who commanded the Second Pennsylvania Regiment of the Flying Camp, in which a large number of his men enlisted at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, in 1776. After the organization of the state militia, in 1777, the Third Battalion was commanded by Colonel David Jameson. Part of this battalion served under Jameson at Germantown, White Marsh and minor engagements in 1777. It was organized in 1775 out of the Associators in the townships of Heidelberg, Berwick, Paradise, Mt. Pleasant, Manheim and Germany.

Captain,
Jacob Beaver.
First Lieutenant,
Nicholas Baker.
Second Lieutenant,
John Bare.
Ensign,
George Lefebvre.
Privates,

Henry Albright,
John Auber,
George Auble,
George Autick,
Conrad Brubaker,
Nicholas Bentz,
Michael Broecker,
Henry Bear,
John Byer,
Henry Byer,
Jacob Byer,
William Bradley,
George Beamer,
Michael Baymiller,
John Croan, Sr.,
John Croan,
Samuel Christ,
Jacob Dey,
Peter Duty,
John Dellinger,
Henry Deethoff,
Jacob Dellinger,
John Douchki,
Michael Dush,
Nicholas Dey,
Ulrich Eleberger,
John Ebay,
Frederick Eaty,
Frederick Fitz,
Philip Fry,
John Gohn,
Philip Gohn,
Andrew Gilbert,
Philip German,
Michael Garious,
Francis Graff,
George Gause,
James Hines,
Adam Heindel,
Michael Hodel,
Philip Hume,
Andrew Huns,
Laurent Hersinger,
Laurence Heindel, Jr.,
Daniel Harkens,
Henry Heltzel,
Michael Henry, Jr.,
John Imenheiser,
Jeremiah Johnson,
Anthony Keller,
Aaron Kephsnyder,
Michael Koffeld,
Martin Kealer,
Frederick Lambert,
Christopher Landis,
Conrad Lookhoup,
John Leaphart,
Frederick Lebeknecht,
Conrad Lora,
John Landis,
Conrad Lever,
Philip Milhove,
Michael Mosser,
John Mule,
George Mischel,
Charles Means,
James Murphy,
Christopher Noble,
Adam Pauls,
Laurence Paul,
George Poff,
Nathan Phersize,

Michael Peterman,
Christian Rothfot,
George Rinehard,
Henry Ruby,
Joseph Reh,
John Rupert,
Paul Stair,
Peter Steap,
John Smith,
Adam Stentler,
James Strong,
Conrad Shaeffer,
Jacob Stakenar,
Peter Seacat,
Jacob Stromenger,
Jacob Strickler,

John Stinson,
Philip Stees,
George Stewart,
James Spangler,
Peter Treckler,
John Tramm,
Paul Trutt,
Peter Trutt,
John Weber,
Peter Wambach,
George Westphal,
Ulrich Weber,
Nicholas Young,
Michael Zimmerman,
Michael Ziegler,
Philip ———.

Captain,
Godfrey Fry.
First Lieutenant,
John Bushong.
Second Lieutenant,
George Spangler.
Ensign,
James Jones.
Privates,

John Bush,
Wier Bentz,
George Boly,
Christian Betz,
Jacob Byer,
George Bentz,
Henry Breninger,
George Brown,
Nicholas Deal,
Peter Deal,
Samuel Detweiler,
George Deal,
Jacob Flegler,
Peter Foust,
Jacob Freed,
George Fliger,
Michael Fishel,
Henry Greenawalt,
John Gusler,
Christian Hogman,
Frederick Houshill,
John Immel,
Henry Jones,
William Johnston,
Jacob Keller,
Michael Kurtz,
Jacob Koch,
Conrad Kissinger,
Yogam Leaman,
Stephen Landis,
George Ley,
Peter Leman,
Jacob Lehman,
Jacob Leffever,
Andrew Miller,
Jacob Morks,
Daniel Mosser,
John Minster,
George Michael Peter,
Peter Peter,
Edward Priou,
John Role,
John Rankin,
Godfrey Sawalt,
Matthias Stuart,
Henry Stouffer,
William Sprengle,
Christian Siewe,
Daniel Stouffer,
John Spangler,
Jacob Speck,
John Spangler,
Christian Sipe,
Philip Spangler,
Martin Spangler,
Michael Spangler,
Henry Spangler,
George Swartz,
John Stuart,
James Shaw,
John Trachler,
Henry Wassendahl,
Peter Wolf,
Martin Weller,
Abraham Welshman.

Captain,
Peter Forte.
First Lieutenant,
Christopher Stoehr.
Second Lieutenant,
Andrew Hertzog.
Ensign,
Jacob Welshance.
Privates,

Henry Boul,
Henry Booser,
Henry Bonix,
Joseph Craft,
Abraham Dabco,
Peter Dinkle,
Lawrence Etter,
Jacob Ereon,
John Edward,
Michael Edward.

George Fry,
George Fritz,
Wilham Fondorow,
Jacob Fackler,
John Good,
John Gohoet,
Henry Hofs,
Vincent Infelt,
Isaac Jones,
Francis Jones,
James Kopp,
Francis Koontz,
Henry King,
Daniel Kiser,
John Kean,
Nathaniel Lightner,
Samuel Leidy,
Frederick Laumaster,
Godfrey Loneberger,
George Mock,
William McMun,
Henry Myer,
James McCulloch,
Alexander McKittrich,
Andrew Nunemaker,
George Nebinger,
John Peasley,
Matthias Pourt,

John Probst,
Abraham Pick,
George Peck,
Anthony Ritz,
Godfrey Ream,
Thomas Ryon,
Anthony Rous,
Peter Rose,
James Smith,
Killian Small,
George Shook,
Jacob Sprenkle,
John Shultz,
Martin Shreader,
Philip Shippe,
Peter Schlimmer,
Frederick Tombach,
Joseph Updegraff,
Jacob Updegraff, Jr.,
Jacob Weaver,
Adam Wolf,
William White,
Frederick Wyer,
John Wolf, Jr.,
David Welshans,
John Welch,
George Waldimyer,
Frederick Youse.

Henry Walter,
John Wolf,
Ludwig Weisang,
Jacob Welchance,
John Williamson,

Michael Welsh,
John Wiles,
George Weller,
Henry Welch.

Captain.
Alexander Liggett.
First Lieutenant.
Robert Richey.
Second Lieutenant.
Robert Stuart.

Ensign.
Peter Fry.
Privates.

Aaron Arsdale,
Andrew Brown,
Rendal Cross,
John Cadge,
James Cross,
John Eff,
Archibald Eason,
Robert Eakin,
John Fisher,
Bernat Fry,
Conrad Fry,
Paul Gier,
David Good,
Adam Gohn,
Robert Greenless,
Conrad Gyer,
Frederick Hamer,
Christopher Heindel,
John Handerson,
Adam Hindly,
Alexander Handerson,
Craft Hermal,
Jacob Imsweller,
Jacob Imsweller,
Richard Jones,
Peter Koble,
Alexander Lewis,
John Lynck,
Christian Laundes,
Samuel Laundes,
Christian Loozt,
Henry Long,
William Liggett,
Henry Myer,
John Myers,
James McCavick,
James McNarey,
Henry Miller,

Michael Miller,
Henry McGarrah,
Samuel McCowen,
Nathan McCoy,
Jacob Neff,
Melker Ortas,
Peter Offer,
Daniel Peterman,
Christopher Petters,
John Peterman,
John Russell,
Peter Reisinger,
Henry Reineberger,
Thomas Robertson,
James Ross,
Jacob Ruby,
John Smook, Jr.,
Jacob Smook,
Philip Slifer,
Jacob Stegner,
George Smith,
Martin Slinger,
Barkley Saylor,
Stephen Slifer,
Baltzer Shenberger,
Andrew Slinger,
George Tyse,
Henry Teckert,
Henry Tyson,
Benjamin Tyson,
George Woolbeck,
Andrew White,
Philip Wambach,
Michael Wambach,
George Wambach,
Leonard Young,
William Young,
Abraham Young.

Captain.
George Long.
First Lieutenant.
Samuel Smith.
Second Lieutenant.
Conrad Keesey.

Ensign.
Samuel Mosser.
Privates.

Henry Alt,
Michael Albright,
Felix Albright,
Peter Byer,
John Bushong,
Michael Bettinger,
Jacob Bettinger,
Jacob Blynmyer,
Christian Blynmyer,
Henry Dolman,
George Ditterheffer,

Henry Dome,
Bastian Erig,
Adam Fisel,
Henry Fisher,
Frederick Fliger,
Jacob Fliger,
Casper Fisher,
Adam Flinchbaugh,
Michael Grimm,
Peter Grimm,
Philip Grimm,

Captain.
Christopher Lowman.

First Lieutenant.
Ephraim Pennington.

Second Lieutenant.
John Fishel.

Ensign.
Charles Barnitz.

Privates.

John Alifred,
Henry Bentz,
Jacob Bahn,
Martin Breneisen,
Thomas Beltzhoover,
Leonard Benel,
Leonard Bensel,
Andrew Billmeyer,
Michael Billmeyer,
Frederick Bringman,
Valentine Breneisen,
John Biers,
Felix Conoway,
Alexander M. Conagle,
John Dubman,
Alexander Donaldson,
Philip Endler,
Samuel Fisher,
Martin Flinchbaugh,
Martin Flinchbaugh,
Samuel Fisher,
Martin Frey,
Adam Gardner,
Abram Gravius,
George Goodyear,
John Gorgus,
Philip Greber,
Philip Heckert,
Christian Hecketurn,
Andrew Hoffman,
Frederick Housman,
John Hickson,
George Hope,
Thomas Hickson,
Jacob Houck,
Samuel Koontz,

George Kidy,
Michael Keller,
Henry Kyfer,
Martin Kearman,
Abram Knisely,
John Leisser,
Jacob Letter,
William Lanus,
John Myer,
Conrad Miller,
Michael Mosser,
Conrad Miller,
Michael Mosser,
Jacob Miller,
Edward McDermot,
Casper Miller,
Thomas Owen,
John Patterson,
John Pick,
Thomas Prior,
Peter Real,
Peter Real,
Christopher Slagle,
George Schlosser,
Jacob Snerely,
George Snyder,
Jacob Shook,
Jacob Snyder,
Matthias Sitler,
Jacob Schram,
Abram Sitler,
Peter Shitz,
Joseph Tott,
George Test,
Joseph Updegraff,
Samuel Updegraff,

Yost, Getz,
Jacob Giesey,
Michael Harmish,
George Hardline,
Michael Hinos,
Jacob Imers,
Yost Kerschhard,
John Kerschhard,
Bernard Kinsler,
John Long,
Felix Miller,
John Meyer,
William Miller,
George Neuf,
Ulrich Neuf,
Andrew Pefferman,
Jacob Raman,
William Rigert,

John Rongert,
Peter Sporkel,
Hart. Such,
Peter Suss,
Jacob Scharfald,
Nicholas Suss,
Jacob Shearer, Jr.,
Martin, Steok,
John Shoemaker,
Michael Szt.,
Conrad Shentler,
Christian Stetler,
Jacob Shearer,
Abram Swingwiler,
George Wilhelm,
Nicholas Wismann,
Ludwick Waltman

Matthias Frey,
Carl Geiger,
Carl Geiger,
Christian Gerber,
George Gerber,
Christian Grieff,
Henry Heffner,
Jacob Heffner,
Andrew Helwig,
Abraham Herb,
Sebastian Herb,
Christian Hoch,
Adam Huber,
George Huber,
Jacob Hueder,
Thomas Hum,
Peter Kiefer,
Jacob Langalt,
Abraham Lemritz,
Nicholas Lemritz,
Jacob Long,
Nicholas Meyer,
Philip Miller,
George Oberdorff,
Herman Oberdorff,
Jacob Pott,

John Schuler,
Jacob Shaffler,
George Shiver,
John Shiver,
John Shiver (Sh)
Philip Shiver,
Daniel Sowasch,
Helen Starr,
Valentine Starr,
Adrian Swartz,
Casper Watten,
Philip Warren, 1st
Adam Zidnier,
Anthony Zidnier,
Andrew Ziegler.

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Michael Hahn.

John Minn.

Thomas, Hon. John

Christian Sinn

Jacob Bernhardt,
Nicholas Brand,
Peter Bear,
Charles Brooks,
John Bear,
George Craft,
John Collins,
David Candler,
Adam Cooke,
Michael Doude,
Jacob Dufrenoy,
Jacob Eichinger,
Thomas Eaton,
Jacob Funk,
John Flender,
Adam Greber,
Martin Greber,
Jacob Gardner,
John Greber,
George Gees,
Christian Herman,
Ludwig Headick,
Christian Ilginfritz,
George Irvin,
Samuel Johnston,
John Kartz,
Mr. Kenety,
John Kunkle,
William Kersey,
Nathaniel Lightner,
William Long,
William Love,
James Love,
John Low,
Conrad Letherman,
James McLaughlin,
George Maul.

James McKea,
Paul Metzgar,
Peter Mundorf,
Jacob Newman,
Frederick Pickle,
Enoch Pennett,
Jacob Rothrock,
Christopher Sheeley,
Jacob Schriber,
Jacob Shaffer,
Jacob Shank,
Simon Snyder,
Baltzer Spangler,
George Shall,
Andrew Shetley,
John Shultz,
George Michael Spangler,
George Stull,
Rudolph Spangler,
John Shall,
George Stake,
Josh Smith (chatter),
Nathan Updegraff,
Abram Updegraff,
Ambrose Updegraff,
Jacob Upp,
William Welsh,
John Walk,
John Welsh,
Michael Widener,
Francis Worley,
Henry Wolf,
Michael Wey,
Andrew Welsh,
George Wilt,
Philip Weltzheimer,
Matthias Zimmer,

Jacob Alt,
John Ball,
Stephel Baker,
James Douglas,
Thomas Foster,
Conrad Free,
James Freeland,
Michael Howman,
Sophel Heively,
Adam Hendricks,
Thomas Hunt,
Jacob Hedrick,
John Hendricks,
Samuel Jones,
Michael Jordan,
Nathan Jones,

John Loran.
James Marshall.
John Miller.
Alexander Osborn.
John Orr.
Isabella Postice.
Nicholas Rodgers.
Frederick Shulmyer.
Pestle Sleehing.
Thomas Sparks.
George Sword.
John Taylor.
Stephel Wischart.
George Walmyer.
Annella Wile.

(2 3 4 5)

Daniel Eyster

$$f^{\circ} = \text{const.}$$

John Albrecht,
Jacob Becker, Jr.,
Michael Carl,
Jacob Delong,
George Drey,

Paul Drey,
John Eburrr,
Herman Emerick,
Christopher Foulk,
George Foulk.

The Fifth Battalion of Associators was organized in the townships of Dover, Newberry, Monaghan, Warrington, Huntingdon and Reading. It was originally commanded by Colonel William Rankin. The following companies served in that battalion:

Captain,
Michael Egg.
First Lieutenant,
Joseph Spangler.
Second Lieutenant,
James Laggitt

Ensign,
Reuben Fedro.
Second Sergeant,
Joseph Keepers.
First Corporal,
Adam Dantlinger.
Second Corporal,
Thomas White.

Privates,

John Alsop,
George Batchler,
Edward Barton,
George Conrad,
William Chapman,
John Davis,
George Dashner,
Thomas Eisenal,
Michael Fissel,
Henry Fissel,
Tobias Heine,
Frederick Hovias,
Henry Krone,
Jacob Lishy,
Thomas Pussel,
Thomas Parker,

James Porter,
Amos Powell,
John Rose,
William Smith,
Andrew Stover,
John Steiner,
Peter Steiner,
Frederick Scepter,
Casper Stoner,
Michael Uhl,
Edward Woods,
George White,
Jacob Weston,
Stophel Weinmiller,
Stophel Zimmerman.

Captain,
Jacob Biester.
First Lieutenant,
Nicholas Beck.
Ensign,
George Lafeiber.
Privates,

John Aby,
George Attig,
Henry Albrecht,
John Aber,
George Aber,
John Ber,
Henry Ber,
Hales Brit,
Michael Bentz,
Michael Baymiller,
Michael Bennet,
Jacob Beyer,
Philip Beyer,
John Beyer,
Henry Beyer,
Jacob Berber,
Peter Breckler,
James Bruck,
Conrad Bullhans,
George Boner,
Michael Bricker,
William Critly,
Conrad Cara,
John Crone, Jr.,
John Crone, Sr.,

Nicholas Day,
Jacob Day,
Michael Dast,
John Dauchge,
Jacob Dellinger,
John Dellinger,
Peter Dritt,
Peter Diete,
Henry Diethoss,
Conrad Elleberger,
John Frey,
Philip Frey,
Frederick Fitz,
Philip Gun,
Andreas Gilbert,
Philip Gun,
John Gon,
Frantz Graft,
Michael Garius,
Michael Henry, Sr.,
Michael Henry, Jr.,
Lawrence Hirschinger,
Matthias Hartford,
Michael Holder,
Daniel Herkens,

Anthony Heins,
James Heins,
Samuel Heist,
Adam Hales,
Lawrence Hales,
George Hass,
Adam Handel,
Lawrence Handel,
Henry Haltzel,
Philip Herman,
John Imseiser,
Michael Kaffeld,
Anthony Keller,
Martin Kuler,
Frederick Lambert,
Christel Landis,
John Landis,
Nicholas Leber,
Frederick Lieberknecht,
John Libhart,
Conrad Leber,
John Muth,
Jared Mines,
Jacob Meyer,
George Maxwell,
Michael Moster,
James Murphy,
Philip Mulhof, Sr.,
Philip Mulhof, Jr.,
Christof Nagel,
Michael Peterman,
George Paff,

Joseph Reh,
John Rupert,
Henry Rupert,
George Reinhardt,
Christian Rathsbau,
Peter Stab,
John Simden,
Jacob Stagmeier,
Jacob Strominger,
John Schmidt,
Adam Stantler,
James Shandon,
Jacob Strickler,
John Star,
Conrad Scheffer,
Peter Sekatz,
Peter Schwartz,
John Shenberger,
James Strang,
Jacob Thom,
John Thom,
Frederick Utz,
John Weber,
George Wollbach,
Peter Wambach,
George Wachtel,
Aaron Westsynder,
John Weil,
Ulrich Weber,
Nicholas Young,
Michael Ziegler,
Michael Zimmerman.

Captain Martin Shetter, who resided in the vicinity of Lewisberry, York County, commanded a militia company, which served during part of the Revolution. This company belonged to the present area of Newberry and Fairview Townships, in York County, and in 1782, its muster roll was as follows:

First Class,

Andrew Cline,
Thomas Winry,
John Weire,
John Cochenaer,
Philip Beacher,

Frederick Weaver,
George Streine,
Joseph Cobebe,
Joseph Oren.

Second Class,

George Miller,
Jacob Bear,
Ludwig Weire,
John Hencock,
Peter Zeller,

Emanuel Beare,
John Finch,
John Hetrick,
Abraham Shelly.

Third Class,

Abraham Shelley, Jr.,
Valentine Shultz,
George Strine, Jr.,
Frederick Zorger,
Philip Fetto,
James Hencock,

George Mayers,
Andrew Miller,
Jacob Heidelbouch,
Jacob Forney,
Henry Strine.

Fourth Class,

Andrew Beadman,
Michael Roessler,
Jacob Heier,
Samuel Braton,
John Thaylor,

William Rise,
Henry Bush,
John Heidelbouch,
James Hess.

Fifth Class,

Thomas Miller,
Christian Baumgartner,
Peter Pence,
Henry Roessler,

James Love,
Matthias Zerger,
Michael Wagner,
George Bash.

Sixth Class.

Joseph Garretson,	Frederick Stone,
Cornelius Garretson,	Abraham Stone,
Daniel Densyl,	Lovent Welch,
Emoss Lewis,	John Colgen,
John Fettero,	John Breneman,

Seventh Class.

Henry John,	Herman Sieder,
George Mansberger,	Michael Row,
Peter Densyl,	Jacob Wener,
Michael Coppenhoefer,	Joseph Fettero,
Henry Bauer,	Henry Shaul,

Eighth Class.

Jacob Kaplor,	William Barton,
William Wury,	John Mathias,
Jonathan McCreary,	Daniel Brua,
John Hurst,	Peter Miller,
Adam Sieder,	

The Sixth Battalion of York County Militia, organized in 1776, was composed of eight companies. It was commanded in 1777-8 by Colonel William Ross, with David Miller as major. The following is a complete list of eight companies from different sections of York County:

Captain.— *Land**First Lieutenant.*

William Reed.

Ensign.

David Steel.

Privates.

Robert Armstrong,	Theophilus Jones,
William Bolentine,	John Lemon,
Benjamin Bric,	James Land,
Samuel Bohanan,	John Lowiston,
Jonathon Burgess,	Abram Micky,
James Breckenridge,	Edward Morris,
James Buchanan,	James Milligan,
William Clark,	Thomas Morris,
Benjamin Cunningham,	George Mitchell,
Alex. Cooper,	John McCadness,
Nicholas Cooper,	Thomas Matson,
John Commins,	Matthias Morrison,
Samuel Chung,	Samuel McIsaac,
William Carkey,	James McConey,
William Colon,	John Major,
Hugh Crawford,	William M. Bony,
Thomas Cooper,	Jacob McCulough,
Richard Cord,	Michael McMullen,
John Cooper,	John Neal,
William Cooper,	George Niel,
Patrick Downey,	Theodore Patton,
John Doherty,	Patrick Quigley,
William Davis,	William Russel,
Isaac Davis,	James Rowen,
James Edgar,	James Robinson,
Robert Flwen,	Andrew Rowen,
Hugh Faton,	Joseph Ross,
Samuel Fulton,	Robert Rowland,
Archibald Greeless,	Thomas Steel,
Robert Glenn,	William Snodgrass,
John Glendon,	James Sample,
William Gdoughier,	Josiah Scott,
James Gdoughier,	Patrick Scott,
James Hens,	James Sims,
Joseph Henry,	John Thomson,
Thomas Hawkins,	John Tagert,
John Hallbert,	

Alex. Threw,	James W. Wood,
Robert Torbert,	James W. Wood,
John Taylor,	James W. Wood,
William Thompson,	James W. Wood,
John Welch,	James W. Wood,

First Lieutenant.
John Smith.

Ensign.

Thomas Smith.

Privates.

David Anderson,	Michael M. Wood,
John Anderson,	William M. Wood,
John Bohanan,	William M. Wood,
John Blosser,	John M. Wood,
Peter Brytanie,	Joseph M. Wood,
Anthony Beaman,	Martin Overmiller,
William Boyd,	James Pegan,
Henry Cunningham,	Elsha Pew,
Henry Craig,	James Purdy,
Robert C. C. Wood,	Patrick Purdy,
Stephens Cornelius,	David Proudfoot,
Jasper Clements,	Robert Proudfoot,
Robert Dixon,	Andrew Proudfoot,
John Duncan,	Samuel Rosborough,
George Egert,	Adam Reed,
Nicholas Feeple,	John Smith,
Andrew Fulton,	William Smith,
David Gommill,	Robert Swan,
John Griffith,	Robert Straffort,
Evan Griffith,	Jacob Sadler,
Henry Householder,	Samuel Smith,
Stophel Hively,	James Steel,
Jacob Householder,	Francis Sechrist,
James Hamilton,	Frederick Satler,
Solomon James,	Andrew Thompson,
John McIsaac,	James Young,
James McAllister,	Benjamin Yont,
Robert McCay,	Jacob Yost,
James McElroy,	

Captain.

Joseph Reed.

First Lieutenant.

Robert Smith.

Ensign.

Samuel Collins.

Privates.

Robert Addair,	Frederick McPherson,
John Carker,	William Mahlin,
Philip Conol,	William Martin,
John Duncan,	Samuel McMichael,
Aaron Finley,	Samuel Nelson,
Samuel Fullerton,	Robert Nelson,
William Fullerton, Jr.,	William Nichol,
Robert Finley,	Alexander Orr,
George Henry,	James Patterson,
Thomas Kirkwood,	William Patterson,
Francis Holton,	Samuel Peden,
James Henry,	David Patterson,
William Henry,	Benjamin Peden,
William Johnston,	James Robinson,
Patrick King,	John Robinson,
James Kirk,	James Ridgeway,
Joseph Kellit,	Hugh Reed,
John Lusk,	Samuel Reed,
James Lodge,	Rowlen Stevens,
Samuel Martin,	William Tuleron,
John McMillon,	Michael Travis,
Alexander McAllister,	George Thompson,
Robert Martin,	John Wallace,
Henry McCormick,	John Williams,

Aaron Wallace,
Matthias Wallace,
William Wallace.

John Wallace.
Moses Wallace.

Captain.
Joseph Reed (Ferryman).

Captain.
Joseph Moffit
First Lieutenant.
Andrew Warrick.
Second Lieutenant.
Samuel Moor.
Ensign.
James Wilson.

Privates.

James Agnew,
Robert Anderson.
James Anderson,
Nehemiah Armstrong.
John Anderson,
Thomas Balden,
William Comon,
Patrick Colwell,
John Cross,
Joseph Cross,
— Conaday,
William Douglass,
Patrick Douglass,
Matthias Ewen,
Samuel Elliot,
George Egart,
William Edgar,
William Edie,
William Godfrey,
David Hart,
Joseph Harrison,
James Harper,
James Hutchinson,
John Howel,
Charles Hay,
Frederick Kross,
William Ligget,
John McCulough,
Robert McDonald,
Robert McClelland.

Captain.
John Reppey.
First Lieutenant.
John Colwell

Privates.

Francis Andrew,
George Arson,
John Buchanan,
John Buck,
William Bohanan,
John Coner,
John Cummins,
John Curry,
John Dougherty,
Hugh Dougherty,
Alexander Fullerton,
John Fullerton,
James Greer,
James Hill,
John Houge,
Thomas Johnson,
James Lord,
Samuel Leeper,
Patrick Masewell,
John McClary,
William Morrison,
John Morrison,

David McCulough,
Alex. McCulough,
Matthew McCall,
Andrew McClery,
William McCullough,
Robert McGill,
William McClelland,
John McClun,
Moses McWhorter,
Samuel Pollock,
James Parks,
John Ramsey,
Walter Robinson,
Samuel Ramsey,
Patrick Smith,
Samuel Stewart,
John Stewart,
Gavin Scott,
Robert Stewart,
Jacob Visage,
James Woran,
Robert Zeliss.

John Andrew,
Charles Bradshaw,
Robert Blain,
Abraham Barber,
George Burkholder,
Alex. Cooper,
Samuel Caldwell,
Alex. Downing,
John Douglass,
Thomas Duncan,
James Downing,
John Elder,
James Elder,
Robert Forsythe,
James Forsythe,
John Gordon,
Robert Hill,
William Hill,
James Hill,
John Hill,
James Jolly,
Joseph Jackson,
John Kelly,
Joseph Kobb,
William Long,
Robert McGhee,
John McKinley,
David McKinley,
William McCulough,
Samuel McClurge,

Privates.

John McCall,
Michael McAnulty,
A. McCulough,
Thomas Newton,
James Newton,
James Perron,
William Quigley,
Joseph Reed,
John Reed,
John Reed,
Henry Robinson,
John Robb,
Alen Seath,
Hugh Sprout,
James Stewart,
James Spear,
James Shaw,
John Stewart,
Daniel Shaw,
Archibald Shaw,
William Smiley,
Samuel Sprout,
James Sprout,
William Wedgeworth,
Isaac Williams,
Cornelius Ward,
William Willson,
Thomas Willson,
Robert Walker.

Captain.
Thomas McNerry.
First Lieutenant.
William Adams.

Privates.

Matthew Adams,
John Arnold,
William Adams,
William Adams, big,
William Adams, old,
Henry Adams,
John Armstrong,
Joseph Allison,
John Buchanan,
Jacob Crowl,
Henry Crowl,
George Cooster,
John Cooster,
Philip Elis,
George Elis,
John French,
Henry Fodd,
Jacob Gering,
Thomas Grove,
Matthew Hunter,
Adam Heener,
David Johnson,
John Koon,
George Keener,
Ludwig Keeth,
John Koon.

Michael Koon,
Andrew Koon,
George List,
James McLaughlin,
Owin McLaughlin,
David McNary,
William McClorg,
John Murphy,
John Oulough,
William Owens,
Richard Pendry,
Robert Pendry,
James Porter,
Nicholas Quigley,
Adam Quickel,
William Reed,
Casper Saylor,
Nicholas Strayer,
Jacob Spotts,
Jacob Sypher,
Charles Stewart,
Ceter Stoyler,
Andrew Stayley,
John Timmy,
Jacob Weester,
Philip Winter.

The Seventh Battalion of York County Militia, organized under the state constitution of 1776, was commanded by David Kennedy, colonel, with James Agnew, lieutenant colonel, and John Weams, major.

The following is a complete muster roll of this battalion for the years 1777 and 1778:

Captain
John Myers
Second Lieutenant
Abraham Bollinger
Ensign
Daniel Haman
Privates

Joseph Allender,
Jacob Abley,
William Brenneman,
Jacob Bealor, Jr.,
Henry Baker,
John Beigher,
Benjamin Brenneman,
Jacob Bealor,
Samuel Brenneman,
Joseph Brillherd,
Martin Barkhymer,
Hephrey Cramer,
Jacob Colier,
Nicholas Dehoff,
William Frankelberger,
Ulrich Enwider,
George Fenecher,
Martin Gistwhite,
Ulrich Hoover,
John Hoover,
Michael Hileman,
Lawrence Hileman,
Jacob Hofner,
Henry Kesler,
Jacob Keller, Sr.,
George Keller, over age,
Andrew Miller,
John Miller,
George Miller,
Jacob Miller,

Captain
Thomas White,
First Lieutenant
Robert Jefferis,
Second Lieutenant
John Jefferis,
Ensign
Alexander Lees,
Privates

Nicholas Bentz,
Jacob Byers,
William Bond,
George Conrad,
William Chapman,
John Dull,
Hugh Davis,
George Dashner,
Adam Dentlinger,
John Dicke, Sr.,
Thomas Evans,
John Everson,
Henry Frankelberger,
Matthias Firestone,
Samuel Freil,
Henry Fissel,
Michael Fissel,
Adam First,
Francis Huff,
Philip Fissel,
Henry Fissel, sadler,
Wendel Fissel,
Martin First,

Christian Hershey,
Joseph Hershey,
Joseph Hershey, Jr.,
John Helzel,
Tobias Helzel,
John Hom,
Henry Horn,
George Hines,
Andrew Hershey,
Peter Hershey,
Adam Huff,
Abram Krontz,
Thomas Hunt,
Joseph Keepers,
John Kinkemon,
Peter Krontz,
Michael Leckner,
Jacob Mooler,
Solomon Mooler,
Michael McCann,
Philip Miller,
Daniel Oaks,
Thomas Presel,

Christian Proctor,
Valentine Runk,
Peter Rattus,
John Ross,
Christian Rood,
John Simmon,
Philip Senti,
Frederick Separe,
Andrew Smath,

Thomas Seabough,
James Wiley,
William White,
Jacob Wertz,
John Wertz,
Levi Wiley,
Christopher Wiley

Captain
John Miller,
First Lieutenant
Peter Smith,
Second Lieutenant
John McDonald,
Ensign
Acquilla Wiley,
Privates

William Anderson,
Jacob Alt,
John Beard,
Jacob Buzzard,
Peter Baker,
Jacob Brillhart,
Edward Barton,
Jacob Baker,
Daniel Bailey,
Michael Congle,
John Clink,
John Dicken,
George Dommine,
John Davis,
Henry Downs,
Amos Dicken,
Thomas Dicken,
George Eisenhart,
Urias Freeland,
John Freeland,
Michael Felter,
Christian Frey,
Michael Garverie,
Adam Hendricks,
John Hunt,
Michael Hubley,
Wendel Horst,
Isaac Hendricks,
Godleib Howman,
Jacob Headick,
James Hendrick,
Philip Herring,

William Hendricks,
Michael Howman,
Nathan Jones,
David Jones,
John Klinefelter,
Daniel Kurfman,
John Keller,
Lawrence Klinefelter,
Andrew Krist,
Joseph Lowbridge,
Casper Lutz,
John Low,
Frederick Miller,
James Marshall,
Solomon Nonemaker,
Alexander Osburn,
George Peary,
William Patterson,
Frederick Rule,
Sebastian Shilling,
James Swinney,
Ulrich Sipe,
John Shyrer,
Jacob Seabough,
John Shelley,
Henry Shaffer,
Joseph Turner,
George Waltimver,
Ambrose Wilcox,
Edward Wood,
Christian

Captain
Peter Z. Boez,
First Lieutenant
Daniel Amer,
Second Lieutenant
Joseph Baltzley,
Ensign
Anthony Snyder,
Privates

Adam Brenner,
Jacob Bowser,
Christian Baker,
Noah Bowser,
David Baker,
Valentine Barkhymer,
Daniel Bowser,
Henry Baltzley,
Jacob Bowler,
Abram Bowser,
Ulrich Bernhard,
John Bowler,
John Brenner,
Jacob Baker,
John Brigner,
Gottlieb Brizner,
Nicholas Dillow,
Conrad Dull,
Philip Emeck,
Peter Gise,
Nicholas Goip,
Wendel Gyer,
Henry Heiney,
Ludwig Heimer,
John Hilder,
Conrad Haverstock,

George Jacobs,
Henry Jacobs,
Philip Jacobs,
John Kell,
John Lane,
Jacob Long,
Henry Long,
Patrick McHailey,
Richard Mummett,
William Mummett, Sr.,
John Mummett,
William Mummett, Jr.,
Daniel Noel,
Bloss Noel,
John Naugle,
William Philebe,
Adam Player, Sr.,

Adam Pypher,
Adam Player, Jr.,
Peter Prigner,
Lawrence Rohrbaugh,
Daniel Reinell,
Jacob Stifler,
Jacob Snyder,
Philip Swisegood,
John Titto,
George Tresler,
John Taylor,
Christopher Walter,
Henry Walter,
Stophel Weymiller,
Frederick Walter,
Conrad Walk.

George Emick,
Jacob Fulwider,
Andrew Frederick,
Jacob Funhuver,
James Flowers,
John Grow,
Philip Hileman,
Jacob Henry,
Christian Hosler,
Joseph Hosler,
Michael Hofner,
Casper Hildebrand,
Henry Hildebrand,
Jacob Henry,
Jacob Kurfman,
Godfrey Klintinch,
Felix Klafelter,
Michael Klafelter,
Christian Klintinch,
Henry Klafelter,
Valentine Lore,
Peter Low,
Anthony Leaman,
Henry Lise,
Peter Lise,
Jones Lordon,
George Low,
Michael Mitchel,

Christian Michael,
Emanuel Niswonger,
George Nymen,
George Piper,
John Pope,
Adam Pope,
Melchor Pypher,
Michael Peltz,
John Quarterman,
Michael Rose,
George Sliskman,
Henry Swartz,
Bernard Spangler
(son of Jonas),
Charles Sliuman,
Andrew Shietler,
Michael Shenk,
Jacob Shaffer,
Jacob Shyrer,
John Smith,
Abram Swartz,
Jacob Welshans,
Henry Wideman,
Jacob Winter,
George Walter,
Jacob Ziegler,
Bernard Ziegler,
Christopher Zimmerman.

Captain.
John Erman.
First Lieutenant.
Daniel Peterman.
Second Lieutenant.
Michael Bush.
Ensign.
George Erman.

Privates.

Conrad Alt,
Philip Appleman,
Matthew Allison,
Valentine Armspoker,
Earnest Alp,
Jacob Bailey,
John Brillhart,
Jacob Brillhart,
David Byer,
George Bailey,
Michael Bush,
Henry Byers,
Samuel Brillhart,
Bernard Blymyer,
Lawrence Cramer,
Baltzer Colier,
John Colier,
Charles Deal,
Adam Deal,
Gilian Dippingier,
Jacob Earhart,
Thomas Earhart,
Michael Erman,
Henry Frey,
John Fry,
Martin Feigle,
Francis Grove,
Casper Glatfelter,
John Grimes,
Henry Hess,
Jacob Hildebrand,
Nicholas Hope,
Felix Hildebrand,
Charles Hymes,
Martin Hart,
Peter Klimefelter,

Jacob Koffelt,
John Klimefelter,
Henry Keller,
Christian Keller,
Andrew Low,
Tobias Miller,
Edward Musgrove,
Michael Myer,
Andrew Myer,
Christopher Myers,
John Miller,
Henry Miller,
Ulrich Noyer,
John Olp,
Frederick Phenice,
Andrew Peary,
Nicholas Peary,
Jacob Peck,
Christian Rush,
Abram Rever,
Lawrence Rose,
Adam Rose,
Conrad Swartz,
David Shaffer,
Michael Shultz,
John Shyrer,
Joseph Sites,
John Stites,
John Stively,
Christian Stively,
George Seigh,
Philip Shaffer,
Thomas Tise,
Philip Taylor,
Matthias Torbaugh.

Captain.
George Geiselman.
First Lieutenant.
Frederick Heiner.

Ensign.
Valentine Alt.

Privates.

John Byer,
Christian Bremmenian,
Joseph Bigler,

John Crowl,
John Dicken,
George Deal,

Captain.
Jacob Ament.
First Lieutenant.
Andrew Parley.
Second Lieutenant.
Nicholas Andrews.
Ensign.
Adam Klimefelter.

Privates.

Ludwig Pope,
Michael Paulet,
Martin Raffesperger,
George Rudy,
Jacob Road,
Abram Road,
George Road,
Matthias Stump,
Klinman Stoutsberger,
Peter Strine,
John Stopher,
Philip Stoofer,
Henry Spangler
(Rudy's son),
Henry Say,
John Sunday,
John Sharke,
Michael Sunday,
Jacob Stover,
Henry Spangler
(Jonas' son),
Jacob Swartz,
Bernhard Spangler
(Rudy's son),
Philip Shaffer,
Peter Torn,
John Tinkey,
John Trimmer,
Andrew Trimmer,
Jacob Tortoiseaman,
Adam Walter,
Philip Wyland,
George Waller,
Christian Wiest,
John Wiest,
Henry Whaler.

Captain.
John Shyrer.
First Lieutenant.
Jacob Brodrick.
Second Lieutenant.
Frederick Myers.

Private.
Jacob Bear.

George Amspoker,
John Brodrick,
Jacob Bear, Sr.,
Jacob Bailey,
George Beck,
Stephen Bragner,
George Baker,
William Baker,
Jacob Dates,
George Dehoff,
Philip Emick,
Wendel Everhart,
John Everhart,
Frederick Fisher,
John Fulwider,
Frederick Frazier,
Samuel Glassick,
John Gauntz,
Peter Garverie,
Frederick Hovice,
Michael Hileman,
George Huver,
Peter Hiney,
Jacob Hess,
John Howser,
Peter Krapp,
Jacob Keller
(son of George),
Jacob Kessler,
Abram Keller,
Jacob Keller,
Andrew Kersh,
John Kline.

Thomas William Keller,
George Joseph,
John Livingston,
Robert Mankey,
Valentine Mickle,
James Moore,
James Moore,
Leonard Meyer,
George Nimmer,
Philip Noll,
George Partner,
Adina Rypold,
Nicholas Rypold,
George Rypold,
Henry Rypold,
William Rule,
John Rule,
Ludwick Reighgle,
Michael Shearer,
Martin Shyrer,
Philip Snyder,
Dewalt Stoltz,
George Smith,
Matthias Smith,
Leonard Sower,
Jacob Stake,
Henry Williams,
Jacob Warler,
Francis Weymiller,
Sebastian Widman,
Michael Ziegler, Sr.,
Michael Ziegler.

Abraham Gortman,
John Gortman,
Philip Heiges,
Jacob Hoke,
Jacob Herritz,
John Hoke,
Andrew Hoke,
John Hagner,
Leihart Holtzapple,
John Haler,
Robert Inners,
John Inners,
Joseph Jacobson,
Joseph Kreibel,
John Kurtz,
John Kauffelt,
Valentine Krantz,
Peter Link,
Leihart Leecrone,
George Leecrone,
Michael Lau,
Jacob Meisenkop,
George Menges,
Peter Menges,
Andreas Meyer,
John Miller,
Ludwig Moll,
Simon Nirmeyer,
John Oberdorf,
John Ottinger,
Jacob Odenwalt,
Jacob Ottinger.

John Rudy,
Jacob Rudy,
Peter Sprengle,
Andreas Schneider,
Matthias Schneider,
Henry Weltzhofer,
Weitzel,
Peter Wolff,
Martin Weigel,
Sebastian Weigel,
Peter Weigel,
Philip Ziegler,
Kilian Ziegler,
Jacob Ziegler,
Peter Ziegler.

Captain.
Samuel Copenhafer.
First Lieutenant.
Michael Schreiber.
Second Lieutenant.
Andrew Smith.
Ensign.
Jacob Gotwalt.

Privates.

After the organization of the militia, in 1777, the following two companies belonged to the Second Battalion, which included men from different sections of York County:

Captain.
Emanuel Herman.
First Lieutenant.
William Mower.
Second Lieutenant.
John Brodrugh.
Ensign.
Herman Hoopes.

Privates.
Martin Ebert,
Christian Eblv.

Dietz Amand,
Jacob Bauer,
Robert Bayley,
Jonas Bott,
George Bushong,
Jacob Bott,
Jacob Bott,
Matthias Dettter,
Gabriel Derr,
Michael Emlet,
George Eyster,
Elias Eyster,
George Eyster, Jr.,
Michael Ebert,
Philip Ebert,

Leihart Eblv.,
John Emig,
Conrad Eisenhart,
Christian Eyster,
Michael Finrock,
Gottlieb Fackler,
John Fry,
George Ferror,
Stephen Finrock,
John Gratz,
Isaac Gartman,
Isaac Gartman, Jr.,

Philip Benedict,
Peter Bang,
Peter Bentz,
Henry Decker,
Frederick Ehresman,
John Frey,
Jacob Gotwalt,
George Henry Houser,
Frederick Haack,
Andreas Haack,
Jacob Herman,
John Hearst,
John Humrichhouser,
Nicholas Hantz,
Simon Kopenhafer,
Adam Holtzapple,
Nicholas Krazz,
Godfrey King.

Jacob Ernst,
Andrew Gungam,
Joshua Horten,
Jacob Huff,
Andrew Hershey,
John Herman,
John Hoffman,
Christian Kneislev,
John Kreibel,
John Nesbinger,

Reinhart Klein,
John Kroll,
George Miller,
Conrad E. Menges,
Henry Ness,
Jacob Ness,
Henry Ort,
John Rudisill,
Jonas Rudisill,
Ludwig Shindle,
John Schran,
Michael Wentz,
George Weiterrecht,
Peter Weiterrecht,
Valentine Wilt.

William Rieth,
Andreas Ritter,
John Schmidt,
James Schmidt,
Philip Wintermoyer,
Conrad Weikel,
Nathan Worley,
Jacob Worley,
John Willis,
James Worley,
Frank Worley.

The following is a muster roll of Captain Archibald McAllister's Company, in 1776, then serving under Colonel Hartley. In the fall of that year Hartley's Regiment joined Washington's army near Trenton, New Jersey. This company, under Captain McAllister, took part in the battles of Brandywine, Paoli, Germantown and White Marsh in 1777, and in 1778, they marched with Hartley's regiment against the Indians on the northern frontier:

Captain

Archibald McAllister.

First Lieutenant,

Isaac Sweeney.

Sergeant,

John Lesley.

Drummers,

Patrick Conner.

John Elliot.

Privates,

Thomas Bissel,
Francis Britt,
George Britt,
James Burke,
James Burns,
John Carduss,
William Chambers,
John Clark,
Robert Clark,
Adam Clendennen,
James Crangle,
Charles Croxel,
George Cusick,
James Dill,
Lewis Denisay,
Robert Ellison,
John Falls,
Richard Harper,
William Hayes,
John Hendrick,
Thomas Hermiton,
Thomas Irwin,
Thomas Judge,
Matthias Kellar,
Dennis Leray.

John McBride,
John McDonald,
John McGichen,
William McGinness,
Henry McGill,
John McLean,
James McManamy,
Samuel McManamy,
John Mahon,
Benjamin Missum,
Thomas Morrow,
Cornelius Murray,
Thomas Nicholas,
John Page,
Andrew Patterson,
Thomas Parker,
Patrick Roch,
Paul Terry,
Robert Thompson,
Christian Timbrooke,
Thomas Timpler,
Andrew Walker,
Andrew Webb,
Robert White,
Frederick Wolf.

Muster roll of the Fifth Company, Third Battalion, York County militia, for the years 1783-4:

Captain,

Peter Trune.

Lieutenant,

John Kneisen.

Ensign,

Peter Messerly.

Sergeant,

Jacob Stauch.

Sergeants,

Adam Hetter.

John Wilth.

Privates,

Jacob Weigel,
Charles Mitman,
Baltzer Ham,
Andrew Gross.

Daniel Rabauser,
George Romigh,
Andrew Coder,
Joseph Sipe.

Michael Feyser,
George Cronn,
Thomas Metzler,
Jacob Zimmerman,
Casper Bierbower,
Jacob Bowler,
Peter Stryn,
Walter Hughes,
Peter Thomas,
William Cragge,
Eliser John,
John John,
George Geyer,
Jacob Hoffman,
Wendel Gross,
Jacob Ruthy,
Michael Gross,
Alex. Ramsey Cober,
Nicholas Hoffman,
George Stauch,
Michael Bennedick,
Philip Hoffman,
Frederick Beck,
Jacob Huber,
Michael Welty,
Jacob Welty,
Abraham Messerly,
Philip Bierbower,
David Ramsey,
George Ruthy,
Jacob Leydig,
Samuel Perck,
George Reedman,
Frederick Heck,
John Bowerway,
Jacob Herman,
George Eichholtz,
Folden Erdel,
Samuel Clerk,
Henry Ruthy,
George Levnminger,
Christian Heck,

Frederick Eichholtz,
Adam Guntel,
Martin Ilgenfritz,
Frederick Miller,
John Rothrof,
Jonas Rothrof,
Daniel Lebach,
John Gross,
Jacob Smith,
Emanuel Sipe,
Philip Sipe,
Jacob Bender,
George Leyser,
Tobias Sipe,
Philip Quickel,
Anthony Bevenour,
William Reed,
Philip Rothrof,
Jonathan Rauhauser,
George Huber,
Philip Miller,
Henry Gertner,
Ulrich Derr,
Jonas Yonner,
Christian Hamm,
Matthias Henry,
Philip Wilty,
Jacob Gross,
Jacob Gilbert,
Jacob Miller,
George Shettle,
George Shnellbecker,
Matthias Eichholtz,
Andrew Sipe,
Baruhart Feysen,
Edward Brady,
William Ramsey,
Casper Cundel,
John Quickel,
Michael William,
Henry Bownen.

The official report of the Third Company, Fifth Battalion, York County militia, 1780:

Captain,

William Heaffer.

Lieutenant,

Conrad Haverstock.

Ensign,

Martin Berghimer.

Sergeants,

John Dressler,
Michael Dellow,
Henry Berghimer.

Corporals,

Philip Hering,
John Brenner.

Privates,

Andrew Young,
Philip Jacobs,
Henry Stonesifer,
Henry Ottinger,
Jacob Fause,
Peter Gise,
George Fans,
Samuel Arnold,
Peter Briegner,
William Mummert,
Daniel Amert,
John Dull,
Peter Heaffer,
Wendel Gyger,

Abraham Jacobs,
Ludwig Heaffer,
John Mummert,
Jacob Becker,
Nicholas King,
Christopher Speess,
Wendel Henry,
George Keentzer,
Henry Jacobs,
John Hidelar,
Henry Balsley,
Daniel Bowser,
Jacob Snider,
Yost Hiner,

Richard Mummert,
John Nangle,
Andrew Newstock,
Homer Winter,
John Bowser,
Conrad Dill,
Harry Hale,
Philip Haverstock,
Jacob Dressler,

Jacob Steehler,
 Ludwig Himer,
 John Lehn,
 Gordon Braggton,
 Nicholas Pichler,
 Jacob Bremer,
 George Ose,
 Abraham Seeth,
 Robert Doughtert.

Hans Keller,
 John Keller,
 Benjamin Lawson,
 George Bortner, Sr.
 Louis Keller Smith,
 Daniel Bear,
 Nicholas D. Bort,
 Frederick William,
 Ludwig Bortner,
 Martin Sherr,
 Nicholas Rippehl,
 Abraham Keller,
 John Werner,
 Hans Wulfeub,
 George Smith,
 George D. Hoff,
 Zachariah Shaw,
 George Rippehl,
 John R. Jirkauch,
 George Bortner,
 Peter Henig,
 John Gerhardt,
 Louis Neill.

The following is a return of the Sixth Company, Fifth Battalion, York County militia, from Paradise Township, September 1, 1781:

Andrew Bell
Lieutenant
John Stump
Lieutenant
Philip W. Bates
Lieutenant

Jacob Buss,
 Philip Christ,
 Adam Klemmpter,
 Jacob Anson,
 Nicholas Ender,
 Mary Witten,
 John Keil,
 George Waddell,
 Peter Moore,
 Peter Deibel,
 Valentine Grof,
 John Paul,
 George Roth,
 David Baker,
 Philip Welsch,
 John Baker,
 Leah Staver,
 Anne Thann,
 Philip Slagter,
 Richard Klemmpter,
 George Baker,
 Christopher Kamp,
 John Buss,
 Theo Dierdorf,
 John Trimmer,
 Andrew Trimmer,
 George Rind,
 John Sherk,
 John Wiest,
 Abraham Roth,
 Casper Gray,
 Jacob Staver,
 John Fiesel,
 Henry Fiesel

Peter Brander
Henry Stoenkel
Michael Basset
Matthias Mammert,
John Stutz
Werner Gatterer
Hans Spengler
Bernhard Bensch
Bernhard Spengler
Christian West
Christian Lauth
Jacob Roth
Philip Althand
Charles Hyme
Henry Klinepeter
Joseph Sunday
John Wide
Andrew Sunday
Henry Fishel
Adam Stover
Michael Hauer
Henry Wahler
Jacob Rensell
David Griffel
John Myer
George Wide
George Krazinger
George Stutz
Martin Rafflesberger
Christian Rafflesberger
Peter Trimmer
Thomas London
William London
Lydia Foster

Return of Captain Thomas White's Company of the Fifth Battalion, York County militia, for the year 1780;

Thomas White,
Lawrence Helman,
Francis Winkler,
Edward Woods,
Christopher Wey,
Ulrich Barnhart

Christian Hershey,
Joseph Hershey, Jr.,
John Hershey,
Joseph Hershey, Sr.,
Homer Hershey,
Andrew Pence,
Michael Fissel,
Henry Fissel, Jr.,
George Conrad,
George Gentzler,
Michael Miller,
Philip Stover,
Peter Marex,
Peter Kato,
Martin Plank,
John Joseph,
Michael Strawsbach,
David Grinch,
Philip Mayers,
Daniel Shynman,
Peter Sander,
Jacob Wandt,
John Dicks, Sr.,
John Dicks, Jr.,
Martin Foerst,
Peter Meinhardt.

Official report of Captain Shearer's Company, Fifth Battalion of York County militia, in 1780:

John Shearer.

Jacob Bear,
Helfrey Gramer,
George Krops,
George Koltriter,
Michael Shultz,
Michael Rose,
Jacob Ziegler,
Michael Ehrman,
John Sewer.

Frederick Fraser, St.
Samuel Glasik,
Deewald Shmider,
Nicholas Ziegler,
Adam Ripold,
George Gross,
George Amspoker,
John Brodbek,
L. S. Shaffer.

Return of Captain Lechner's Company of
York County militia, for the year 1780.

Captain,
Michael Lechner.

Lieutenant,
Henry Kesler.

Ensign,
Henry Karwer.

Clerk,
Christian Roarbach.

Sergeants,
Lorenz Roarbach,
Jacob Eppley,
Jacob Stambach.

Corporals,
Daniel Jones,
Jacob Heimer,
John Boeler.

Fifer,
Franz Strauthof.

Drummer,
Frend. Fenes.

Privates,

Jacob Boeler,
Henry Skiles,
Jacob Miller,
Samuel Brenneman,
Martin Sneider,
Henry Stambach,
Peter Kreps,
George Werly,
Stephen Peter,
John Rever,
Michael Miller,
Alexander Lees,
Adam Miller,
Abraham Bollinger,
John Ham,
Christian Noll,
Jacob Strauthof,
John Myer,
Ben Brenneman,
George Fransler,
Philip Stambach,
Jacob Wearly,
Adam Hoffman,
Daniel Wertz,

Andrew Miller,
Daniel Ham,
Christian Huble,
William Becker,
Christian Brillhard,
George Miller,
Ulrich Huber,
John Snell,
Henry Werly,
Jacob Noll,
Thomas Harreys,
John Weaver,
Jacob Boeler, Jr.,
Peter Stambach,
John Kline,
Lorenz Shultz,
Thomas King,
Jacob Kesler,
John Rudisill,
William Brenneman,
John Huber,
John Miller,
Christian Hefer,
Michael Peter.

Peter Weyand,
Nicholas Weyand,
Philip Reitz,
Bernhard Holtzapple,
Thomas Oldham,
Andrew Hoke,
Robert Lewis,
Matthias Amend,
Simon Widmeyer,
Yost Strack,
Jacob Grofe,
Michael Crouss,
Edward Skemp,
Emanuel Herman,
Gabriel Derr,
Matthias Smyser,
Peter Ottinger,
Casper Carver,
Jacob Ziegler,
Peter Wiederecht,
Henry Cunningham,
Francis Jones,
James Dobbins,
Martin Life,
Sebastian Weigle,
Henry Shultz,
Henry Keifer,
Andrew Snyder,
Andrew Weier,
Philip Hoffman,
Peter Bentz,
Jacob Neass,
George Crantz,
Adam Hoke,
Jacob Smyser,
George Lecrone,
Henry Weltzhofer,
Matthias Miller,
John Schram,
Francis Worley,
John Reisinger,
Philip Christ,
Samuel Redinger,
Elisha Kirk,
Peter Lau,
Gottlieb Fackler,
Martin Ebert,
Peter Menges,
Jacob Bott,
Peter Sprengle,
George Bott,
David Shad,
Jacob Kauffman,

Jacob Worley,
John Willis,
Philip Heltzel,
Solomon Brown,
Michael Ebert, Jr.,
Gottlieb Rieker,
Peter Lind,
George Sprengle,
Joseph Graybill,
George Eyster,
Michael Lau,
George Eisenhart,
Martin Wizel,
John Hoke,
Stephen Finrock,
John Herman,
Joshua Huddon,
Michael Sprengle,
Bernhard Rudy,
Peter Wolf,
Elias Eyster,
Matthias Detter,
Diter Rupert,
James Worley,
Andrew Hershey,
Frederick Eichelberger,
Peter Brenneman,
Herman Guckes,
Jacob Franekaberger,
George Feeman,
Matthias Keller,
Matthias Klein,
Christian Landes,
Casper Hammer,
John Jones,
Daniel Dippel,
George Meissenkoop,
Abraham Borger,
George Miles,
John Ebert,
Nicholas Hentz,
Everet Herr,
Anton Weier,
Philip Wolf,
Anton Rausch,
Michael Speck,
Valentine Emig,
Frederick Huber,
Jacob Hentz,
Michael Finrock,
Jacob Ottinger.

The following is a muster roll of Captain
Reinhart Bott's Company of York County
militia, from Manchester Township, 1780:

Captain,
Reinhart Bott.
Lieutenant,
Philip Ziegler, Jr.
Ensign,
Philip Ebert.

Clerk,
Killian Ziegler.

Sergeants,
John Dettmar,
Jacob Rudy,
Peter Hoke.

Corporals,
Andrew Ziegler,
John Ernst,
Henry Dettmar.

Privates,

John Haller,
John Emig,
Adam Wolf,
Frederick Horn,

Michael Bentz,
Philip Wintermeyer,
Leonhart Wizel,
Frederick Leonhart,

Return of Captain Matthias' Company,
from Newberry Township, July 1, 1780.
This company served in Michael Smyser's
Battalion of York County militia:

Captain,
Henry Matthias.
Lieutenant,
George Myers.
Ensign,
Charles Heyer.

Privates,

William Mackneley,
John Stone,
John Erss,
Stofel Bower,
Thomas Winerey,
John Whyer,
John Updegraff,
James Adams,

Thomas Eyeronss,
Joseph Ruppert,
George Syds,
George Bruaw,
George Miller,
Conrad Sheffer,
Martin Shutter,
Jacob Barr,

Jacob Gotwald, Jr.
Henry John,
Samuel Herd,
Matthias Sorker,
Ludwick Whyer,
Better Meyer,
John Hunder,
William Nicholas,
Andrew Miller,
Abraham Shelley,
Valentine Shultz,
George Strine,
Jacob Heitelbaugh,
George Snyder,
Frederick Sorker,
Philip Fettrow,
Amos Lewis,
James Hengscoz,
Andrew Batmen,
Jacob Norberger,
John Hofman,
George Bower,
Bastian Whyel,
Frederick Hever,
William Updegraff,
William Graham,
Michael Rossler,
Gay Canoley,
Jacob Ruppert,
John Nicholas,
Philip Benno,
Michael Fettrow,

Frederick Humel,
Batterock McMullen,
John Bores,
Casper Shattoria,
Jacob Forry,
Thomas Meyer,
Andrew Clape,
James Korman,
Evelyn John,
John Merspeker,
Joseph Carson,
Cornelius Carson,
Daniel Damsel,
David Einsminger,
Christian Baumgertner,
Henry Bower,
Samuel Miller,
Jacob Stattsman,
George Merspeker,
Michael Bollinger,
Jacob Meyer,
George Meyer,
John Bower,
William Renck,
Jacob Capler,
Robert Miller,
William Wacht,
Frederick Stoss,
Thomas Boman,
Jonathan M. Percy,
Samuel Wile

A part of the company militia were called out to serve for three months or more at a time to guard British prisoners at York, during the years 1777-78-79, and at Camp Security, the British prison camp miles southeast of York, in 1781-82. The following companies served in this capacity:

Company
George Long
Company
Christopher Elefritz,
John Fischel.

Company
George Moore,
Jacob Sprengle,
John Willard.

Company
Martin Kerman,
Seth Goodwin,
Philip Wagner.

Privates,

Jacob Doederly,
John Dalsman,
George Fleager,
Philip Grim,
Peter Grim,
John Graham,
Michael Grim,
Jacob Hous,
Michael Kurtz,
Jacob Kook,
Edward Lostikel,
John Long,
Jacob Layman,
Edward Koenig,
Henry Miller,
Martin Mayer,

Forrest McKutchin,
Eddie O'Leary,
Robert W. Naylor,
George McDermott,
Felix Miller,
David Parker,
Thomas Ryan,
Jacob Speck,
Peter Shoemaker,
John Wilhelm,
George Wagoner,
Charles Wagoner,
George Zeck

The following is a return of Captain Wiley's Company, York County militia, for the year 1780:

Company
Amiel Wile
Company
Adam Davidson
Company
Andrew Smith
Privates

James Wilson,
John Miller,
Peter Smith,
John McDonald,
Peter Baker,
Daniel Curman,
Christian Keisey,
James Moor,
William Wile,
Michael Clifelter,
Windle Hise,
James Marshall,
John Keller,
Jacob Ott,
George Waltemire,
Hennary Waggoner,
George Isahart,
Thomas Smyard,
James McTwinn,
John Freeland,
Jacob Hyderick,
Daniel Bailey,
John McMahon,
William Patterson,
Conrod Free,
Christian Crouse,
Frederic Millar,
Laurene Clifelter,
Jacob Coler,
Nehemiah Underwood,
William Anderson,

Thomas Stilling,
Michael Hunter,
Henry Shaver,
John Downs,
John Clifelter,
Jacob Bosard,
Adam Deal,
Isaac Hendrix,
Thomas Arms,
Solomon Nomenclar,
Jacob Mire,
Jacobus Rogers,
Michael Kessler,
John Beard,
Alger Lathen,
Thomas Speaks,
Chrisley Speck,
George Dunsen,
Frederick Rule,
Francis Keiley,
John Miller,
Nicholas Milla,
Charles Wagoner,
David Waltemire,
Adam Smith,
Isaac Low,
Paul Hay,
Gasper Prentiss,
James Freeland,
Thomas Hendrix

Company
Christopher Lauman,
Daniel Doll.

Privates,

John Agnew,
Jacob Bitner,
Andrew Colhoon,
Martin Fry,
Jacob Graybill,
Peter Glossbrenner,
George Gross,
Peter Tross,
Christian Hecken,
John Hilde,
John Kock, Jr.,
George Lutman,
Henry Lamus,
Charles Lauman,
Ignatius Lightner,
William Mum,
John Philbe,
John Philbe,
Barry Smith,
Henry Small,
Laurence Shultz,
Clement Stillinger,
Jacob Wagoner,
John Wagoner,
John Youts

Hamilton Bagley,
Jacob Forry,
Joel Gray,
Stephen Harry,
Jacob Heckert,
Abraham Lightner,
Philip Miller,
William Maxson,
Thomas McKimsey,
William Norris,
John Streloch,
Dr. Daniel Shefer,
George Stall,
Michael Schreiber,
John Shetly,
Jacob Welshans,

The following is a muster roll of Captain Samuel Fulton's Company of York County militia, guarding the prisoners at Camp Security, in September, 1781:

Captain,
Samuel Fulton
Lieutenant,
Joseph Dodds.
Sergeants,
Alexander Thompson,
Alexander Smith,
Ezekiel Sinkey.
Corporals,
James Cowhick,
John Patton,
James Hawkins.
File,
Godfrey Sidle.
Privates,

Samuel Adams,
Joseph Alson,
William Adams,
Thomas Robison,
Samuel Barber,
John Beveard,
Jacob Balsley,
Christian Brannaman,
Andrew Brown,
Michael Caricker,
Valentine Colman,
William Donaldson,
Joseph Delinger,
John Delinger,
Adam Darron,
Michael Edwards,
Frederick Eholes,
John Freland,
Michael Flint,
Michael Fedrow,
Jacob Freeze,
John Good,
David Griffith,
John Gross,
Robert Hill,
Isaac Hendrick,
Daniel Hair,
Michael Henry,
Frederick Humble,
Mathias Kernes,
Philip Knop,
George Lecrone,
George Lininger,

John Murfey,
William McClellan,
Jacob McConllah,
Andrew Miller,
Michael Miller,
John Moser,
Henry Miller,
John Owens,
John Obble,
Ludwick Ortt,
Robert Penrey,
James Pollock,
Peter Pence,
Elisha Pew,
Thomas Robison,
Mandevill Reed,
John Rodrof,
John Sineard,
Michael Simmerman,
William Scarlet,
Joseph Stroup,
Peter Strayer,
Adam Swope,
Jacob Stigner,
Adam Shlnbarger,
Jacob Taylor,
Eldrie Terr,
Joseph Thompson,
Stophel Writer,
Moses Wallace,
Charles Waltimier,
John Waggoner.

William Mitchell's Company, December 20, 1776, Fifth Battalion, Colonel Matthew Dill:

Captain,
William Mitchell.
First Lieutenant,
Joseph Elliott.
Second Lieutenant,
Henry Shaeffer.
Ensign,
Laurence Oats.
Sergeant,
John Lewis.
Privates,

Robert Torbett,
Nicholas Shotto,

William McLaughlin,
Daniel Williams,

William Cooper,
John Cooper,
Brainerd Stroyner,
Thomas Ramage,
Alexander White,
William Sullivan,
Allen Torbett,
Thomas White,
John Hall,

Francis Boggs,
Patrick Shannon,
Peter Reeser,
John Sullivan,
John Bowie,
John Williams,
Benjamin Coble,
John Sickleman,
James White.

Joseph McClellan's Company, September 10, 1778, Ninth Pennsylvania Line:

Captain,
Joseph McClellan.
Sergeants,
Daniel Vanderslice,
Hugh Hearren,
Samson Dempsey.
Corporals,
Samuel Woods,
Christian Young.
Drummer,
George Stewart.
Privates,

George Alfred,
Henry Harper,
George Pention,
Thomas Sumner,
Adam Coch,
Daniel Saliday,
Daniel Benhart,
Frederick Raimeck,
Jacob Powles,
Laughlin Morrison,
Thomas Powell,
Francis Matthews,
Patrick Rock,
Andrew Shaffer,
Robert Eager,
James Haines,
James Young,

James Callahan,
George Shaffer,
John Connelly,
Peter Mager,
John Allison,
Robert Armstrong,
John Davis,
Michael Henderliter,
George Hister,
Simon Lauk,
Samuel Lewis,
Joseph Parker,
Thomas Rendals,
Nathan Roberts,
Charles Stewart,
John Stewart,
Jonathan Thomas.

Isaac Sweeney's Company of the New Eleventh, 1781:

Captain,
Isaac Sweeney.
Lieutenant,
Septimus Davis.
Ensign,
William Houston.
Sergeants,
Thomas Wilson,
John Gray,
Patrick Clemens.
Corporals,
Andrew Miller,
Edward Blake,
John Smith.
Drummer,
Robert Hunter.
Fifer,
John McElroy.
Privates,

George Carman,
John Edgar,
William Fields,
Hugh Forsythe,
James Hines,

Andrew Kelly,
Roger O'Brien,
Valentine Stickle,
Hugh Swords,
William Wilson.

John Andrew's Company, April 30, 1779.
Tenth Battalion:

Colonel,
John Andrews.

Adjutant,
William Bailey.

Company, Adjutant,
Robert Chambers.

Sergeant,
M. David Bogle.

Private,

Robert Gilchrist,
John Hough,
Christian Freet,
George Stope,
Philip Hounsley,
Nathan Grimes,
Abraham Hensington,
David Demarest,
Henry Buchanan,
William Carley,
Samuel McCrinh,
George McCams,
James Wier,

Joseph Bogle,
Benjamin Whitely,
William Stragin,
William Kead,
John Seale,
John Stammers,
John Hoover,
Robert Wilson,
Alexander Bogle,
David Cassat,
William McGrer,
Robert Campbell,
John McCreedy.

The following is a list of York County soldiers who served in the First Pennsylvania Regiment of Foot:

Michael Long,
Samuel Crawford,
Robert Campbell,
James Brown,
John Molin,
Robert Garret,
Ulrich Faulkner,
William Kerr,
Charles Boyles,
Robert Magee,
Thomas Collins,
James Berry,
Jesse Lester,
George Simm,
Mathias Crout,
James Robertson,
John Kimmins,
Jacob Harrington,
William Williams,
James McDonough,
James McIntyre,
Thomas McGee,
John Malone,
John McKinney,
Peter Geehan,
Samuel Woods,
Martin Hart,
George Corkingdate,
John Allen,
John Summerville,
Edward Butler,
Patrick Preston,
Timothy Winters,
Baltzer Barge,
John Campbell,
Edward Fielding,
Evan Holt,
James Dougherty,
John Vanderamel,
George Young,
John Whiteman,
John Unks,

Daniel Johnston,
Michael Jones,
Patrick Kelly,
Robert Keenan,
John Leonard,
Thomas McCreer,
James McCann,
James McLean,
William Welschance,
Peter Eversole,
William Morris,
Thomas Stewart,
Felix McLaughlin,
Edward Larder,
John McNair,
William Pimore,
Thomas Winters,
John Gower,
John Callahan,
James Bradley,
Edward Blake,
Daniel Campbell,
Henry Crone,
Hugh Henley,
Thomas Hamilton,
Frederick Snyder,
Michael Wynn,
Peter Myers,
Michael Kurtz,
Samuel Allen,
George Alberson,
James Allison,
Hugh Henderson,
Patrick Ryan,
Peter McBride,
Thomas Moore,
Thomas Katen,
William Gilshaw,
James Welsh,
Marty Sullivan,
Andrew Crothy,
John Foudier.

The following soldiers from York County served in different companies during the Revolution:

Pennsylvania Artillery—John Beattieton, Michael Kydd, John Tully, James Ryburn, Frederick L. O'Neil, John Johnson, Samuel Laughlin, Alexander Martin, George Stewart, William Beckett, Robert Ditcher, Patrick Dixon, James Baker, John Lochert.

German Regiment—Jacob Leeman, John McLean, John Richcreek.

Fourth Pennsylvania Line—James Crotty, George Seittel, John McMeahan, Christian Pepret, Andrew Shoeman, John Cavanagh, William Smith, John Anderson.

Fifth Pennsylvania Line—John McCreedy, Anthony Leaman, Adam Shuman.

Sixth Pennsylvania Line—William Brown, Michael Weirich, Joel Gray, Matthias Young, Ludwig Waltman.

Seventh Pennsylvania Line—John Brown.

Ninth Pennsylvania Line—John Tate, ensign; Stephen Stephenson, Adam Davidson, captain; Samuel Jamieson, George Heffelfinger, Samuel Spicer, Leonard Weyer.

Eleventh Pennsylvania Line—Robert McMurdie, brigade chaplain.

New Eleventh Pennsylvania—Martin Bloomenstine, Godlove Shaddow, John Richcreek, Joel Gray, John Snyder, Robert Casebolt, William Brown.

Thirteenth Pennsylvania—Matthew Farnes.

State Regiment of Foot—Captain John Marshall, successor to Captain Philip Albright; Robert Sturgeon, Patrick McGinness, William Welschance, John Aul, Joseph Myers, Samuel Woods, Edward Carlton, Terrence Stockdale.

At the Flying Camp, 1776—Captain Peter Ickes, Second-Lieutenant William Young, Ensign Elisha Grady, Christian Quiggle, Jacob Klingman, Patrick Gibson, Henry Beard, Alexander Frew, George Gelwicks, Charles Wilson.

The following is a list of commissioned officers of the York County militia for the years 1777-80:

Colonel James Thompson's Battalion at Wilmington, Delaware, Sept. 3, 1777.

1st Co., Captains William Dodds, 38 men;

2d Co., Samuel Ferguson, 41 men; 3d Co., illegible; 4th Co., Thomas Latta, 31 men; 5th Co., John Laird, 32 men; 6th Co., Peter Ford, 27 men; 7th Co., John Myers, 18 men.

First Battalion, October 1, 1777.

3d Co., Capt. Christian Kauffman, 1st Lt. John Shaffer, 2d Lt. Henry Smith, Ensign Jacob Strehl; 4th Co., Capt. Daniel May, 1st Lt. Andrew Milhorn, 2d Lt. Henry Yessler, Ensign Frederick Spahr.

First Battalion.

Col. James Thompson, 1778; Lt. Col. Samuel Neilson, 1778; Henry Miller, 1779; Major James Chamberlain, 1778; William Bailey, 1779.

1st Co., Capt. William Dodds, 1778, John Ehrman, '79; 1st Lt. Nealy, '78, Fred. Weare, '79; 2d Lt. Nealy, '78; Ensign Jos. Dodds, '78, Peter Swartz, '79. Rank and file, 104 men.

2d Co., Capt. David Williams, '78, George Long, '79; 1st Lt. James McNickle, '78, John Korehart, '79; Ensign James Reed, '78, John Smith, '79. Rank and file, 78 men.

3d Co., Capt. John Shaver, '78, Michael Hahn, '79; 1st Lt. Henry Smith, '78, Christian Zinn, '79; Ensign Jacob Miller, '78, Peter Hank, '79. Rank and file, 95 men.

4th Co., Capt. Daniel May, '78, Peter Ford, '79; 1st Lt. Andrew Melhorn, '78, John Jeffries, '79; 2d Lt. Henry Yessler, '78; Ensign Frederick Spaar, '78, Charles Spangler, '79. Rank and file, 89 men.

5th Co., Capt. James Parkinson, '78, Peter Immswiler, '79; 1st Lt. James Fagen, '78, James Cross, '79; 2d Lt. Alexander Nesbitt, '78; Ensign John May, '78, Ulrich Sellor, '79. Rank and file, 206 men.

6th Co., Capt. Benjamin Keable, '78, Michael Kaufelt, '79; 1st Lt. Henry Shaver, '78, Philip Boyle, '79; 2d Lt. Lawrence Oats, '78; Ensign Michael Dush, '79. Rank and file, 75 men.

7th Co., Capt. Francis Boner, '78, Ephraim Penington, '79; 1st Lt. George Robenet, '78, Charles Barnet, '79; 2d Lt. John Schrote, '78; Ensign William Brandon, '78, Gotfry Lenhart, '79. Rank and file, 120 men.

8th Co., Capt. John O'Blainiss, '78; 1st Lt. John Polk, '78; 2d Lt. William Johnston, '78; Ensign Benjamin Beaty, '78. Rank and file, 106 men.

Second Battalion.

Colonel William Rankin, '77-8; Lt. Col. John Ewing, '77-8, Moses McClean, '79; Major John Morgan, '77-8, John Edie, '79.

1st Co., Capt. William Ashton, '77-8, Samuel Cabane, '79; 1st Lt. Malachi Steahley, '77, Milkeah Shley, '78, William Hall, '79; 2d Lt. James Elliot, '77-8; Ensign John Crull, '77, John Carroll, '78, John Murphey, Jr., '79. Rank and file, 91 men.

2d Co., Capt. John Rankin, '77-8, Thomas Bigham, '79; 1st Lt. Joseph Hunter, '77-8, William McCay, '79; 2d Lt. John Ashton, '77-8; Ensign Daniel McHenry, '77-8, John Murphey, '79. Rank and file, 88 men.

3d Co., Capt. Simon Copenhafer, '77-8, Robert Bigham, '79; 1st Lt. Michael Shriver, '77-8, William McMun, '79; 2d Lt. Andrew Smith, '77-8; Ensign Jacob Gutwalt, '77-8, John Sheakley, '79. Rank and file, 60 men.

4th Co., Capt. Philip Gartner, '77, Jacob Hiar, '78, James Miller, '79; 1st Lt. John Higher, '77, Adam Barr, '78, James McKinley, '79; 2d Lt. Jacob Comfort, '78; Ensign George Hiar, '78, Barabus McSherry, '79. Rank and file, 66 men.

5th Co., Capt. Emanuel Herman, '78, Thomas Orbison, '79; 1st Lt. William Moneyer, '77, William Momer, '78, Joseph Hunter, '79; 2d Lt. John Rothrock, '77, John Bodrough, '78; Ensign Harman Hoopes, '78, Robert Wilson, '79. Rank and file, 81 men.

6th Co., Capt. John Mansberger, '77-8, James Johnston, '79; 1st Lt. Henry Matthias, '77-8, John McBride, '79; 2d Lt. George Meyer, '77-8; Ensign Jacob Kepler, '77, Jacob Helper, '78, John McBride, '79. Rank and file, 73 men.

7th Co., Capt. Yost Herbach, '77-8, William Lindsay, '79; 1st Lt. Peter Shultz, '77-8, Robert Black, '79; 2d Lt. Baltzer Rudisill, '77-8; Ensign Michael Ettinger, '77-8, Samuel Russel, '79. Rank and file, 50 men.

8th Co., Capt. William Walls, '77-8, Thomas Clingen, '79; 1st Lt. Henry Leepert, '77-8, Joseph Brown, '79; 2d Lt. John Jordan, '77-8; Ensign James Schultz, '77, Jacob Sholtz, '78, John McLean, '79. Rank and file, 56 men.

Third Battalion.

Colonel David Jamison, '78; Lt. Col.

Philip Albright, '78. Michael Smyser, '79; Major William Scott, '78. William Ashton, '79.

1st Co., Capt. Jacob Beaver, '78. Kinchatt Bott, '79; 1st Lt. Nicholas Baker, '78. George Philip Zeigler, '79; 2d Lt. John Bare, '78; Ensign George Lefebvre, '78. Philip Eberd, '79. Rank and file, 106 men.

2d Co., Capt. Gotfry Fry, '78. Henry Matthias, '79; 1st Lt. John Bushong, '78. George Meyer, '79; 2d Lt. George Spangler, '78; Ensign James Jones, '78. Charles Hyer, '79. Rank and file, 65 men.

3d Co., Capt. Peter Forte, '78. John McMaster, '79; 1st Lt. Christ Stear, '78. William Bennet, '79; 2d Lt. Andrew Hartsock, '78; Ensign Jacob Welshance, '78. John Mapin, '79. Rank and file, 66 men.

4th Co., Capt. Christopher Lowman, '78. Philip Jacob King, '79; 1st Lt. Ephraim Pennington, '78. Andrew Cross, '79; 2d Lt. John Fishel, '78; Ensign Charles Barnitz, '78. George Wolf, '79. Rank and file, 72 men.

5th Co., Capt. Alexander Liggett, '78. Thomas Goad, '79; 1st Lt. Robert Richey, '78. George Ensminger, '79; 2d Lt. Robert Stewart, '78; Ensign Peter Fry, '78. William Nailor, '79. Rank and file, 75 men.

6th Co., Capt. George Long, '78. Jacob Comfort, '79; 1st Lt. Samuel Smith, '78. George Meyer, '79; 2d Lt. Conrad Keesey, '78; Ensign Samuel Mosser, '78. Elias Gise, '79. Rank and file, 62 men.

7th Co., Capt. Michael Hahn, '78; 1st Lt. John Mimm, '78; 2d Lt. Thomas ———, '78; Ensign Christian Zimm, '78. Rank and file, 75 men.

Fourth Battalion.

Colonel John Andrew, '78; Lt. Col. William Walker, '78. William Gillelan, '79; Major Simon Vanarsdale, '78. John King, '79.

1st Co., Capt. John Calmery, '79; 1st Lt. William Hamilton, '78. Samuel Gillelan, '79; 2d Lt. Joseph Pollock, '78; Ensign Adam Weaver, '78. Nathaniel Glasco, '79. Rank and file, 58 men.

2d Co., Capt. John King, '78. Robert Camp, '79; 1st Lt. James Eliot, '78. John Bodine, '79; 2d Lt. Baltzer Tetrick, '78; Ensign William Neely, '78. David Scott, '79. Rank and file, 64 men.

3d Co., Capt. William Gilliland, '78. David

Stockton, '79; 1st Lt. Matthew Mitchell, '78. John Riner, '79; 2d Lt. William Kelmery, '78; Ensign Nicholas Glasgow, '78. Elisha Gready, '79. Rank and file, 67 men.

4th Co., Capt. Samuel Morrison, '78. Joseph Pollock, '79; 1st Lt. Peregrin Mercer, '78. William Hamilton, '79; 2d Lt. John Armstrong; Ensign Stephen K. Giffin, '78. Adam Weaver, '79. Rank and file, 64 men.

5th Co., Capt. John McIlvain, '78. Josiah Carr, '77; 1st Lt. John Range, '78. Lewis Vanarsdelin, '79; 2d Lt. Francis Clapsaddle, '78; Ensign James Geary, '78. John Watson, '79. Rank and file, 74 men.

6th Co., Capt. John Stockton, '78. James Elliot, '79; 1st Lt. John Anderson, '78. William Neally, '79; 2d Lt. David Stockton, '78; Ensign Elisha Grady, '78. Thomas Prior, '79. Rank and file, 64 men.

7th Co., Capt. Samuel Erwin, '78. Andrew Paterson, '79; 1st Lt. William Houghtelin, '78. Abraham Fletcher, '79; 2d Lt. Henry Forney, '78; Ensign William Reed, '78. William Fleming, '79. Rank and file, 79 men.

8th Co., Capt. Thomas Stockton, '78. James Geery, '79; 2d Lt. Daniel Mentieth, '78; Ensign Andrew Patterson, '78. George Sheakley, '79. Rank and file, 59 men.

Fifth Battalion.

Colonel Joseph Jeffries, '78; Lt. Col. Michael Ege, '78. Francis Jacob Remer, '79; Major Joseph Spangler, '78. Joseph Wilson, '79.

1st Co., Capt. John Mayer, '78. Thomas White, '79; 1st Lt. Abraham Bollinger, '78. Lawrence Helman, '79; Ensign Daniel Hum, '78. Francis Winkel, '79. Rank and file, 55 men.

2d Co., Capt. Adam Black, '78. Aquilla Wiley, '79; 1st Lt. William Lindsay, '78. Adam Hendrix, '79; 2d Lt. David Jordan, '78; Ensign Robert Buchanan, '78. Andrew Smith, '79. Rank and file, 60 men.

3d Co., Capt. William McClane, '78. Peter Zollinger, '79; 1st Lt. David Blyth, '78. William Hefer, Jr., '79; 2d Lt. Benjamin Read, '78; Ensign William Hart, '78. Martin Berkhimer, '79. Rank and file, 64 men.

4th Co., Capt. David Wilson, '78. Michael Leightner, '79; 1st Lt. Robert Rowan, '78. Henry Kessler, '79; 2d Lt. John Thompson, '78; Ensign John Cotton, '78. John Ham, '79. Rank and file, 64 men.

5th Co., Capt. Joseph Morrison, '78, Henry Ferree, '79; 1st Lt. James Johnston, '78, John Snyder, '79; 2d Lt. John McBride, '78; Ensign John Buchanan, '78, Michael Snyder, '79. Rank and file, 59 men.

6th Co., Capt. William Miller, '78, Andrew Paly, '79; 1st Lt. James Porter, '78, John Stump, '79; Ensign Barnabas McCherry, '78, Philip Wyland, '79. Rank and file, 59 men.

7th Co., Capt. Thomas Orbison, '78, George Geishelman, '79; 1st Lt. Robert McElhenny, '78, Andrew Lau, '79; 2d Lt. Joseph Hunter, '78; Ensign Robert Wilson, '78, Valentine Alt, '79. Rank and file, 60 men.

8th Co., Capt. John Paxton, '78, John Shorrer, '79; 1st Lt. James Marshall, '78, Jacob Barr, '79; 2d Lt. William McMun, '78, Helfrich Gramer, '79. Rank and file, 66 men.

Sixth Battalion.

Colonel William Ross, '78; Lt. Col. Samuel Nelson, '79; Major James Chamberlain, '79.

1st Co., Capt. ——— Laird, '78, Peter Speece, '79; 1st Lt. William Reed, '78, John Swan, '79; Ensign David Steel, '78, John Snyder, '79. Rank and file, 84 men.

2d Co., Capt. Casper Reineke, '78, William Coulson, '79; 1st Lt. Jacob Rudisell, '78, Christian Keener, '79; 2d Lt. Simon Clear, '78; Ensign Elias Davis, '78, Matthew Dill, '79. Rank and file, 89 men.

3d Co., Capt. Alexander Nesbit, '79, Lt. Charles Brouster, '79; Ensign Henry Dewalt, '78, Lazarus Nelson, '79. Rank and file, 85 men.

4th Co., Capt. Frederick Kurtz, '78, Andrew Willson, '79; 1st Lt. Matthew Baker, '78, James Quigly, '79; 2d Lt. Henry M———; Ensign Charles Vantine, '78, William Buns, '79. Rank and file, 85 men.

5th Co., Capt. Peter Ekes, '78, Francis Boner, '79; 1st Lt. John Mullin, '78, Thomas Black, '79; 2d Lt. Jonas Wolf; Ensign George Harmon, '78, Peter Zeigler, '79. Rank and file, 84 men.

6th Co., Capt. Leonard Yenswene, '78, William Dodds, '79; 1st Lt. John Wampler, '78, Joseph Dodds, Jr., '79; 2d Lt. Jacob Nucomer, '78; Ensign Ludwick Wampler, '78, Adam Guchus, '79. Rank and file, 58 men.

7th Co., Capt. Andrew Foreman, '78, John

Oblanas, '79; 1st Lt. Henry Sturgeon, '78, John Polack, '79; 2d Lt. Richard Parsell, '78; Ensign James McMaster, '78, Benjamin Beaty, '79. Rank and file, 86 men.

8th Co., Capt. Abraham Sell, '78, Daniel May, '79; 1st Lt. Jacob Kitsmiller, '78, Andrew Milhorn, '79; Ensign Charles Grim, '79. Rank and file, 66 men.

Seventh Battalion.

Colonel David Kennedy, '78; Lt. Col. James Agnew, '78, Adam Winterode, '79; Major John Weans, '78, Joseph Lilley, '79.

1st Co., Capt. Thomas Latta, '78, Simon Clare, '79; 1st Lt. Robert Fletcher, '78, Frederick Eyler, '79; 2d Lt. Samuel Cobain; Ensign Henry Shultz, '79. Rank and file, 69 men.

2d Co., Capt. Thomas White, '78, Michael Carl, '79; 1st Lt. Robert Geffries, '78, Adam Hooper, '79; 2d Lt. John Geffries, '78; Ensign Alexander Lee, '78, Henry Felty, '79. Rank and file, 57 men.

3d Co., Capt. John Miller, '78, Conrad Shorets, '79; 1st Lt. Peter Smith, '78, Henry Dewalt, '79; 2d Lt. John McDonald, '78; Ensign Quiller Winny, '78, Anthony Hinkel, '79. Rank and file, 60 men.

4th Co., Capt. Abraham Furree, '79, Peter Solinger, '78; 1st Lt. Daniel Amer, '78, Christian Koenzan, '79; 2d Lt. Joseph Baltzler, '78; Ensign Anthony Snider, '78, John Smith, '79. Rank and file, 64 men.

5th Co., Capt. John Arman, '78, Henry Moore, '79; 1st Lt. Daniel Peterman, '78, Henry Hohsteter, '79; 2d Lt. Michael Sech, '78; Ensign George Arman, '78, Ulrich Hohsteter, '79. Rank and file, 65 men.

6th Co., Capt. George Geiselman, '78, Andrew Foreman, '79; 1st Lt. Frederick Hiner, '78, James McMaster, '79; 2d Lt. Henry Sumrough, '78; Ensign Valentine Alt, '78, Peter Foreman, '79. Rank and file, 63 men.

7th Co., Capt. Jacob Ament, '78, John Wampler, '79; 1st Lt. Alexander ———, '78, Adam Fisher, '79; 2d Lt. Nicholas Andrews, '78; Ensign Adam Clinepeter, '78, Christian Gehret, '79. Rank and file, 55 men.

8th Co., Capt. John Sherer, '78, Peter Ikes, '79; 1st Lt. Jacob Hetrick, '78, Jonas Wolf, '79; 2d Lt. Frederick Mayer, '78; Ensign Jacob Bear, '78, Alexander Adams, '79. Rank and file, 70 men.

Eighth Battalion.

Colonel Henry Shagle, '78, Lt. Col. John Laird, '70; Major Joseph Talley, '78, David Wiley, '70.

1st Co., Capt. Nicholas Gelwin, '78; James Maffet, '79; 1st Lt. Adam Hoopland, '78; James Patterson, '79; 2d Lt. George Gelwin, '78; Ensign Henry Felty, '78; Alexander Ellison, '79. Rank and file, 80 men.

and Co., Capt. Thomas Manery, '70; 1st Lt. Isaac McKissick, '78, Thomas Gowam, '70; Ensign Thomas Dixon, '78, David Douglass, '70. Rank and file, 62 men.

3d Co., Capt. Umphry Andrews, '79. Joseph Reed, '78; 1st Lt. Robert Smith, '78. Elias Adams, '79; Ensign Samuel Collins, '78. Allen Anderson, '79. Rank and file, 53 men.

ph Co., Capt. William Gray, '78. John Calwell, '79; 1st Lt. James Patterson, '78. John Sukler, '79; 2d Lt. Humphries Andrews, '78; Ensign William McCulloch, '78. James Logan, '79. Rank and file, 66 men.

James Rogers, '79. Rank and file, 64 men.
5th Co., Capt. James Moffitt, '78. Samuel
Fulton, '79; 1st Lt. Andrew Warick, '78.
Moses Andrews, '79; 2d Lt. Samuel Moor,
'78; Ensign Thomas Allison, '78. Thomas
Dickson, '79. Rank and file, 64 men.

6th Co., Capt. John Rippy, '78. James Edger, '79; 1st Lt. John Caldwell, '78. John Campble, '79; Ensign John Taylor, '79. Rank and file, 44 men.

7th Co., Capt. Joseph Reed, '78. Rank and file, 59 men.

Stth Co., Capt. Thomas McNerey, '78: 1st Lt. William Adams, '78. Rank and file, 54 men.

The following is a miscellaneous list of soldiers from York County who served in the Revolution: Samuel Way, Newberry Township; William Complin, Marsh Creek settlement; Eli Pugh, Warrington Township; Hugh McManus, Monaghan Township, enlisted February 12, 1782; James Brown, Marsh Creek settlement, enlisted February 13, 1782; Matthew Robinson, Bermudian settlement, March 3, 1782; Andrew Guin, near James Moore's mill, in York County, March 3, 1782; James Walker, York County; John McClelland, York County, in the Third Pennsylvania Regiment; John Hanna, near Tom's Creek, April 1, 1782; David Johnston, April 5, 1782; John Callahan, April 8, 1782; Thomas West, Newberry Township, April 23, 1782;

PENSIONERS OF THE REVOLUTION

The following is a list of soldiers of the Revolution from York County who belonged to different commands and received pensions under act of 1818:

John Clark, Major, received an annual allowance of \$240, and served in the Pennsylvania Line; he died April 27, 1810, aged 67; Jacob Cramer, private, served in Hazen's German regiment, received an annual allowance of \$60; died May 10, 1832, aged 78. Robert Ditcher, enlisted in the spring of 1777, in the New York Continental Line, in Captain James Lee's company of artillery then in Philadelphia, attached to the regiment commanded by Colonel Lamb. He was present and took part in the battle of White Plains, Staten Island, Monmouth, Mud Island and Germantown, and was several times wounded; died January 10, 1832, aged 78. James Hogg served from January

26, 1779, in the First Regiment of Maryland Line, commanded at first by Colonel Smallwood, and afterward by Colonel Stone. His company was at first that of Captain Nathaniel Ramsay, and afterward that of Captain Hazen; died January 3, 1824, aged 79. Frederick Huebner, private, served in Armand's Legion, in the company of Captain Barron, for the term of about three years; died August 17, 1828, aged 76. Jacob McClean, private, served in Colonel Housegger's regiment, called the "German Regiment," in the company of Captain Benjamin Weiser, from July, 1776, until 1779; died February 18, 1824, aged 66. Zenos Macomber, private, served in Colonel Carter's Regiment from May, 1775, until January, 1776, when he enlisted in Colonel Bond's regiment of the Massachusetts Line. Serving in this regiment about two months, he was removed and placed in General Washington's foot guard, where he served until January, 1777, when he enlisted in General Washington's horse guard in which he served three years; died in 1835, aged 77. Conrad Pudding, private, served in Armand's Legion, in Captain Sheriff's company, from the spring of 1781, until the fall of 1783, when the army was disbanded; died April 30, 1828, aged 74. Thomas Randolph, private, served in the Seventh Regiment of the Virginia Line, commanded by Colonel McClellan, in the company of Captain Peasey, from 1775 to 1778; died June 25, 1828, aged 87. Samuel Ramble, private, served in the First Regiment of the Virginia Line, under Colonel Campbell, in the company commanded by Captain Moss, during the last three years of the war; died July 28, 1830, aged 72. Godlove (Dedlove) Shadow, private, served from the spring of 1776, until the close of the war in the regiment commanded by Colonel Moses Hazen, in the company of Captain Duncan; died January 24, 1825, aged 69. Samuel Spicer, private, served in the Tenth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, under Colonel Humpton, in Captain Weaver's company, for about one year before the close of the war; invalid pensioner, received an annual allowance of \$96 from March 4, 1789; died in 1818, aged 81. John Schneider, private, served in Colonel Hartley's regiment, Captain David Grier's company, from November 11, 1775, until the end of one

year and three months. He afterward served in the regiment commanded by Colonel Haren, in Captain Turner's company from the early part of 1777, until the end of the war; died August 11, 1827, aged 76. James Silk, private, served in the Maryland Continental Line; died in 1835, aged 84. John Taylor, musician, enlisted in February, 1778, at Mt. Holly, New Jersey, in the company of Captain John Cummings, and in the Second Regiment of the New Jersey Line, attached to the brigade commanded by General Maxwell; continued in service until October, 1783, when he was discharged near Morristown, N. J. He was at the battle of Monmouth, and at the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown; he served as a volunteer at the storming of Stony Point, by General Wayne, at which he was slightly wounded; died in 1835, aged 77. Michael Weirick, served in the Sixth Regiment of the Maryland Line under Colonel Williams and Colonel Stewart, and in the company of Captain Rebelle, during the last five years of the war; died August 23, 1825, aged 71. Philip Wagner, served in the Virginia Continental Line; died in 1835, aged 90. George Lingenfelder, served in Captain Michael McGuire's company, in Colonel Brooks' regiment, of Maryland, from June, 1780, until the close of the war. At the battle of Brandywine he was severely wounded; died in 1818, aged 59. Humphrey Andrews, enlisted in Chester County, Pennsylvania, on January 26, 1776, for the term of one year, in the company then commanded by Captain James Taylor, in the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Colonel Anthony Wayne. From Chester County he marched by way of New York, Albany, Ticonderoga and Crown Point, to Montreal, at which place they met the troops under General Thompson, who were returning from the battle of Three Rivers. He thence returned with his fellow soldiers to Crown Point, where he remained until January 24, 1777, stationed between the two armies of Burgoyne and Howe. Marching to Chester, he was discharged on the 25th of February, 1777. Andrews was engaged in a skirmish with the British in November, 1776. He died in 1818, aged 63. Jacob Mayer, enlisted in York County, served in Colonel Wayne's regiment, in the company commanded by

Captain James Taylor from February, 1776, to the end of one year, when he was discharged at Chester; died 1828, aged 67. Matthias Kraut served in the Tenth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, commanded by Captain Stout, from 1776, to the close of the war. He died in 1818, aged 58. Jacob Kramer, served in the regiment commanded by Captain Housegger, and afterward by Colonel Weltman, in the company commanded by Captain Paulsell, and afterward by Captain Boyer. He served from July 19, 1776, until July 19, 1779. He died in 1818, aged 62.

The following soldiers from York County who served in the Pennsylvania Line, under an act of 1818, received an annual allowance of \$96, and were dropped from the roll under act of May 1, 1820:

John Brown, private, aged 69; Jacob Fitzer, private, aged 74; Abraham Greenwalt, private, aged 62; Anthony Lehman, private, served in the Fifth Regiment, under Colonel McGaw, in the company of Captain Deckert, from February, 1775, to January, 1777, aged 67; David Ramsey, private, served in the First Rifle Regiment, under Colonel Edward Hand, the company under Captain Henry Miller, from July 1, 1775, until June, 1776. Being then discharged, he joined Colonel Harnum's regiment, and was in service until taken prisoner at the battle of Brandywine. He was present and took part in the battles of Bunker Hill, Long Island, Flat Bush, at one of which he was wounded in the head; aged 71.

The following soldiers from York County, who served in the Pennsylvania Line, under act of 1818, received an annual allowance of \$96, and died at the dates named:

John Beatty, private, served in the Sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Colonel Irwin, in the company of Abraham Smith, from February, 1776, until February, 1777, died August 30, 1829, aged 74; John Jacob Brown (Bauer), private, served in the First Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Colonel Chambers, in Captain James Wilson's company, from September, 1774, until the close of the war, died December 2, 1827, aged 82; William Brown, private, enlisted at Philadelphia in the autumn of 1777, for the term of three years, in the company commanded by Captain John Doyle, and the First Regiment of the Pennsylvania

Line commanded by Colonel Hand. He was at the battles of Brandywine, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth, Stony Point, and Paoli, at the last of which he received several wounds; served six years and was discharged at Lancaster, died June 12, 1827, aged 77. William Cline, private, served in Colonel Wayne's regiment, in Captain Frazer's company, from December, 1775, to March, 1777; died January 21, 1825, aged 70. Matthias Crout, private, served in the Tenth Regiment, in a company commanded by Captain Stout, from 1776, to the close of the war; died July 22, 1827, aged 67. John Deveney, private, served in the Fourth Regiment, commanded by Colonel Anthony Wayne, in Captain Robinson's company, from the fall of 1775, until the close of one year, at which time he entered the Fifth Regiment, in Captain Bartholomew's company, in which he served until the close of the war; died February 15, 1827, aged 69. John Deis, private, served in Captain David Grier's company, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Hartley, from March, 1776, until the end of one year; died April 5, 1822, aged 66. Joel Gray, private, served in Colonel Hartley's regiment, in the company of Captain Bush, from October, 1778, until the first of April, 1781; died October 9, 1820, aged 77. John Lockert, private, served in Colonel Proctor's regiment of artillery, in the company of Captain Duffie, from June, 1777, until June, 1779; died June 1, 1830, aged 76. Matthew Liddy, private, died April 24, 1830, aged 87. Christopher New (Nerr), private, served in the Second Regiment, commanded by Colonel Stewart, under Captain Patterson, from April, 1777, until January, 1780; died December 1, 1826, aged 73. John Olmsted, private, served in the Tenth Regiment, commanded by Colonel Richard Hutton, in the company of Captain Hicks, from May, 1777, until the close of the war; died April 10, 1823, aged 65. William Smith, private, served in the Second Regiment, under Captain Watson, from February, 1776, until the close of one year; enlisted in the Fourth Regiment, commanded by Colonel William Butler, in Captain Bull's company; died July 4, 1827, aged 71. Adam Schuman, private, served in the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Colonel Richard Butler, in Captain Walker's company, commanded by

Lieutenant Feldman, from the spring of 1776, until the close of the war; died May 16, 1823, aged 80. Michael Shultz, private, served in Colonel Hartley's regiment, in Captain Grier's company, from January, 1776, for the term of one year; died February 8, 1834, aged 77. Joseph Wren, musician, served in the Seventh Regiment, in the company of Captain Wilson, from January, 1777, until the close of the war; died July 9, 1827, aged 89. Lewis (Ludwig) Waltman, musician, served in the Sixth Regiment, commanded by Colonel Butler, in the company of Captain Bush, from the fall of 1777, for the term of three years and a half; died August 8, 1822, aged 64. Rhinehart Wire, musician, died July 7, 1827, aged 70. Edward Smith, private, served in Pulaski's Legion, died June 26, 1832, aged 76. Christopher Sype, musician, served in the Pennsylvania Line; died October 2, 1832.

The following soldiers from York County, who served in the Pennsylvania Continental Line, were on the pension rolls in the year 1835, under the act passed in 1818, and received an annual allowance of \$96:

Thomas Burk, fifer, aged 74, served in Tenth Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Hazen, from June, 1778, until 1781; William Barchenhoff, private, aged 87; John Cavenough, corporal, aged 83; Martin Doll, private, aged 79; Jonathan Jacobs, private, aged 70; Peter Myers, private, aged 74; Martin Miller, private, served in Count Pulaski's Legion, in Captain Seleski's company for the term of eighteen months, aged 71; Michael Peter, private, aged 83; Philip Snyder Scherer, private, aged 76; Henry Snyder, private, aged 78; Anthony Slothour, musician, aged 83; Valentine Stickel, musician, aged 82; Michael Warner, musician, served in Captain Jacob Bower's company, from October, 1781, until October, 1783, aged 75; Andrew Young, musician, aged 78; Henry Doll, private, served in the First Regiment, under Colonel Stewart, and in the company under Captain Shade, for about one year, aged 78; Frederick Boyer, private, served in the detachment under Colonel Almon, from 1777 to 1779, when he enlisted in a corps of cavalry under Captain Selinski, and under the command of General Pulaski; served in the corps until nearly the whole of it was destroyed, aged 83. John

Michael, private, aged 91; Christian Pepret, served in Colonel Butler's regiment, in Captain Bush's company, from the year 1779 until the close of the war, aged 83.

The following Revolutionary soldiers, residing in York County, were placed on pension rolls March 4, 1831, most of whom received an annual allowance varying from \$20 to \$40:

Jonathan Miffin, deputy-quartermaster, served in Pennsylvania militia, received annual allowance of \$425; aged 80. Adam Wolf, lieutenant, served in the Pennsylvania State troops, received an annual allowance of \$92, aged 84. John Datamar, ensign, served in Pennsylvania State troops, aged 77. Henry Feltz, ensign and private, served in Pennsylvania militia, aged 76. James Patterson, private, served in Pennsylvania militia, received an annual allowance of \$76, aged 80. Henry Baumgardner, private, served in Pennsylvania militia, aged 76; John Bullock, private, served in Maryland militia, aged 84; George Bailey, private, served in Pennsylvania militia, aged 73; John Baker, private, in Maryland militia, aged 76; Helfer Cramer, private, in Pennsylvania militia, aged 79; Joseph Croft, private, in Pennsylvania State troops, aged 79; James Cross, private, in Pennsylvania militia, aged 75; Michael Copenhaffer, private, in Pennsylvania militia; Andrew Finfrock, private, in Pennsylvania militia, aged 77; Henry Geip, private, in Pennsylvania militia, aged 78; George Goodyear, private, in Pennsylvania militia, aged 82; Philip Gohn, private, in Pennsylvania militia, aged 77; Henry Hoff, private, in Pennsylvania militia, aged 74; Jacob Innois, private, in Pennsylvania militia, aged 82; John Jacobs, private, in Pennsylvania militia, aged 80; George Krebs, private, in Pennsylvania militia, aged 80; Valentine Kohler, private, in Pennsylvania militia, aged 79; John Kroan, private, in Pennsylvania militia, aged 77; Peter Grumbine, private, in Pennsylvania Continental Line, aged 73; Christian Klinedinst, private, in Pennsylvania militia, aged 76; John Lipp, private, in Maryland militia, aged 88; Nicholas Leber, private, in Pennsylvania militia, aged 78; Frederick Leader, private, served in artillery and infantry in Pennsylvania Line, aged 74; Philip Miller, private, in Pennsylvania militia, aged 83; Adam Pope,

private, in Pennsylvania militia, aged 68; Daniel Pegg, private, in New Jersey militia, received an annual allowance of \$53, aged 78; Dewalt Radenstine, private, in Pennsylvania militia, aged 73; Jacob Rudy, private, in Pennsylvania militia, aged 83; Matthias Ritz, private, in Pennsylvania militia, aged 77; John Stroman, private, in Pennsylvania State troops, aged 78; John Schmuck, private, in Pennsylvania militia, aged 78; Adam Schlott, private, in Pennsylvania militia, aged 72; Lewis Shive, private, in Pennsylvania militia, aged 74; Tobias Sype, private, in Pennsylvania militia, aged 73; John Stabb, private, in Pennsylvania militia, aged 75; Ludwig Swartz, private, in Pennsylvania militia, aged 75; George Switzen, private, in Pennsylvania militia, aged 71; Henry Toine, private, in Pennsylvania militia, aged 80; Alexander Thompson, private, in Pennsylvania militia, aged 75; David Waltagner, private, in Pennsylvania militia, aged 75; Philip Wambach, private, in Pennsylvania militia, aged 59; John Welch, private, in Pennsylvania militia, aged 62; Caspar Zegar, private, in Pennsylvania militia, aged 81.

The following Revolutionary soldiers were invalid pensioners residing in York County:

Thomas Campbell, captain, received an annual allowance of \$240, June 7, 1785; Andrew Johnson, lieutenant, received an annual allowance of \$60, February 15, 1812; Jacob Barnitz, ensign, annual allowance \$120, June 7, 1785; George Benedict, annual allowance \$40, November 22, 1809; John Cavanaugh, private, annual allowance \$20, September 4, 1794; Henry Slotterback, private in Butler's regiment, annual allowance \$60, March 3, 1827.

The following is a miscellaneous list of Revolutionary pensioners:

Robert Peeling, annual allowance \$96, died August 2, 1839; Frederick Stine; Jacob Ginder, served in General Armand's Legion; Dr. William H. Smith, surgeon mate in Pennsylvania Line; Captain George Jenkins, served in Pennsylvania Line; Thomas Henderson, of Peach Bottom Township; Jacob Doudel, served in Pennsylvania Line, died September 21, 1831; Philip Graybill, served in the Second Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, died in 1816; Philip Miller, served in Colonel Gib-

son's regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, enlisted November 1, 1778; Philip Miller, served in Colonel Stoen's regiment of the Pennsylvania Line; Nicholas James, in 1840, aged 83; John Armand, served in Armand's Legion until the end of the war, discharged at York; Captain John Armand, served in Colonel Hartley's regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, from 1776 to the close of the war; Captain John Doyle, James Bennett, sergeant in Proctor's regiment of artillery in the Pennsylvania Line, died May 12, 1824.

William Russel, of Franklin Township, ensign in Third Pennsylvania Regiment; Samuel Spicer, private in Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment; Archibald Steel, officer in First Pennsylvania Regiment; John Brown, private in Captain Andrew Brown's company in the Seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, under Colonel David Grier; Samuel Mosser, Washington County, private in Armand's Legion; Christian Babst, private, in Armand's Legion; Captain John Wampler, engaged seven months' men in 1780; Barnet Slough, private in Armand's Legion; William Marshall, of York, private Armand's Legion.

The names of the following Revolutionary pensioners were collected from the records of John Morris, a notary public of the Borough of York, and found in the office of Register of Wills of the county: Peter Tims or Tome, a private in Armand's Legion; John Boyle; John Trie, private Captain Bell's Company, Second New York Regiment, Colonel Philip Cortlandt; Peter Christian, private Armand's Legion; John Michael; George Benedict; David Kramer, private Armand's Legion; Ephraim Ferguson, shoemaker, private in Captain Gibson's Company, Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment; Andrew McFarlin, dragoon in Armand's Legion; George Zinn; Thomas Johnson, lieutenant in Colonel Cunningham's Battalion.

Richard Varding, a corporal in Captain Graeff's Company, Colonel Swope's Regiment, March 27, 1782, received from the county by order of the court twenty-five pounds, or about \$125, for services while a prisoner of war on Long Island. He was also allowed the pension of a corporal from the county, beginning from the time of his release on account of his disability.

John Stead, a private in Colonel Hartley's Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment, was severely wounded at Paoli. In October, 1782, the court allowed him twenty-five shillings per month on account of disability.

George Stewart, of Windsor Township, must have been one of the youngest soldiers of the Revolution. He enlisted in Captain Porter's company in the lower end of York County, as a substitute, when, according to an official record, he was utterly incapable of carrying a musket. He was sold as a substitute by his master, George Shetter.

Robert Coney, a soldier of the Revolution, was born at York in 1758 and died December, 1860, at his home in Hamilton County, Ohio, at the age of one hundred and two years. He had entered the army under Washington as a drummer at the age of thirteen.

John Purnell, the last survivor of the Revolution from York County, died at his residence on South Street, York, May 22, 1863, at the age of ninety-eight. In 1777, at the age of eleven years, he became a cabin boy on board one of the war vessels of Commodore Paul Jones, the founder of the American navy, and is supposed to have been with that officer when he won the victory over the British off the coast of France. Purnell was a pensioner from the year 1818 to the time of his death in 1863.

CHAPTER XVIII

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS AT YORK

Samuel Adams' Great Speech—John Hancock's Resignation—Laurens Chosen President—First National Thanksgiving—Articles of Confederation Adopted—Proceedings in 1778.

In the summer of 1777 General Howe determined to leave New York for the purpose of attacking Philadelphia, the seat of the United States Government. He embarked in July with 18,000 men. Finding that the entrance to the Delaware River was well fortified and that strong defenses had been erected a short distance below Philadelphia, he decided to enter Pennsylvania by sailing up the Chesapeake. Owing to a stormy passage, he did not arrive at the head of the bay until August 25, when he landed at Elkton, Maryland.

At this time General Washington with a small army crossed New Jersey to defend Philadelphia. A resolution of Congress was passed, calling out the militia of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland and Delaware. August 26, John Adams, of Massachusetts, then a delegate in Congress and President of the Board of War, wrote: "Congress has been informed that Howe's army has landed upon the banks of the Elk River. The militia are turning out with great alacrity from Maryland and Pennsylvania. They are distressed for want of arms. Many have no arms and others only small fowling pieces."

Washington now moved his army farther south and on September 11 with 11,000 men, met Howe with his 18,000 British regulars and Hessians at Chad's Ford on the Brandywine, where a desperate battle took place. Washington was obliged to retire from the field, but the defeat was so slight that he was able to detain Howe for two weeks on the march of only twenty-six miles to Philadelphia.

During these stirring times when the sound of the British guns was heard in Philadelphia from the battle of Brandywine, Congress resolved to remove the public records to the interior of Pennsylvania and select another place as a temporary capital of the United States. It was hardly to be expected that Washington with his small force could defeat so large a body of the enemy and on September 14, three days after the battle, John Adams wrote from Philadelphia to his wife in Massachusetts: "Howe's army is at Chester, about fifteen miles from this town. General Washington is over the Schuylkill awaiting the flank of Howe's army. How much longer Congress will stay is uncertain. If we should move, it will be to Reading, Lancaster, York, Easton or Bethlehem, some town in this state. Don't be anxious about me nor about our great and sacred cause. It is the cause of truth and will prevail."

On the same day Congress resolved that if obliged to remove from Philadelphia, Lancaster should be the place of meeting and that the public papers be put in the care of Abraham Clark, one of the members from New Jersey, who was "empowered to procure wagons sufficient for conveying them and apply to General John Dickinson

or any other officer commanding troops in the service of the United States who is hereby directed to furnish a guard to conduct the said papers safely to Lancaster."

September 17, Congress resolved that "notwithstanding the brave exertions of the American army, the city of Philadelphia may possibly by the fortune of war, be for a time possessed by the enemy's army."

It further resolved to grant to General Washington, commander-in-chief, extraordinary powers for sixty days with the authority to suspend officers of the army for misbehavior, fill vacancies below the rank of brigadier general, and take provisions and other articles, wherever they may be found for the maintenance of the army. He was permitted to pay for these provisions or give certificates for the payment of them, and a pledge of the public credit was given for the future settlement of such certificates.

Arrive at Bethlehem. Early on the morning of September 19, when the members of Congress were in bed, they received word through Alexander Hamilton, then a colonel on the staff of Washington, that the British army was in possession of the fords over the Schuylkill. It was evident that the enemy would be in possession of Philadelphia in a few hours. At this time there were about thirty delegates present from the different states. Having adjourned to meet at Lancaster, this body of patriots to avoid falling into the hands of the enemy, started northward to Bristol, twenty miles north of Philadelphia. The official papers of the Board of War and the Board of Treasury had been sent to Bristol some days before. They were conveyed to Trenton, to Easton and from thence to Bethlehem. The delegates from the different states seem to have proceeded by the nearest route from Bristol and arrived at Bethlehem, a distance of forty miles, September 22. In the evening of the same day John Adams with the delegates arrived from Easton with the official papers guarded by fifty troopers and fifty infantry.

A band of British Highlanders were then imprisoned at Bethlehem. They were ordered to Lancaster and from thence taken through York, to Virginia. Their place of imprisonment at Bethlehem was turned into a hospital for wounded soldiers, brought

there from the battle of Brandywine. General Lafayette, who was also wounded at Brandywine, was taken to Bethlehem where he received surgical treatment. On September 23, many of the delegates attended the children's meeting in the Moravian chapel. After the services John Hancock took up the service book used by the Moravian pastor, Rev. John Ettwine, and with other delegates, examined it. The pastor explained its use and read that portion for the day containing the words "Whoever is not for us is against us."

The members of Congress while at Bethlehem signed an official paper authorizing the protection of the property of the Moravians. They were John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Richard Henry Lee, Benjamin Harrison, Henry Laurens, John Adams, James Duane, Nathan Brownson, Nathaniel Folsom, Richard Law, Eliphalet Dyer, Henry Marchant, William Duer, Cornelius Harnett, Joseph Jones and William Williams.

The liberty bell from Independence Hall in Philadelphia, which rang out independence after the Declaration had been signed, was brought from Philadelphia to Easton and from thence to Bethlehem. Soon afterward this bell, now so famous in the history of our country, was concealed for several months in a Reformed Church at Allentown.

One Day at Lancaster. In accordance with the resolution of Congress, when it adjourned at Philadelphia to meet at Lancaster, the members at Bethlehem proceeded to that borough on horseback, arriving there on the evening of Friday, September 26. At this time the Pennsylvania Legislature had moved to Lancaster remaining in session there until June 20 of the following year.

Upon arriving at Lancaster, Congress assembled in the Court House then situated in Centre Square and began the transaction of business. Several important letters were read. One was received from General Gates, then in command of the Northern army near Saratoga. This letter dated September 15, on account of the exciting condition of affairs had been a long time on the way. It was written four days before Gates had won his first victory at Saratoga. A letter of great moment, dated September 23, was received from General

Washington. This letter was written at Pottstown which was then his headquarters and stated the condition of his army after the defeat of Brandywine, and the need of arms and supplies. A resolution was then passed instructing the Board of War "to cooperate with General Washington in devising and carrying into execution effectual measures for supplying the army with fire-arms, shoes, blankets, stockings, provisions and other necessities." The condition of affairs around Philadelphia at this period was not encouraging to the Americans. Although Washington was receiving reinforcements there was still danger that he had not a sufficient army to defeat the enemy in a conflict which seemed inevitable. Lancaster was only sixty-eight miles from Philadelphia and scouting parties of the enemy frequently approached the borders of the county in which Congress was assembled. The Pennsylvania Legislature, then about to open its sessions at Lancaster, had begun to grow discouraged and disheartened by reason of the defeat of our army at Brandywine and the capture of Philadelphia by the British. Some of its members were inimical to the cause of independence and others were opposed to Washington as the head of the army.

At the close of one day's session at Lancaster, held on Saturday, September 27, the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved, That the Treasury Board direct the treasurer, with all his papers, forms, etc., to repair to the town of York, in Pennsylvania." Immediately after the passage of this resolution, a motion was carried to adjourn to meet at York on the following Tuesday at 10 o'clock A. M.

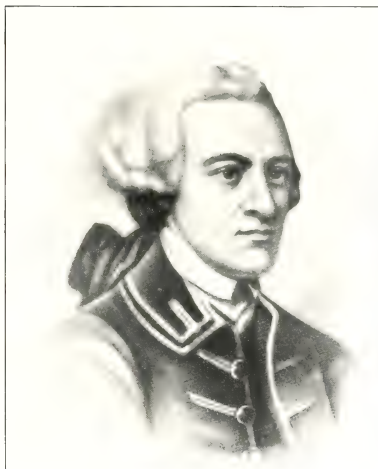
Cross the Susquehanna. These illustrious patriots whose acts and deeds have added lustre to the pages of American history, wended their way toward the Susquehanna in order that the broad river might flow between them and the enemy while they transacted the affairs of the infant government at York during the darkest period of the Revolution. They crossed the river on flat boats at Wright's Ferry and proceeded to York. They rode on horseback, except John Hancock, who traveled in a chaise, and Joseph Jones, a member from Virginia, who came here in the private carriage of

General Washington. The following letter, written upon his arrival here, to the commander-in-chief, tells an interesting story:

York, Pa., September 30, 1777.

Dear Sir: I have your phaeton here, though I was obliged to send for it after I left Philadelphia, being put to route the night I received your letter. The bolt that fastens the pole part of the lining reins was lost, some brass nails also gone and the lining much dirtied and in some places torn. I will have these little matters repaired and the carriage and harness kept clean and in as good order as I can, which is the least I can do for the use, though I would rather buy it, if you are not determined against selling it and submit the price to yourself or your friend, Colonel Harrison, who may view it and pay the cash upon demand to your order. The harness I observe is not matched, though the difference is not very striking. Whether these happened at Philadelphia since you left it there or before, you can judge.

When Congress assembled September 30, 1777, in the Provincial Court House, which stood in Centre Square, York, from 1755 to 1841, it beheld the chief cities of the country in the hands of the enemy and the shattered army around Philadelphia retreating before a conquering foe. York contained 286 houses and about 1,800 inhabitants. There were within the town a dozen or more public inns or taverns, as they were then called, at which some of the members with difficulty secured lodging and entertainment. A retinue of attendants, including the troops of cavalry and a company of infantry which had guarded the transmission of the government papers, also found accommodations at public and private houses as best they could. The members or delegates to Congress had been elected by their respective states for one year and received such compensation as the state legislatures provided. The amounts varied from three to eight dollars a day in Continental money, then worth about thirty cents on the dollar. The Board of Treasury, presided over by Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, took up its quarters in the residence of Archibald McClean, at the northeast corner of George Street and Centre Square. It was in this building that Michael Hillegas, treasurer of the United States, distributed during the succeeding nine months, in accordance with the resolutions of Congress, the deposits of the government treasury. The Board of War, presided over by John Adams, of Massachusetts, held its meetings in the law office of James Smith, adjoining his



JOHN HANCOCK

President of Continental Congress when it assembled: ...
York, September 30, 1777

residence on the west side of South George Street, near Centre Square. Different committees met in the building at the southwest angle of Centre Square. The members of Congress paid their own expenses while here, except John Hancock, of Massachusetts, the president, who occupied the house of Colonel Michael Swope, on the south side of West Market Street near Centre Square, and his current expenses were paid by authority of the government out of the national treasury.

Daniel Roberdeau, of Philadelphia, who, as a brigadier-general in the army, had captured from the British a prize of \$22,000 in silver and turned it over to the use of Congress, rented a house on South George Street. Several of the members, including John Adams, Elbridge Gerry, Samuel Adams, Benjamin Harrison, and Richard Henry Lee, lodged in his house. Other members stopped at private houses and at parsonages occupied by different clergymen of the town.

Congress held a brief session on September 30 and then adjourned until the following morning at 10 o'clock. The controlling power of the nation was vested in one body, and during the whole period of the war, until 1780, transacted the business of the government with closed doors. None but members and a few government officials were permitted to attend the sessions. Congress, however, at this time, could only recommend to the states what should be done. It had no power to lay a tax upon the different states or to order that soldiers should be drafted into the army. At this time the new republic was composed of thirteen independent states. The Declaration of Independence, passed the year before, had not created a perfect union and our fathers had not yet "brought forth on this continent a new nation." The Articles of Confederation, which had been discussed for several months at Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, were now taken up for final passage.

Where that the court house then used as the Capitol of the United States, had been built of brick twenty-two years before. It was 55 feet long and 45 feet wide. The

main entrance, through double doors, led from South George Street. The judge's desk, at which the President sat, was at the western end of the building. Back of this, on a small pedestal, perched a plain image representing a statue, ironballed, holding the scales of justice. Two rows of seats for jurors extended along the walls to the left and right of the judge's desk. Several tables and desks rested on the floor within the bar, immediately behind which stood a large ten-plate wood stove with an eight-inch pipe extending upward and then back to the east wall. The rows of seats to the rear of the bar inclined upward to the eastern end of the building. At the rear of the court room was a small gallery reached by winding stairs. There were six windows on each of the sides facing north and south George Street, and four windows each at the east and west ends of the building. Every window contained two sashes and every sash 18 small panes of glass. The second story of the Court House was used for public meetings, entertainments and at times for school purposes. In the original Court House there were only two gable ends, one facing east and the other west Market Street. The gables facing north and south George Street were placed there when the Court House was remodeled in 1815.

An Historic Bell. A bell had been obtained for St. John's Episcopal Church, on North Beaver Street, a few years before. There was no belfry on this church and no suitable

place to hang the bell, so it was hung on a pole in Centre Square and there rung for religious services and for town meetings. When the news of the Declaration of Independence was officially brought to York, James Smith and Archibald McClean ordered that this bell be put in the cupola of the Court House. In response to notification this historic bell was rung loud and long for liberty and independence. After the Revolution this bell was removed to the cupola of St. John's Episcopal Church of York, where it has since been used. A vast crowd of people had assembled in Centre Square and the Declaration of Independence was read amidst great applause.

Hancock's Letter. On Tuesday evening, September 30, John Hancock wrote to General Washington

York, Pa., 30 September, 1777.

Sir—Since my departure from Philadelphia, I have to acknowledge the receipt of your favors. Congress met on Saturday last at Lancaster and upon consultation it was judged most prudent to adjourn to this place, where we now are and where we can prosecute business without interruption and where your despatches will meet us.

I have just now received by General Gates' aide-de-camp, Major Troup, sundry letters, copies of which I have the honor to enclose to you, by which it appears that our affairs in the northern department wear a favorable aspect and I hope soon to transmit you an account of an issue to the contest in that quarter.

I wish soon to receive the most pleasing accounts from you. We are in daily expectation of agreeable tidings and that General Howe is totally reduced.

I beg leave to refer you to enclosed papers; and am with the utmost respect and esteem, sir,

Your most obedient and very humble servant,

JOHN HANCOCK,

President.

Including President Hancock, there were 25 delegates present on October 3, when they voted on the resolution to refer to General Washington the decision of priority of rank in the army between Baron de Kalb and General Thomas Conway. Their names and the states they represented are recorded in the journals of Congress as follows: Nathaniel Folsom, New Hampshire; Samuel Adams, John Adams, Elbridge Gerry and James Lovell, Massachusetts; Henry Marchant, Rhode Island; Eliphalet Dyer, William Williams, Richard Law, Connecticut; James Duane, William Duer, New York; Daniel Roberdeau, Pennsylvania; Charles Carroll, Samuel Chase, Maryland; Benjamin Harrison, Joseph Jones, Richard Henry Lee, Francis Lightfoot Lee, Virginia; John Penn, Cornelius Harnett, North Carolina; Arthur Middleton, Thomas Heyward, Henry Laurens, South Carolina; and Nathan Brownson, Georgia. Only 11 states voted. New Jersey and Delaware were not represented at this time. According to custom, the votes were cast by states. New delegates arrived at different times during the succeeding nine months. In all there were 67 attending the sessions at York. There does not seem to have been more than 35 present at one time.

October 4, Captain Weaver was voted \$2,000 for the purpose of defraying the expenses of taking a band of British prisoners from Lancaster through York to Virginia. Colonel Richard McAllister, of Hanover, lieutenant for York County, was ordered

by Thomas Wharton, President of the Legislature at Lancaster, to provide thirty men from York County to act as a guard for these prisoners on their march southward.

The commissary-general of purchases was instructed to employ some one to take charge of all the wheat in the several mills near York for the United States. Washington was ordered to make provisions for quartering the troops during the coming winter. News of the defeat of the British at Bennington by General Stark was received and that officer was tendered a vote of thanks. A letter was ordered to be written to General Gates informing him "that Congress highly approved of the prowess and behavior of the troops under his command in their late gallant repulse of the enemy under General Burgoyne at Saratoga." Two companies were raised to guard the government stores at Carlisle. The commissary-general was given the power to seize and press into service wagons, shallops and a store house, within seventy miles of Washington's headquarters. George Eichelberger, who had been appointed deputy quartermaster at York, was voted \$2,500 for the use of his department. He was directed to provide members of Congress with the articles needed for themselves, their servants and their horses at cost. The different state legislatures were recommended to pass laws to punish by death without the benefit of clergy, any person or persons found guilty of burning or destroying government magazines or stores.

The British entered Philadelphia, September 26, and soon after proceeded to the village of Germantown, six miles north of the city. Washington attacked them on October 4 at daybreak, hoping to push their army against the Schuylkill River and destroy it. The daring scheme almost succeeded, but victory was turned into defeat by a sudden panic among the Americans caused by an accident. It was a foggy morning and one American battalion fired into another by mistake. The news of the defeat at Germantown was brought to Congress by a despatch bearer. Although the report of the defeat was not encouraging, on October

8 it was resolved "That the thanks of Congress be given to General Washington for his wise and well concerted attack upon the enemy's army near Germantown and to the officers and soldiers of the army for the brave exertions on that occasion; Congress being well satisfied that the best designs and boldest efforts sometimes fail by unforeseen incidents, trusting that on future occasions, the valor and virtue of the army will, by the blessing of heaven, be crowned with complete and deserved success." Congress then ordered that a medal of honor be presented to the commander-in-chief.

Chaplains

White
and
Duffield.

The second day's session of Continental Congress at York opened Wednesday, October 1. Rev. Jacob Duffie, who had served as chaplain, became a loyalist and remained in Philadelphia. Rev. William White, rector of the United Parishes of Christ's, St. Peter's and St. James' Episcopal Churches of Philadelphia, was elected chaplain. He spent part of the succeeding winter in York, occupying rooms at the residence, on North George Street, of Rev. John Nicholas Kurtz, pastor of Christ Lutheran Church. At this time he was 29 years of age. In 1786 he became the first bishop of Pennsylvania. Rev. George Duffield, a native of Lancaster County, and pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, of Philadelphia, was elected associate chaplain. He was then 45 years old and one of the first clergymen in America to advocate the cause of independence. Before coming here he had served as chaplain in the army and for his intense loyalty to the patriotic cause, the British government offered a prize for his capture. While in York he was the guest of Rev. Daniel Wagner, pastor of Zion Reformed Church, who resided at the parsonage on the north side of East King near George Street. Early in life Duffield had been pastor of the Presbyterian churches at Dillsburg and Carlisle.

By resolution Congress now decided that the morning session should begin at 10 A. M. and adjourn at 1 P. M. The afternoon session began at 4 o'clock and continued usually until 10 o'clock at night. The discussions on the momentous questions considered by this body were often carried on

in the form of conversations. Efforts at oratory were rarely attempted. On one or two occasions, Samuel Adams made patriotic speeches like those he had delivered in Faneuil Hall, Boston, before the opening of the war. The flute-like tones of Richard Henry Lee always interested his hearers and commanded the closest attention. Patrick Henry was governor of Virginia and Thomas Jefferson, a member of the legislature in session at Richmond. Benjamin Franklin, still a member from Pennsylvania, was United States commissioner in Paris, endeavoring to secure the recognition of his government by King Louis XVI of France.

Of the delegates to Continental Congress during the entire period of the Revolution, none were more zealous in legislating for the prosecution of the war than Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts. He was a man of lofty patriotism and unbounded energy. The English government blamed John Hancock and Samuel Adams more than any others for the origin of the war, and a reward of \$25,000 was offered for the capture of either of them. Both Hancock and Adams, if ever captured, were to be denied pardon for their alleged treason to the mother country. With Adams as the leader of Congress while in York, the struggle for liberty was simply a matter of life and death. Success in establishing freedom would send him down to posterity, honored by all future generations; failure pointed to the prison cell and the ignominy of a rebel doomed to the scaffold. Everything seemed dark and gloomy during the early days of October, 1777, and some of the members of Congress were ready to give up the struggle in despair and accept the overtures of peace offered by the British government. About this time John Adams made the following entry in his diary:

"The prospect is chilling on every side, gloomy, dark, melancholy and dispiriting. When and where will light come from? Shall we have good news from Europe? Shall we hear of a blow struck by Gates against Burgoyne? Is there a possibility that Washington may yet defeat Howe? Is there a possibility that McDougall and Dickinson shall destroy the British detachment in New Jersey? If

Philadelphia is lost, is the cause of independence lost?" Then he continues: "No, the cause is not lost. Heaven grant us one great soul. One leading mind would extricate the best cause from the ruin that seems to await it. We have as good a cause as ever was fought for. One active, masterly capacity would bring order out of this confusion and save our country."

The affairs of the new born nation for a time were controlled by a few men, who met regularly in a caucus at the home of General Roberdeau, of Pennsylvania, who lived in a rented house nearly opposite Christ Lutheran Church, on South George Street. Many of the leaders in Congress, including Henry Laurens, Benjamin Harrison, Dr. Witherspoon, Richard Henry Lee, Elbridge Gerry and John and Samuel Adams, lodged in this house. It was here on one October night of 1777, that Samuel Adams called a caucus. After obtaining the views of the different members, some of whom were very despondent, Samuel Adams rose and delivered one of the most eloquent speeches in American history, as follows:

Samuel Adams' Speech. "Gentlemen: Your spirits seem oppressed with the weight of public calamities, and your sadness of countenance reveals your disquietude. A patriot may grieve at the disasters of his country, but he will never despair of the commonwealth. Our affairs are said to be desperate, but we are not without hope and not without courage. The eyes of the people of this country are upon us here, and the tone of their feeling is regulated by ours. If we as delegates in Congress give up in despair, and grow desperate, public confidence will be destroyed and American liberty will be no more.

"But we are not driven to such straits. Though fortune has been unpropitious, our conditions are not desperate; our burdens though grievous, can still be borne; our losses, though great, can be retrieved. Through the darkness that shrouds our prosperity, the ark of safety is visible. Despondency, gentlemen, becomes not the dignity of our cause, nor the character of the nation's representatives in Congress. Let us then be aroused and evince a spirit of patriotism that shall inspire the people

with confidence in us, in themselves and in the cause of our country. Let us show a spirit that will induce us to persevere in this struggle, until our rights shall be established and our liberty secured.

"We have proclaimed to the world our determination to die free men, rather than live slaves; we have appealed to heaven for the justice of our cause and in the God of battles have we placed our trust. We have looked to Providence for help and protection in the past; we must appeal to the same source in the future, for the Almighty Powers from above will sustain us in this struggle for independence.

"There have been times since the opening of this war when we were reduced almost to distress, but the great arm of Omnipotence has raised us up. Let us still rely for assistance upon Him who is mighty to save. We shall not be abandoned by the Powers above so long as we act worthy of aid and protection. The darkest hour is just before the dawn. Good news may soon reach us from the army and from across the sea."

The patriotic fervor of the speaker on this occasion, thrilled the small audience and gave them renewed energy in the passage of legislation to aid in carrying on the war.

Hancock's Resignation. John Hancock, of Massachusetts, who had served as president of Congress from May, 1775, expressed a desire to retire and visit his home in Boston. He was now forty years of age. After the Boston Massacre, March 5, 1770, he was the head of the committee which asked for the removal of the British troops and at the funeral of the slain, he delivered an address so glowing and fearless in its reprobation of the conduct of the soldiery and their leaders as to greatly offend the governor. Hancock was president of Congress when the Declaration of Independence was passed, and the first to append his name to that immortal document. In his youth he had inherited a large fortune from an uncle and at the opening of the Revolution was the most extensive shipping merchant at Boston. His fortune was estimated at half a million dollars, he being probably the wealthiest man in the United States. On account of his ardent patriotism he became a leader in the cause of American inde-

pendence. October 25, 1777, a committee of Congress reported that his accounts had been audited and there was yet due him \$1,302, which was ordered to be paid. As a presiding officer he was dignified, impartial, quick of apprehension and commanded the respect of Congress, but was not popular with all his associates. Later in life he employed his large fortune for useful and benevolent purposes and was a liberal donor to Harvard College. While president of Congress at York, he incurred the displeasure of some of the leading members, including Samuel Adams, who was of an impetuous nature. Going out of the Court House one day, Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, suggested to Adams that he should forgive John Hancock for his vanity. Adams, in a fit of rage, quickly responded "Yes, Harrison, I can forgive him and I can forget him." After the war, however, they became firm friends and it is an interesting fact of history that Samuel Adams succeeded in persuading John Hancock to support the ratification of the constitution of the United States, to which he was originally opposed. When Hancock retired from Congress at York, he delivered the following address:

**The
President's
Speech.**

"Gentlemen: Friday last completed two years and five months since you did me the honor of electing me to fill this chair. As I could neither flatter myself your choice proceeded from any idea of my abilities, but rather from a partial opinion of my attachment to the liberties of America, I felt myself under the strongest obligations to discharge the duties of the office, and I accepted the appointment with the firmest resolution to go through the business annexed to it in the best manner I was able. Every argument inspired me to exert myself, and I endeavored, by industry and attention, to make up for every other deficiency.

"As to my conduct, both in and out of Congress, in the execution of your business, it is improper for me to say anything. You are the best judges. But I think I shall be forgiven if I say I have spared no pains, expense or labor, to gratify your wishes, and to accomplish the views of Congress.

"My health being much impaired, I find some relaxation absolutely necessary, after

such constant application. I must therefore request your indulgence for leave of absence for two months.

"But I cannot take my departure, gentlemen, without expressing my thanks for the civility and politeness I have experienced from you. It is impossible to mention this without a heartfelt pleasure.

"If in the course of so long a period as I have had the honor to fill this chair, any expressions may have dropped from me that may have given the least offence to any member, as it was not intentional, so I hope his candor will pass it over.

"May every happiness, gentlemen, attend you, both as members of this house and as individuals; and I pray heaven that unanimity and perseverance may go hand in hand in this house; and that everything which may tend to distract or divide your councils be forever banished."

Having retired from his high position as President of Congress, John Hancock started for his home at Boston. He passed through Reading and reached Bethlehem on the evening of November 2, stopping over night in that borough at the Sun Inn, a large stone building still in existence. An entry in a local diary of that date reads: "John Hancock passed through on his way from York to Boston. He was escorted hence by a troop of fifteen horsemen, who had awaited his arrival. From him we learned that our friend, Henry Laurens, had been chosen President of Congress." As New York was in the hands of the British, he crossed the Hudson at Fishkill. At this point he was met by William Ellery, who had been elected a delegate to Congress from Rhode Island. The latter, describing this meeting, records in his diary: "On our way to the Fishkill we met President John Hancock in a sulky, escorted by one of his secretaries and two or three other gentlemen, and one light horseman, returning from Congress at Yorktown. This escort surprised us, as it seemed inadequate to the purpose either of defence or parade. But our surprise was not of long continuance; for we had not ridden far before we met six or eight light horsemen on the canter, and just as we reached the ferry a boat arrived with many more, all making up the escort of President Hancock." Hancock, being re-elected, re-

turned to Congress as a member in May, 1778.

LAURENS CHOSEN PRESIDENT.

Henry Laurens, who succeeded Hancock as president of Congress, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1724. He had acquired a fortune in mercantile pursuits in his native city, and at the time he was chosen president, was 53 years of age. He visited London in 1774, and while in that city was one of thirty-eight Americans who signed a petition to dissuade Parliament from passing the Boston port bill. He returned to Charleston, and was chosen as member of the first Provincial Conference of South Carolina. In 1776, he was elected a delegate to Continental Congress. Being a man of experience in public and private affairs, he became a leader of Congress soon after he took a seat in that body. When John Hancock determined to resign, Laurens was unanimously elected his successor, November 1, and presided over Congress during the remainder of its sessions at York and until December 10, 1778. In 1779, he was appointed minister to Holland to negotiate a treaty that had been unofficially proposed to William Lee by Van Berckel, pensionary of Amsterdam. He sailed on the packet "Mercury," which was captured by the British frigate "Vestal," of twenty-eight guns, off Newfoundland. Mr. Laurens threw his papers overboard; but they were recovered, and gave evidence of his mission. The refusal of Holland to punish Van Berckel, at the dictation of Lord North's ministry, was instantly followed by war between Great Britain and that country. Mr. Laurens was taken to London, examined before the Privy council, and imprisoned in the Tower, on October 6, 1780, on "suspicion of high treason," for nearly fifteen months, during which his health was greatly impaired. He was ill when he entered, but no medical attention was provided, and it was more than a year before he was granted pen and ink to draw a bill of exchange to provide for himself. But he obtained a pencil, and frequent communications were carried by a trusty person to the outside world, and he even corresponded with American newspapers.

When his son John appeared in Paris, in

1781, to negotiate a loan with France, Mr. Laurens was informed that his confinement would be the more rigorous because the young man had openly declared himself an enemy to the king and his country. It was suggested that if Mr. Laurens would advise his son to withdraw from his commission, such action would be received with favor at the British court; but he replied that his son was a man who would never sacrifice honor, even to save his father's life. Laurens received attention from many friends, among whom was Edmund Burke. Twice he refused offers of pardon if he would serve the British ministry. While a prisoner he learned of his son John's death in a skirmish in South Carolina, and on December 1, 1781, he addressed a petition to the House of Commons, in which he said that he had striven to prevent a rupture between the crown and colonies, and asked for more liberty. He was soon afterward exchanged for Lord Cornwallis and commissioned by Congress one of the ministers to negotiate peace. He then went to Paris, where, with John Jay and Benjamin Franklin, he signed the preliminaries of the treaty, November 30, 1782, and was instrumental in the insertion of a clause prohibiting, on the British evacuation, the "carrying away any negroes or other property of the inhabitants." On his return to Charleston he was welcomed with enthusiasm and offered many offices, which his impaired health forced him to decline. He retired to his plantation near Charleston and devoted his life to agriculture. He died December 8, 1792.

Although Washington had been defeated at Brandywine and **Gates' Victory.** Germantown, he gave Howe so much trouble that the latter could not send reinforcements to Burgoyne at Saratoga. A force of 3,000 fresh troops from England had been sent up the Hudson from New York on the day the battle at Germantown was fought. They arrived too late to save Burgoyne's army from disaster. He had crossed the Hudson on September 13 and six days later Benedict Arnold attacked him at Bemis Heights and a desperate but indecisive battle was fought there.

The news of this engagement was received by Congress September 30, the day the first session was held at York. It was



HENRY LAURENS

Who succeeded John Hancock as President of Continental Congress, while in session at York

brought by Colonel Robert Troup, an aide on the staff of General Gates, commander of the Northern Army. The letter conveyed by Colonel Troup from Gates to John Hancock, President of Congress, stated the engagement began with a brisk skirmish early in the morning. This drew on the main body of the enemy to support the skirmishers. The action was continued until the close of the day, when both armies retired, with the advantage in favor of the Americans. General Gates said in his report to Congress at York, "The good behavior of the troops on this important occasion, cannot be surpassed by the most veteran army. To discriminate in praise of the officers would be an injustice, as they all deserve the honor and applause of Congress. The armies now remain encamped within two miles of each other. Today I wrote to all the neighboring states and pressing demanded the immediate march of their militia. When proper reinforcements arrive, I hope to give your Excellency more interesting intelligence."

Burgoyne's Surrender. On October 7, Burgoyne risked another battle and was totally defeated by the American army. He retreated to Saratoga, where he found himself surrounded, and on the 17th he surrendered what was left of his army, nearly 6,000 men, to General Gates. The honor of the victory, however, is due to Arnold and Morgan. Judged by its results, Saratoga was one of the greatest battles of history. It saved New York State, destroyed the British plan of the war, induced England to offer peace with representation in Parliament or anything else except independence, and secured for us the aid of France. A delay of ten days had taken place between the last battle and the surrender, before a convention or agreement for terms of surrender had been made between the two commanding officers. It was finally decided that Burgoyne's army, which became known as the "Convention prisoners," should be marched to Boston. They were afterward divided into small bands, marched southward and held for a long period as prisoners of war in the states of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. Some of them were kept at Lancaster and York.

News Brought to York.

Colonel James Wilkinson, a young man of twenty years, who was serving as an aide on the staff of General Gates, was assigned the duty of bringing the news of this brilliant victory and surrender to Congress at York. He left Albany October 20 and reached Easton, Pennsylvania, on the 24th, where he stopped one day. Here he met Dr. William Shippen, the director-general of the hospitals. The following day he proceeded toward Reading, which he reached on the evening of the 27th. While at Reading, he dined with Lord Stirling, of the American army, who had been wounded at Brandywine. One of the guests at the dinner was Major James Monroe, afterward President of the United States, and who was then recuperating from a wound he had received at the battle of Trenton. At this dinner, while in convivial mood, after drinking too much Madiera wine, Wilkinson revealed the plot to remove Washington from the head of the army. This plot was known as the "Conway Cabal." Wilkinson also dined at Reading with General Mifflin, where he met two members of Congress from New England.

Meantime, heavy rains had fallen and the Schuylkill River had overflowed its banks so that the stream, according to Colonel Wilkinson's statement, was impassable and he remained at Reading three days. He arrived at York October 31, but the news of the victory at Saratoga and the surrender of Burgoyne had reached Congress ten days before he came. Military courtesy would have required that General Gates should have communicated this information to Washington, the head of the army, and from that source it should have been transmitted to Congress, but at this early date, he showed his disrespect for his chief. On October 21, according to the journals of Congress, two letters were received by that body giving notification of the surrender of Burgoyne. One of these letters was sent by General Washington from his headquarters near Philadelphia, and the other by General Israel Putnam, from Fishkill, N. Y., so that they were informed of the victory before Wilkinson arrived. The information had been communicated to both Washington and Putnam by Governor Clinton, of New York.

When Wilkinson arrived at York, Hancock had resigned as President of Congress and returned to his home in Massachusetts. Charles Thomson, of Philadelphia, secretary of Congress, acted as President until November 1, when Henry Laurens, of South Carolina, assumed the duties of this office, to which he had lately been chosen. Finding that a change in office had taken place, Wilkinson appeared before Secretary Thomson and presented him the following letter:

Gates' Report.

Camp Saratoga, Oct. 18, 1777.
Sir:—I have the satisfaction to present your Excellency with the convention of Saratoga, by which his Excellency, Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, has surrendered himself and his whole army into my hands, and they are now upon their march for Boston. This signal and important event is the more glorious, as it was effected with so little loss to the army of the United States.

This letter will be presented to your Excellency by my adjutant-general, Colonel Wilkinson, to whom I must beg leave to refer your Excellency for the particulars that brought this great business to so happy and fortunate a conclusion.

I desire to be permitted to recommend this gallant officer, in the warmest manner, to Congress; and entreat that he may be continued in his present office with the brevet of a brigadier-general.

The honorable Congress will believe me when I assure them, that from the beginning of this contest I have not met with a more promising military genius than Colonel Wilkinson, whose services have been of the greatest importance to this army.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant

HORATIO GATES.

His Excellency John Hancock, Esq.,
President of Congress.

Wilkinson Before Congress. "By an order of Congress," says Colonel Wilkinson in his "Memoirs," "I appeared before Congress, October 31, where I was received with kindness and treated with indulgence. After having answered sundry questions respecting the relative situation of the two armies before, at and after the convention, the bearing of which in some instances tended to depreciate its importance; I observed that I had in charge sundry papers to be submitted to Congress, which required time for their arrangement, and thereupon I was permitted to withdraw.

"In the course of this audience, I thought I perceived a disposition on the part of two or three gentlemen to derogate General Gates' triumph. I had been questioned as to the practicability of making Burgoyne's army prisoners of war, and had heard it

observed, that it would have been better for the United States if that army had escaped to Canada, where it would have been out of the way; whereas the Convention would merely serve to transfer it to Sir William Howe, and bring Burgoyne's whole force immediately into operation against us on the Atlantic Coast. As unreasonable as these exceptions were, they merited consideration, and I determined to exercise the authority General Gates had given me, and meet them by a message to be prepared for Congress in his name. I consulted two of his friends, Samuel Adams and James Lovell, on the subject, to whom I had letters, who commended the plan, and I made a draft which they entirely approved.

"Having prepared and arranged the documents preliminary to the Convention, with returns of the two armies, and of the ordnance and stores captured, I was again introduced to Congress the afternoon of November 3, by Mr. Thompson, Henry Laurens having been chosen the president, and delivered to that body a message from General Gates."

This message discussed in detail the battle of Saratoga and the surrender of the British army. It was accompanied by various original papers relating to the Convention or agreement between Gates and Burgoyne when they decided upon the terms of surrender.

On November 4, the day after Wilkinson appeared the second time before Congress, he wrote an effusive letter to Gates, addressing him as "My Dear General and Loved Friend." In this letter he bewailed the fact that there was opposition to Gates among the members to Congress. He lamented that he had not yet been honored with any marks of distinction and also stated that he had met Mrs. Gates and her son, Bob, while in York.

A proposal was introduced into Congress two days later to present Wilkinson with a sword. At this juncture Dr. John Witherpoon, a delegate from New Jersey, in his broad Scotch, dryly remarked "I think ye'd better give the lad a pair of spurs." Another delegate quickly responded "And a whip so that he may bring official news more promptly another time."

Colonel Wilkinson remained in York until November 9. In the meantime he was

made a brigadier-general by brevet. He returned to the Northern army, going by way of Washington's headquarters. Twenty years later Colonel Wilkinson was appointed to the head of the army of the United States.

On November 4, Congress passed the following: Resolved, **Gates Honored.** That the thanks of Congress in their own name, and in behalf of the inhabitants of the thirteen United States, be presented to Major-General Gates, commander-in-chief in the northern department, and to Majors General Lincoln and Arnold, and the rest of the officers and troops under his command, for their brave and successful efforts in support of the independence of their country, whereby an army of the enemy of 10,000 men has been totally defeated, one large detachment of it, strongly posted and entrenched, having been conquered at Bennington, and another repulsed with loss and disgrace from Fort Schuyler, and the main army of 6,000 men, under Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, after being beaten in different actions and driven from a formidable post and strong entrenchments, reduced to the necessity of surrendering themselves upon terms, honorable and advantageous to these states, on the 17th day of October last, to Major-General Gates; and that a medal of gold be struck under the direction of the Board of War, in commemoration of this great event, and in the name of these United States, be presented by the president to Major-General Gates.

General Washington was then informed that it was the desire of Congress that the forts and passes on the Hudson be regained. For this purpose he was instructed to retain Gates in the command of the Northern Department. General Israel Putnam, then at Fishkill, New York, with 2,500 men, was ordered to join the main army under Washington near Philadelphia.

**First
National
Thanksgiving.**

On October 31, President Laurens appointed Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia; Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts, and General Roberdeau, of Pennsylvania, a committee of Congress to draft a national proclamation of Thanksgiving, the first in the history of the American Republic. This historic

document was written at York by the eminent Virginian, Richard Henry Lee, who less than two years before had moved in Congress, at Philadelphia, that "these United States are and of right ought to be free and independent states," and himself became one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. On November 1 the committee appointed to prepare a recommendation to set apart a day of public thanksgiving, brought in a report, which was taken into consideration and agreed to unanimously. The proclamation is remarkable in language and thought. Besides breathing forth a spirit of lofty patriotism, it also contains a deep and fervent religious sentiment. Following is the proclamation in full:

"Forasmuch as it is the indispensable duty of all men to adore the superintending providence of Almighty God, to acknowledge with gratitude their obligations for benefits received, and to implore such further blessings as they stand in need of; and it having pleased Him in His abundant mercy, not only to continue to us the innumerable bounties of His common Providence, but also to smile upon us in the prosecution of a just and necessary war for the defence and establishment of our inalienable rights and liberties; particularly in that He has been pleased in so great a measure to prosper the means used for the support of our troops and to crown our arms with most signal success. It is therefore recommended to the legislature of executive powers of these United States to set apart Thursday, the 18th of December next, for solemn Thanksgiving and praise; that with one heart and one voice, the people of this country may express the grateful feelings of their hearts and consecrate themselves to the service of their Divine Benefactor; and that together with their sincere acknowledgments, they may join in a penitent confession of their manifold sins, whereby they had forfeited every favor; and their humble and earnest supplication may be that it may please God, through the merits of Jesus Christ mercifully to forgive and blot them out of remembrance; that it may please Him graciously, to grant His blessings on the government of these states respectively and prosper the public council of the whole United States; to in-

spire our commanders, both by land and sea, and all under them, with that wisdom and fortitude, which may render them fit instruments under the Providence of Almighty God to secure for these United States, the greatest of all blessings, independence and peace; that it may please Him to prosper the trade and manufactures of the people and the labor of the husbandman, that our land may yield its increase; to take the schools and seminaries of education, so necessary for cultivating the principles of true liberty, virtue and piety, under his nurturing hand and to prosper the means of religion, for promotion and enlargement of that Kingdom, which consists of righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost. It is further recommended that servile labor and such recreation as at other times innocent, may be unbecoming the purpose of this appointment on so solemn occasion."

On November 1, President Laurens wrote the following letter to each of the Governors of the thirteen states then in the Union:

York in Pennsylvania, Nov. 1, 1777.

Sir:—The arms of the United States of America having been used in the present campaign with remarkable success, Congress has resolved to recommend that Thursday, December 18, next be set apart to be observed by all inhabitants throughout the United States for a general Thanksgiving to Almighty God, and I hereby transmit to you the enclosed extract from the minutes of Congress for that purpose.

Your Excellency will be pleased to take the necessary measures for carrying this resolve into effect in the state in which you reside. You will likewise find enclosed certified copy of the minutes, which will show your Excellency the authority under which I have the honor of addressing you.

I am with great esteem and regard, sir, your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION ADOPTED.

As early as July, 1775, Benjamin Franklin submitted to Continental Congress a draft of Articles of Confederation for the thirteen Colonies. His plan limited their vitality to a time when reconciliation with Great Britain should take place, but if that event did not occur, they should be perpetual. Congress then had no fixed plans for the future and Dr. Franklin's proposition does not seem to have been taken up for discussion at that time. After the Declaration of Independence was passed and signed, in 1776, it was evident that some agreement to bind the states together

more firmly was necessary. It was an easy matter to declare the states free and independent, but it was more difficult to form a perfect union. Congress therefore decided that a committee should be appointed to prepare and properly digest a form of confederation to be entered into by the several states. The committee when appointed was composed of one delegate from each state with John Dickinson, of Pennsylvania, as chairman, and through him this committee reported a draft of Articles of Confederation on July 12, eight days after the Declaration had been passed. Almost daily discussions on this subject then took place in Congress until August 20, when the report was laid aside and was not taken up until the following April. Meanwhile several of the states had adopted constitutions and Congress was recognized by the different states as the supreme head in all matters of public finance and plans for the prosecution of the war. During the next six months the subject was debated two or three times a week and several amendments were added.* After Congress removed to York and began the vigorous transaction of business, discussions on the Articles were continued almost daily from October 7 until they were passed, November 15. During these discussions, animated speeches were delivered and the conflicting interests of the states were strongly brought into view by the different speakers. After a spirited debate, the Articles of Confederation were voted upon affirmatively. The vote of Congress, passing these Articles, directed that they be submitted to the legislatures of the several states for approval. According to the statement of Daniel Roberdeau, a delegate from Pennsylvania, the Articles of Confederation as passed at York, November 15, were sent to Lancaster to be printed. After they were printed, Congress directed that copies be sent to the speakers of the various state legislatures and laid before them for ratification. They were accompanied by a communication requesting the several legislatures in case they approved of them, to instruct their delegates in Congress, to vote for a ratification of them, which last act should be final and conclusive. This communication was in the form of an urgent appeal for immediate and united action.

and endeavored to show that the plan proposed was the best that could be adapted to the circumstances of all. A committee of Congress, composed of William Duer, James Lovell and Francis Lightfoot Lee, was appointed, November 29, to make a translation of the Articles of Confederation into the French language. This translation was sent to Benjamin Franklin and the other commissioners at Paris, who were endeavoring to secure a recognition of the American Republic by Louis XVI, King of France.

The different legislatures felt the necessity of a firm bond of union between the states, yet they were slow to ratify the Articles. Some of them could not agree on the plan of representation mentioned in the Articles, because under them each state was entitled to the same voice in Congress whatever might be the difference in population.

The most objectionable feature, however, was the plan to determine the boundary lines of the states and the disposition of the unsettled western lands still belonging to England. On June 22, 1778, five days before adjourning at York to meet in Philadelphia, Congress proceeded to consider the objections of the states to the Articles of Confederation and after a careful consideration of them, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, Gouverneur Morris, of New York, and Francis Dana, of Massachusetts, were appointed a committee to prepare a form of ratification. They reported the draft the following day and it was agreed to.

Articles Ratified. Six states, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, claimed that their "from sea to sea" charters gave them lands between the mountains and the Mississippi River, and one state, New York, had bought the Indian title to land in the Ohio Valley. The other six states did not have "from sea to sea charters" and so had no claims to western lands. As three of them, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, held that the claims of their sister states were invalid, they now refused to adopt the Articles unless the land so claimed was given to Congress to be used to pay for the cost of the Revolution. For three years, the land-claiming states refused to be convinced by

these arguments, but the majority of the states had instructed their delegates to sign the Articles by July 9, 1778. At length, finding that Maryland was determined not to adopt the Articles till her demands were complied with, they began to waver. In February, 1780, New York ceded her claims to Congress, and in January, 1781, Virginia gave up her claim to the country north of the Ohio River. Maryland had now carried her point, and on March 1, 1781, her delegates signed the Articles of Confederation. As all the other states had ratified the Articles, this act on the part of Maryland made them law, and on March 2, 1781, Congress met for the first time under a form of government the states were pledged to obey and which was in force until the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, in 1789.

Printing Press at York. October 17, Congress decided that the Committee of Intelligence be authorized to take the most speedy and effectual measures for getting a printing press erected in York for the purpose of "conveying to the public the intelligence that Congress may from time to time receive." The chairman of this committee was Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, who, with his associates, completed arrangements for the removal to York of the Hall and Sellers Press, which had been conveyed to Lancaster when Congress left Philadelphia. This printing press originally belonged to Benjamin Franklin, who sold it to Hall and Sellers, publishers of the "Pennsylvania Gazette." This paper, by authority of Congress, was printed at York from the time the press was brought here until June 27, 1778, when Congress returned to Philadelphia. The files of this paper for that period are now in the State Library at Harrisburg.

The Hall and Sellers press, when brought to York, was placed in the second story of the building now standing at the southwest corner of Market and Beaver Streets, occupied by the Adams Express Company. During the Revolution this building was the residence of Major John Clark, a noted soldier who served on the staff of General Nathaniel Greene. Besides printing the *Pennsylvania Gazette* and a variety of pamphlets and documents for Congress,

Hall and Sellers were authorized to print a vast amount of Continental money.

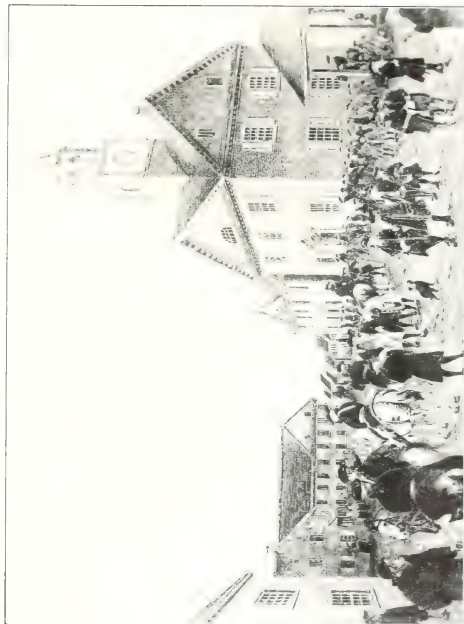
New Board of War. The first Board of War to direct the affairs of the army, similar to the War Department of today, was appointed in June, 1776. It was composed of John Adams, Roger Sherman, Benjamin Harrison, James Wilson, and Edward Rutledge, five members of Congress. This board, with John Adams as president, was continued until 1777. In November of that year, by resolution of Congress, a new Board of War, composed of three persons, appointed to sit in the place where Congress held its sessions. They were not to be members of Congress and Thomas Mifflin, who had just resigned as quartermaster-general of the army, Colonel Timothy Pickering, adjutant-general of the army, and Colonel Robert Harrison, an aide on Washington's staff, were appointed the members of this board. They were to receive two thousand dollars a year. Colonel Harrison, the only personal friend of Washington in the board, declined the appointment. On November 27, Congress decided to increase the number to five members, and elected General Horatio Gates, Joseph Trumbull and Richard Peters.

Henry Laurens, President of Congress, then wrote to General Gates, "I have the pleasure of informing you that you have been elected a member of the Board of War and by the unanimous voice of Congress appointed its president, a circumstance thoroughly expressive of the high sense which Congress entertains of your abilities and peculiar fitness to discharge the duties of that important office, upon the right execution of which the safety and interest of the United States eminently depend." General Gates was allowed to retain the rank and pay of a major-general in the army and was not to be present at the meetings when his services were demanded in the field. The membership was now almost entirely opposed to the interest of Washington, who had not yet loomed up as the dominant personality of the Revolution. The acting members of the Board of War at this time were Timothy Pickering, of Massachusetts, and Richard Peters, of Pennsylvania, each of whom received two thousand dollars a year. General Gates

came to York in January, 1778, still bearing the laurels of his victory at Saratoga.

Appropriations. Although the Board of Treasury at this period did not have a large fund to its credit, the amount of money distributed by authority of Congress from its vaults and different loan offices during October, the first month of its session at York, exceeded one million dollars. An appropriation of \$352,000 was granted to Thomas Mifflin, quartermaster-general of the army, in accordance with his request of October 14. Of this sum, a warrant on the loan office of the State of Connecticut for \$50,000 was to be sent to the deputy quartermaster-general at Fishkill, New York; one on the loan office of the State of New Hampshire for \$50,000 was to be sent to the deputy quartermaster-general at Hartford, Connecticut; one on the loan office of the State of Virginia for \$50,000 was to be sent to the deputy quartermaster-general at Williamsburg, Virginia; one on the loan office of the State of New Jersey for \$40,000 was to be sent to the deputy quartermaster-general at Easton, and one on the loan office of the State of Pennsylvania for \$60,000. The remaining \$102,000 was to be paid General Mifflin out of the treasury or monies in the hands of the auditor-general.

The Board of War was voted \$300,000 to be sent to the paymaster-general for the use of the army under Washington, near Philadelphia. A warrant for \$200,000 was ordered drawn on the loan office for the State of Massachusetts in favor of Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., deputy quartermaster-general, for the use of the army on the Hudson under General Horatio Gates. Other sums advanced by Congress were \$14,000 to Colonel George Morgan for the public service at Fort Pitt, now Pittsburg; \$10,000 to John Baynton, deputy paymaster-general at Fort Pitt; \$3,000 to Ebenezer Hazard, surveyor-general of the postoffice of the United States; \$10,000 by warrant on the loan office of Pennsylvania in favor of William Henry, of Lancaster, for the purchase of shoes and leather and for repairing continental arms; \$10,000 to William Buchanan, commissary-general, to close his accounts; \$20,000 for Continental troops in Georgia, and \$4,000 to George Ross and Company, owners of Mary Ann Furnace, in



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON CONSTITUTIONAL CONCEPTS AND YOUR PERSONAL AND SOCIAL VALUES

1. *Phragmites australis* (Cav.) Trin. ex Steud.

part payment for cannon balls for the navy. This last item has special local significance. George Ross, of Lancaster, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, owned Mary Ann Furnace. This furnace, situated four miles south of Hanover, had been erected in 1762 and made cannon balls for the American army and navy in considerable quantities.

In a letter written by Jonathan Elmer, a delegate from the State of New Jersey and dated at York, November 20, 1777, he stated that he would leave York in a few days, after which the State of New Jersey would have no representation in Congress, until new ones were elected by the Legislature. In this letter, he mentions the fact that it cost him 20 shillings, or about \$5.00, a day as expenses while attending Congress. He said it cost him sixty-five pounds to support himself and his horse during the seven weeks he was at York. He further stated that delegates from other states received a salary from five to eight dollars a day.

Lafayette a Major- General.

On December, 1, 1777, Congress passed a resolution requesting that Washington place General Lafayette in command of a division of Continental troops. Lafayette had recently arrived in this country from France for the purpose of aiding the Americans in the war for independence. He had inherited a dislike for the English crown, for his father had been killed in the French army on English soil, before the son was born. Lafayette had left his young wife and two children in France, to come to America. He landed at Charleston, South Carolina. From thence he traveled with a retinue of attendants to Philadelphia, arriving there shortly before the battle of Brandywine. He was only twenty years of age, when Congress, at the request of Washington, promoted him to the rank of major-general in the American army. On the same day that this request was made, Congress ordered that the Committee of Commerce ship with all dispatch, 4,000 hogsheads of tobacco to the commissioners of the United States at the Court of France, to comply with a contract made with the authorities of that country.

This was a busy month for Congress. On

December 1, it ordered that a warrant be issued on Thomas Smith, commissioner of the loan office in the State of Pennsylvania, for \$20,000 in favor of John Gibson, auditor-general of Pennsylvania; that a warrant also be issued on Thomas Smith for \$50,000 to be sent to Dr. William Shippen, director-general of the government hospitals in connection with the army. The same day, Congress ordered that a warrant be issued on Michael Hillegas, treasurer of the United States, with his office at the northeast corner of George Street and Centre Square, for the amount of \$50,000, for the use of Dr. William Shippen, in his department; ordered that \$200,000 be sent to William Buchanan, commissary-general of purchases, for the American army; that \$10,000 be sent to Benjamin Flower, commissary-general of military stores; that \$450,000 be sent to Thomas Mifflin, quartermaster-general of the army; the sum of \$150,000 of this amount from the loan office in the State of New York; and \$100,000 each from the loan offices of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and \$100,000 on the continental treasurer.

John Adams Retires.

On December 2, the question of the retirement of John Adams from Congress came before that body. He had served continuously as a delegate to Congress since 1775, taking a very active part in all its deliberations. Adams seconded the nomination of appointing Washington as the head of the army, in June, 1775, and made a forceful speech on that occasion. For a time, he was the devoted friend and supporter of the commander-in-chief. At this period in the war he was more inclined to favor the promotion of Gates. Late in November, he wrote to a friend in Boston that the money he received as a delegate to Congress was hardly sufficient to pay his hired man, whom he had engaged to take charge of the affairs of his farm at Quincy, Massachusetts. He had already left York on horseback for Boston before Congress had voted to send him as a special commissioner or rather envoy extraordinary to the Court of France. Benjamin Franklin, who was still a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, was serving on the commission in France in order to secure the alliance of that government in the cause of inde-

pendence. Silas Deane, of Connecticut, had previously been sent to Paris for the same purpose, and Arthur Lee, of Virginia, who had been the secret agent of the United Colonies in England, had also been commissioned to go to France for the same purpose. Communications had frequently been received from Franklin, with reference to the hope of conciliating France in favor of the infant republic. It was now felt necessary that a member of Congress should proceed across the ocean and confer with the American commissioner at Paris. Adams was selected for that position, before he had determined to go to his home in Massachusetts. He states in a letter that after he had mounted his horse at York for his journey home, Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, told him that he would presently receive a communication from Congress, asking him to go to France. He knew nothing definite about this matter until one month later, when a courier arrived at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where Adams, as a lawyer, was engaged in the trial of a case in court. This messenger came to the desk where he was sitting, and communicated the news to him. On December 23, he wrote a letter to Congress accepting the appointment of commissioner to the Court of France.

The attitude of Adams toward General Washington as commander-in-chief was not understood. In a letter written from York to his wife, in Massachusetts, shortly after Gates' victory at Saratoga, he said, "if there was any glory to the American army, it could not be attributed to the commander-in-chief."

Before he had completed his arrangements to go to France, he was called upon by General Henry Knox, chief of artillery in the American army, and afterward secretary of war in Washington's first cabinet. In answer to a query concerning his opinion, Adams responded that Washington was an "amiable gentleman." This reply did not satisfy Knox, who was a bosom friend of Washington, and said, "If you go to France as a special commissioner from Congress, you should be an avowed supporter of the commander-in-chief of our army." Before leaving Portsmouth for England, Adams had expressed himself

more favorably toward Washington. By the time he arrived at Paris, Benjamin Franklin had secured the endorsement of the American republic by Louis XVI, of France, who not only agreed to sign a treaty of amity and commerce, but also to send a fleet and army to aid the Americans in fighting for their freedom.

The treasury now had very little money in its vaults and Congress, on December 2, appointed Nathaniel Folsom, of New Hampshire; James Duane, of New York, and Francis Dana, of Massachusetts, a committee to make arrangements for securing a loan. Before Adams had set sail for France, Congress decided that he should unite with Franklin in asking the French government to loan the United States \$2,000,000 sterling "on the thirteen United States, for a term not less than ten years." It was then decided to request the legislatures of all the states to make a law for the collection of all colonial moneys and bills of credit issued by the authority of England before 1775, and that it should be exchanged for continental money. The sum of \$3,100 was ordered to be sent to Colonel George Morgan, commanding Fort Pitt, at the site of Pittsburg, which was then threatened by the Indians. Colonel Thomas Butler, in charge of the armory at Lancaster, was voted \$1,800.

On December 3, Congress ordered that \$1,000,000 be issued under the direction of the Board of Treasury and on the "faith of the United States." These bills were to be of the same tenor and date as those issued November 7, 1777, to the amount of \$1,000,000. This money was issued at York under authority of an act of Congress passed at Philadelphia and does not bear the impress of York upon it. The number of 15,384 bills with the denomination of \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, each, were issued, and the number of 15,385 bills of \$2, \$8, and \$30 each. On this day, Francis Dana, of Massachusetts; Benjamin Rumsey, of Maryland, and Dr. Joseph Jones, of Virginia, were added to the Board of Treasury. Dana had been transferred to this board from the Board of War. John Gibson was voted \$380 in favor of Lieutenant Allen for conveying \$300,000 to North Carolina. On December 5, Francis Lewis, of New York, arrived and took his seat in Congress. The

sum of \$70,000 was voted to James Mease, clothier-general, for the use of the American army. The sum of \$50,000 was voted to Nathaniel Appleton, commissioner of the loan office of Massachusetts, for the use of the marine department of that state. Joseph Clark was voted \$50,000 in favor of the marine committee of Rhode Island.

On December 8, James Lovell, of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee of foreign affairs, was ordered by Congress to request Silas Deane, one of the commissioners at Paris, to return to America and report to Congress. December 9, President Laurens was ordered to communicate with the legislatures of Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and South Carolina, asking that those states have a full representation in Congress. On September 17, Congress had voted to General Washington, extraordinary powers, for sixty days, shortly before adjourning at Philadelphia. On November 14, these powers were renewed. On December 10, this body urged that Washington should take advantage of all the powers with which he was entrusted, for the purpose of securing provisions and clothing in the region where they were now in camp. The American army was then in camp at White Marsh, fourteen miles northwest of Philadelphia. Thomas Smith, commissioner of the Pennsylvania loan office, was ordered to give the clothier-general \$12,000 for the use of General Wayne's brigade of Pennsylvania troops, who had recently fought so valiantly at Paoli and Germantown.

On December 11, Abraham **Barracks** Clark, delegate from New Jersey, was sworn in as a member of Congress. On this day, Congress voted that barracks be erected in York for the accommodation of troops, "as may be from time to time stationed or detained, either as guards or for the purpose of equipment or discipline." December 12, a letter from President Laurens was read to Congress, in which he asked to be relieved from the office of President because of ill health. No action was taken on this letter and Laurens was persuaded to remain in his office, although he was unable to attend the sessions for several days.

On December 13, Francis Lewis, of New York, William Ellery, of Rhode Island, and

Cornelius Hammett, of North Carolina, were added to the Committee on Commerce. General Thomas Conway, an Irish soldier, who had received military training in Europe, was appointed inspector-general of the army. At the same time, he was raised to the rank of major-general.

From the time Congress came to **Smith** York, on September 30, to December **Takes** 16, General Roberdeau, of Philadelphia, was the only delegate **His** present from Pennsylvania. On **Seat.** this date, James Smith, of York, who had served during the year 1776 and had signed the Declaration of Independence, took his seat and was sworn into office. Congress decided to meet twice a day. On December 17, Rev. John Witherspoon, an eminent clergyman of New Jersey, and president of Princeton College, took his seat in Congress. Jonathan B. Smith, another delegate from Pennsylvania, took his seat in Congress.

Colonel Rawlins, of the army, and others appeared before Congress and reported that the American prisoners in the hands of the British, in New York and elsewhere, were being badly treated. It was also reported that Sir William Howe, in command of the British army at Philadelphia, demanded that Congress or the states should furnish the means or provisions for feeding the American prisoners. General Howe had refused to accept continental money for the purchase of provisions. Congress, therefore, asked that provisions be sent and not money.

December 20, an amount of money aggregating \$600,000 was appropriated for the use of William Buchanan, commissary-general of purchases, for the southern, eastern and northern departments of the army, and \$200,000 was voted to the State of Connecticut for purchasing provisions for the soldiers.

There were no sessions from December 21 to December 27, **Batwell,** when, on the latter date, a letter **the** from Rev. Daniel Batwell, rector of the Episcopal churches at York, Carlisle and York Springs, was read before Congress. Owing to his declared loyalty to the English crown, he had been arrested, dipped in the Codorus Creek and sent to the county jail. In the letter he

Congress, he claimed that this imprisonment had impaired his health. He wished to be set free on parole and go to his residence at York Springs. Dr. Henry, surgeon at the jail and for the prisoners, testified that Rev. Daniel Batwell "labors under a complication of disorders and that pure air and exercise are absolutely necessary for his recovery." Congress passed a resolution releasing the prisoner and permitting him to go to his farm, providing he would take the oath of allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania; or upon his refusal, was allowed to go with his family within the British lines at Philadelphia. Some time later, Mr. Batwell went to Philadelphia, and in the fall of 1778, was appointed chaplain of a Tory regiment, serving in the British army.

Benjamin Harrison, Jr., son of Benjamin Harrison, delegate to Congress, was voted \$50,000 to be used by him, as deputy paymaster-general for the troops of the State of Virginia. Letters received from General Washington, describing the condition of his troops then going into camp at Valley Forge, were placed in charge of the Board of War on December 29. On the following day, Washington was re-invested with dictatorial powers, which had been granted him when Philadelphia was evacuated. Colonel John Williams, of North Carolina, was voted \$5,898, for the purpose of paying the officers and recruits of the several battalions from the State of Virginia, quartered at York, by order of the Board of War. These troops were encamped on the Public Common in the barracks recently erected. They were performing guard duty, during the winter months, while York was the seat of government.

PROCEEDINGS IN 1778.

Sessions of Congress opened on January 1, 1778, with uncertain conditions for the year. The British occupied Philadelphia, under command of Sir William Howe; Sir Henry Clinton was in command of the city of New York; Washington was in camp at Valley Forge. The state militia, or at least a large part of it, had returned home, awaiting a future call to active service. Burgoyne's troops, nearly 6,000 in number, were still held as prisoners of war near Boston. During the year 1777, there had

been only one brilliant success to the American arms. This was the capture of the British army under Burgoyne at Saratoga. It was true, Henry Laurens, president of Congress, had issued a national Thanksgiving proclamation during the preceding month, but the condition of affairs was still dark and foreboding. The success of the British at Brandywine, Germantown and Paoli was received with public favor in England.

It was hoped by the patriots of the Revolution that the victory at Saratoga and the capture of 6,000 troops might influence some foreign power to recognize the American government. England and France had been involved in a war which caused embitterment between these nations. It was to Benjamin Franklin and his associates at Paris, that Congress now looked with hope. Could he obtain the support of the youthful King of France, Louis XVI? This was the subject often discussed by the small body of American patriots who were then holding the sessions of Congress in the Provincial Court House at York. Very few tidings had yet been received from Franklin, who had already become a central figure at the Court of King Louis of France. It required several months for communications from him to cross the ocean to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, or Boston, Massachusetts, and from thence conveyed overland across the Hudson at Fishkill, New York, through Bethlehem and Reading to the seat of government at York. Such was the condition of affairs when Continental Congress began its duties in January, 1778. There were then about thirty-two delegates present. All of the thirteen states were now represented.

On New Year's day, the Chevalier de Villefranche, a somewhat noted engineer of France, decided that he would remain in this country. He had served with a corps of engineers in the American army, and was now raised to the rank of major and assigned to duty under the command of Brigadier du Portail. A communication from Baron de Kalb, a German nobleman, who, upon the endorsement of Washington, was created a major-general in the army, was read; also one from Lewis Casimer,

**Seeking
Aid
From
France.**

Baron de Holzenlorf. It was the custom of Congress to pay careful attention to communications from distinguished foreigners and these were referred to the Board of War for appropriate action.

Massachusetts usually had the largest delegation in Congress at York, and on January 1, the credentials of John Hancock, Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert T. Paine, Elbridge Gerry, Francis Dana and James Lovell were presented to Congress. John Hancock, who had served as President the first month of its sessions at York, did not return until May. John Adams, although re-elected, at this time was on his way as a special ambassador to join the American commissioners at Paris. Benjamin Franklin, one of the delegates from Pennsylvania, never attended the sessions at York. During this whole period he was in Paris.

On January 3, the sum of \$200,000 was appropriated for the use of Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., as paymaster of the military department embracing New York and the New England States. He was the son of Jonathan Trumbull, of Connecticut, known to history as "Brother Jonathan." During this month long discussions arose in reference to the agreement between Gates and Burgoyne when the latter surrendered at Saratoga. The sum of \$62,000 was appropriated for a quantity of sulphur, saltpetre and lead purchased from Blair McClenahan and James Caldwell, and deposited in care of Leonard Jarvis at Dartmouth, Massachusetts.

January 6, Colonel James Wilkinson, who had brought to Congress the news of the surrender of Burgoyne and his army, was elected secretary of the Board of War. January 7, letters were received from General Washington and General Thomas Conway in reference to a controversy which afterwards terminated in what is known as the "Conway Cabal." On January 8, the sum of \$1,000,000 of Continental money was ordered to be printed under act of Congress passed May 20, 1777. On January 10, a letter was received from General Washington recommending Major John Clark, of York, to the attention of Congress. Major Clark had performed some brilliant feats as chief of scouts in the fall of 1777,

while the British army, under General Mifflin, was at Philadelphia.

On January 11, General Gates, General Mifflin, Major and Colonel Timothy Pickens, etc., appointed a committee to visit the American army at Valley Forge.

The vessels which had arrived from England to transport the British and Hessian troops to England, were ordered by Congress to quit the ports of Massachusetts. Congress decided to annul the agreement made at Saratoga, and hold the soldiers as prisoners of war. It was further resolved that 1,500 American troops be ordered to guard these prisoners then in camp near Boston until the British vessels had left the port.

On January 13, it was resolved that "General Washington require of General Howe passports for American vessels to transport to Boston provisions for the use of the prisoners of Burgoyne's army, during the time this army shall be detained in Massachusetts."

On January 14, Dr. John Houston, residing east of York near the Susquehanna, obtained a warrant for pay as surgeon of Colonel Donaldson's Battalion of York County militia, serving under General Mercer. The Board of War was voted \$350,000. The sum of \$100,000 was to be sent to Ebenezer Hancock, deputy paymaster-general at Boston, and \$250,000 to his assistant in the state of Rhode Island. At the same time \$750,000 was voted to the Board of War, to be transmitted, \$500,000 to William Palfrey, paymaster-general, and \$200,000 to William Bedlow, his assistant at Peekskill.

On January 15, it was resolved to purchase 30,000 barrels of flour, or wheat equivalent to be ground into flour, and sent in different quantities to the towns of Lancaster, Reading, Bethlehem, Downingtown and Pottsgrove. On January 16, it was resolved to borrow \$10,000,000 on the credit of the United States at an annual interest of six per cent. On January 19, Captain Ephraim Pennington, commanding a detachment of York County militia, appointed as guards to the public stores in the town of York, was issued a warrant for the payment of rations.

On January 20, a letter was read from General Philip Schuyler's Letter. Schuyler, asking for a "speedy inquiry into his conduct," while he was in command of the northern army before he was superseded by Gates. Students of history generally accredit Schuyler with having laid the plans for the conquest and capture of Burgoyne at Saratoga. He was removed from his position by a faction in Congress before he had an opportunity to show his military skill.

On January 22, Congress resolved to emit \$2,000,000 of continental currency under act of Congress passed May 20, 1777. On the same day Congress took into consideration an expedition to Canada under a plan proposed by General Gates, president of the Board of War. This plan was to place General Lafayette in charge of the expedition, General Thomas Conway second in command, and John Stark, the hero of Bennington, brigadier-general.

On January 23, a committee of Congress, composed of James Smith, of York; William Ellery, of Rhode Island, and Eliphalet Dyer, of Connecticut, was appointed to take into consideration the wants of the army, as reported by the military committee which had visited Valley Forge. January 28, the auditor-general reported that pay is due Captain Benjamin Williams, paymaster of a detachment of several regiments of Virginia troops, then in York. On January 31, the military committee that visited Valley Forge, reported the necessity of appointing a quartermaster-general for the army. The aggregate amount of money voted to different departments of the army during the last few days of January, was about \$500,000.

On February 3, Congress passed an important measure requiring every officer who held or would hold a commission or office from Congress to take the following oath:

"I do acknowledge the United States of America to be free, independent and sovereign states, and declare that the people thereof owe no allegiance or obedience to George the Third, king of Great Britain, and I renounce, refuse and abjure any allegiance or obedience to him, and I do swear or affirm that I will, to the utmost of

my power, support, maintain and defend the said United States against the said King George the Third, and his heirs and their abettors, assistants and adherents, and will serve the said United States in the office of which I now hold fidelity, according to the best of my skill and understanding. So help me God."

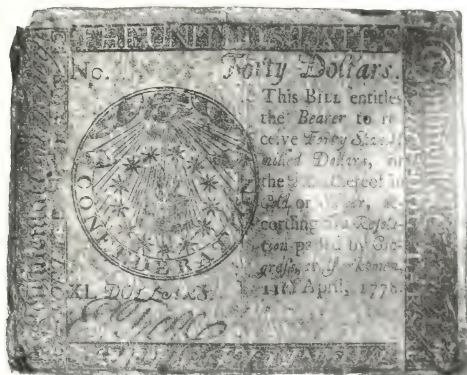
On February 4, Congress resolved to appoint Messieurs Goy, Pierre, Boichard, Parrison, and Niverd, captains of artillery in the continental army, and receive appointments of that command while in America. On the following day a committee of Congress interviewed these officers, then in York, in reference to promises made by the American commissioners at Paris, concerning their expenses until appointed to service in the army. On February 6, Major John Clark and Matthew Clarkson were appointed auditors for the army under command of General Washington.

General Horatio Gates, who had arrived at York, January 19, to take in the position as president of the York Board of War, took up quarters first in a public inn of the town. On February 11, he asked for an appropriation of \$1,333 to pay the current expenses of his aide-de-camp and secretary. Later General Gates rented a private residence on the north side of Market near Water Street, which he occupied until he left York, in April, 1778.

On the same day, Colonel Hartley's regiment, then acting as guard to Congress, received two months' pay. February 16, it was resolved to print \$2,000,000 of Continental money. On February 26, Congress took up the question of the exchange of prisoners in accordance with an agreement made between General Washington and Sir William Howe, commanding the British army in America. The plan proposed was to exchange "officer for officer, soldier for soldier, citizen for citizen so far as number and rank will apply." It was decided by a resolution that the several states be required "forthwith to fill up by draft from their militia, or in any other way that shall be effectual, their respective battalions of continental troops. All persons drafted shall serve in the continental battalions for their respective states for the term of nine months." During the month of February,



RESIDENCE OF MAJOR JOHN CLARK AT THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF
MARKET AND BEAVER STREETS



SAMPLE OF CONTINENTAL NOTE, PRINTED IN 1775 ON THE SECOND
FLOOR OF MAJOR CLARK'S RESIDENCE



in various amounts, \$1,325,000 were appropriated for the use of the army.

On March 4, 1778, Congress gave Washington power to "employ in the service of the United States a body of Indians, not exceeding 400." On March 5, the sum of \$2,000,000 was ordered to be issued under the authority of the United States. On March 6, Thomas Scott, member of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, and James McLean and R. White, delegates from the State Assembly, then in session at Lancaster, waited upon Congress in reference to the establishment of magazines of commissary stores for the army, and also on the subject of the British prisoners in Virginia. On March 10, Peter Shultz received \$548 for transporting the baggage of the York County militia, commanded by Colonel Michael Swope, from York to the army in New Jersey, in July, 1776. On the same day, Martin Brenise, of York, received \$153 for attendance upon Congress, from the first of December, 1777, to the first of March, 1778, at one-third dollar per day, and for ringing the bell, at two-thirds dollar per day. On March 16, owing to the threatened attack of Indians and Tories, 500 Pennsylvania militia were ordered to be sent to Easton, Bethlehem, and Reading, to guard the government magazines.

On March 23, John Spangler, George Pentz and Jacob Lefever received pay for transporting baggage of the Pennsylvania militia, while on the way to the army. Peter Wolf, tavern keeper, of West Manchester Township, received pay for feeding militia passing through York County. March 27, Major John Clark, of York, one of the auditors of the army, received \$800 to pay contingent expenses of his office.

On April 4, \$1,000,000 of continental money was ordered to be printed at York. General Washington was empowered to call out 5,000 militia, from the states of Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, to remain in service for such time as he shall recommend. On April 6, Congress voted that the sum of \$50,000 be advanced by the Board of War to Count Pulaski, who had been made a brigadier-general in the American army. Every man who enlisted in his command was to receive \$130, including the bounty money. Each trooper and member

of the light infantry was to receive one stock, one cap, one pair of breeches, one coat, two pairs of stockings, two pairs of gaiters, three pairs of shoes, one pair of buckles, spear and cartridge box. Each trooper was also to receive a pair of boots, a saddle, halters, curry-comb and brush, pocket cord, and pack saddle. Count Pulaski came to York in 1778 and partially recruited his legion here, before going south. He was killed soon afterward in an engagement at Savannah, Georgia.

On April 9, the question of Congress removing to some other place was discussed. The following Saturday was set as the time to take into consideration the necessity of going to some more convenient place. The British still held Philadelphia, the State Assembly was in session at Lancaster, and not very friendly toward Congress, so the subject of removal was not further considered.

On April 11, Congress voted unanimously to emit \$5,000,000 in bills of credit on the faith of the United States. It was ordered that new cuts be made for striking off and printing them, and that the form of the bills should be as follows:

"This bill entitles the bearer to receive Spanish milled dollars, or the value thereof in gold or silver, according to a resolution passed by Congress at York, April 11, 1778." This issue is known to the collectors of Continental money as the "Yorktown notes." They are the rarest specimens of Continental money because of the successful attempt to counterfeit them. For this reason Congress ordered a large number of these notes to be destroyed.

It was ordered that the thirteen United States be pledged for the redemption of these bills of credit. The Franklin Press, then in York, by order of Congress, was used in printing Continental money. At least \$10,000,000, under a preceding act, had been printed at York before the act of April 11, 1778, had been passed. At this time paper money had greatly depreciated. It was worth about thirty cents on a dollar. Before the war had ended, in 1783, Congress had issued over \$300,000,000 in Continental money. In 1781 one dollar in silver as a base was worth forty dollars in paper money. In 1783 the paper money was al-

New Issue of Money.

most worthless. The government never re-deemed it.

On April 13, Colonel Thomas **Hartley's** Hartley was given authority to **Regiment.** raise a new regiment from different parts of Pennsylvania. This regiment was to be organized to march against the Indians and Tories who had been committing depredations in northern Pennsylvania and southern New York.

April 15, Congress ordered that Major-General Gates proceed to Fishkill, New York, to take charge of the American troops at that point, and prevent the British in New York from going up the Hudson. At this period General Gates was still at York as president of the Board of War, having succeeded John Adams, of Massachusetts, as the head of that important body.

On April 17, the sum of \$1,500,000 was advanced to Jeremiah Wadsworth, commissary-general of purchases for the army. On the following day Congress ordered the Franklin printing press, then in York and operated in a building belonging to Major John Clark, at the southwest corner of Market and Beaver Streets, to begin printing \$500,000 of Continental money, in accordance with an act recently passed.

On April 18, General Washington, at Valley Forge, wrote a letter and also sent important **Overtures** documents to Congress. The **From** messenger arrived on April 20. **England.**

One of these documents purported to "be the draft of a bill for declaring the intentions of the Parliament of Great Britain as to the exercise of what they are pleased to term their right of imposing taxes within these United States; and also the draft of a bill to enable the King of Great Britain to appoint commissioners with powers to treat, consult and agree upon the means of quieting certain disorders within the said states." President Laurens appointed Governor Morris, of New York; William Henry Drayton, of South Carolina, and Francis Dana, of Massachusetts, a committee to examine these documents and report to Congress. Upon its report to Congress, this committee stated that it could not decide whether these papers emanated from England or whether they

were prepared for the purpose of deluding Congress, by some schemers in Philadelphia, which was then in possession of the British. The members of the committee, however, persuaded themselves to believe that they were valid documents and came by authority of Parliament, which body would take into favorable consideration the action of Congress upon them. They believed this statement because General Howe "has made divers feeble efforts to set on foot some kind of treaty, during the last winter;" because the British supposed that the "fallacious idea of a cessation of hostilities will render these states remiss in their preparation for war;" because, believing the Americans wearied with war, they suppose "we will accede to their terms for the sake of peace;" that the cessation of hostilities "will prevent foreign powers from giving aid to these states; that it will lead their own subjects to continue a little longer the present war; and that it will detach some weak men in America from the cause of freedom and virtue; because the king, from his own showing, hath reason to apprehend that his fleets and armies, instead of being employed against the territories of these states, will be necessary for the defence of his own dominions. Because the impracticability of subjugating this country being every day more and more manifest, it is to their interest to extricate themselves from the war upon any terms." The committee reported in detail what they termed the weakness and insincerity of the British crown, and concluded its report with a masterly presentation of the question, written in such forcible and elegant English that it is herewith presented:

"From all which it appears **Committee's** evident to your committee, **Report.** that the said bills are intended to operate upon the hopes and fears of the good people of these states, so as to create divisions among them and a defection from the common cause, now, by the blessing of Divine Providence, drawing near to a favorable issue; that they are the sequel of that insidious plan which, from the days of the stamp act down to the present time, hath involved this country in contention and bloodshed, and that as in other cases so in this, although circumstances may force them at times, to recede

from their unjustifiable claims, there can be no doubt, but they will as heretofore upon the first favorable occasion, again display that lust of domination which hath rent in twain the mighty empire of Britain.

"Upon the whole matter, the committee beg leave to report it as their opinion, that as the Americans, united in this arduous contest upon principles of common interest, for the defense of common rights and privileges, which union hath been cemented by common calamities and by mutual good offices and affections; do the great cause, for which they contend, and in which all mankind are interested, must derive its success from the continuance of that union; wherefore any men or body of men, who should presume to make any separate or partial convention or agreement with commissioners under the crown of Great Britain, or any of them, ought to be considered and treated as open and avowed enemies of these United States.

"And further, the committee beg leave to report it as their opinion, that these United States cannot, with propriety, hold any conference or treaty with any commissioners on the part of Great Britain, unless they shall, as a preliminary thereto, either withdraw their fleets and armies or else, in positive and expressed terms acknowledge the independence of the said states.

"And inasmuch as it appears to be the design of the enemies of these states to lull them into a fatal security, to the end that they may act with a becoming weight and importance, it is the opinion of your committee, that the several states be called upon, to use the most strenuous exertions, to have their respective quotas of continental troops in the field as soon as possible and that all the militia of the said states may be held in readiness to act as occasion may require."

The proposition by Parliament to enter into a treaty with the American states at this time is suggestive. France was about to declare war against England. Benjamin Franklin, the American commissioner at Paris, early in March, on behalf of the United States, had already entered into a treaty of Amity and Commerce and a treaty Alliance with Louis XVI, the King of France. He had received the promise that the French would not only recognize that

the United States had the right of belligerency, but would also send the British army to aid in the cause for American independence. Some months later, in fact, under Count d'Estimot, Commissioner of Rhode Island, 1778, the British minister of England, had sent a communication to Franklin at Paris, asking the privilege of a conference with him on the American war. Franklin responded to the emissary, "Tell Lord North that America has already gained her independence."

At this period New York, New Jersey, and Philadelphia were both **Determination.** in the hands of the enemy.

Washington had been defeated at Brandywine and Germantown and his small army was wintering at Valley Forge. There were many Americans originally in favor of independence who had joined the ranks of the enemy. Especially was this the case in New Jersey, a part of New York and eastern Pennsylvania. This led the British emissaries who had been sent to Philadelphia to believe that Washington and Congress would accept overtures of peace. But the general of the army had written to Congress that if peace was then decided upon it would not be lasting. He asserted that he would keep his little army together and fight the British in the mountains of Virginia and Pennsylvania, rather than accept overtures from the British crown at this time in the war. Although there was factional opposition in Congress to Washington and there were many people in the United States who felt like accepting some kind of proposition from England to end the war, the great soldier now exerted his reserve power.

General Washington, in camp at Valley Forge, had begun to lay plans for a summer campaign against the enemy, still quartered in Philadelphia. Owing to the failure to make conciliatory terms with Congress, there were evidences that the British would soon leave Philadelphia. The state militia had been called out to join in the campaign of 1778. On April 23, Congress resolved that extraordinary powers vested in General Washington by the resolutions of September 17, October 8 and December 10, 1777, be renewed and extended to August 10, 1778. This gave

him control of the army with authority to remove officers for inefficiency, and promote officers for valorous deeds in military achievements. It was at this period that the star of fame of General Washington began to rise, and so continued until it reached its zenith at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, in October, 1781. Charles Carroll, of Maryland; William Duer, of New York, and John Banister, of Virginia, were appointed a committee to notify Washington of the resolutions of Congress. On April 24, Nathaniel Greene, then quartermaster-general of the army, was voted \$50,000 for his department. The sum of \$30,000 was voted to the state of Maryland to aid in recruiting continental troops.

As the summer campaign was expected to be in New Jersey, it was ordered that the Board of War take the most expeditious measures for transporting provisions and stores from the southern states across the Chesapeake Bay. The states of Maryland and Virginia were ordered to utilize the armed galleys on the Chesapeake Bay in transporting these provisions and stores and that the galleys should be under the command of an officer of the continental line. The sailors of Pennsylvania were ordered to Baltimore for use in manning the galleys.

On April 25, Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, presented his credentials and was sworn in as a member. He had served with distinction in the First Continental Congress which assembled in Philadelphia, in 1774. In 1776 he served Jefferson and Livingston, which had drafted the Declaration and presented it to Congress for adoption. He was one of the signers of that document. He was a valuable acquisition to Congress, which, according to a ye and nay vote cast that day, contained twenty-seven members. Roger Sherman lived to the age of seventy-two years, and died while a member of the United States Senate from Connecticut.

On this day important communications were received from General Washington. General Heath, in command of the forces guarding the Saratoga prisoners, then in camp near Boston, reported an agreement which he had entered into with General

Burgoyne in reference to the payment of provisions for the British prisoners of Burgoyne's army. Congress discussed the question, respecting an allowance to army officers after the war. A motion was offered and carried that the officers of the army should be put on half pay. Later in the war, it was decided to give them public lands. Colonel Hartley, in 1785, was given a large tract of land in the interior part of the state, and Colonel Matthew Dill, in the western part of the state. Some officers accepted public lands as bounty and cultivated them, while others never took advantage of this opportunity.

On April 27, Congress showed its appreciation of General Washington by giving him power to call **Silver From France.** into his council of war the commander of the artillery, General Knox, before making plans for the summer campaign. An appropriation of \$350,000 was made to Ebenezer Hancock, deputy paymaster-general at Boston, for use in his department. Congress ordered the Board of War to give directions to General Heath, in command at Boston, how to bring to the United States Treasury at York, the hard money belonging to the government. This resolution refers to the arrival at Boston of \$600,000 in silver from France. It was the first silver loan of that government to the United States. This money was put in charge of Captain James B. Fry, who had been a member of the famous "Boston Tea Party." The wagon in which this money was brought to York, through Massachusetts, crossing the Hudson at Fishkill, and passing through Bethlehem and Reading, arrived at York in charge of two companies of Massachusetts troops.

On April 28, by a vote of Congress, General Conway was permitted to resign his commission in the army. Congress voted \$50,000 to Major Harry Lee to purchase horses towards recruiting and equipping his cavalry corps. The sum of \$100,000 was appropriated for the benefit of the state of Maryland. April 29, Dr. Nathaniel Scudder, delegate from New Jersey; George Plater, from Maryland, and Thomas Adams, of Virginia, were elected members of the marine committee to take the places of delegates who were absent. Congress appropriated \$100,000 for the use of Colonel



UNITED STATES TREASURY BUILDING AT THE NORTH-EAST CORNER OF
CENTRE SQUARE AND GEORGE STREET



RESIDENCE AND LAW OFFICE OF JAMES SMITH ON SOUTH GEORGE STREET
HIS LAW OFFICE WAS USED BY THE BOARD OF WAR IN 1777

Baylor, of Virginia, for the purpose of purchasing horses, arms and accoutrements for Major Lee's cavalry. Benjamin Flower, commissary-general of military stores, was voted \$100,000 for the use of his department, and the sum of \$350,000 was voted to Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., paymaster, for the use of his department.

On May 1, a resolution was adopted, excusing from the Congress, militia persons employed in manufacturing military stores and other articles for the use of the United States. On this day, Richard Henry Lee, who, in 1776, was appointed chairman of the committee to draft the Declaration of Independence, but on account of the sickness of his wife declined in favor of Thomas Jefferson, arrived in York and again took his seat in Congress. He came with Congress to York in September, 1777, and remained about three months and together with Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, returned to his home. Harrison was one of the ablest men of the body and served on more committees than any other delegate. While in York, he suffered from a disease from which he never fully recovered, and died at the age of fifty-one years. Richard Henry Lee was one of the most eloquent men who served in Continental Congress.

The sum of \$150,000 was appropriated for the use of the state of Maryland. An important resolution was adopted, appointing Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, Gouverneur Morris, of New York, and Roger Sherman, of Connecticut, a committee to report proper instructions to be transmitted to the commissioners of the United States at foreign courts. The marine committee was instructed to procure six of the best and swiftest sailing packet boats, for conveying dispatches to and from France and Spain and the West Indies.

The committee of commerce reported that it had received from the Board of War an invoice of articles, including medicines to be imported from France, for the campaign of 1779. On May 2, Nathan Sellers was given \$164 for making a fine mould to be used in manufacturing paper for bills of exchange and for his expenses in coming to York and returning home. John Dunlap, of Philadelphia, was appointed to continue printing the Journals of Congress in place

of Robert Aitken. Brigadier-General Hand, of Lancaster, who had served with distinction at Long Island and Princeton, and was now in command at Fort Pitt, was relieved at his own request.

CHAPTER XIX

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, Continued

Alliance with France—Death of Philip Livingston—Baron Steuben at York—Two Plans of Government—The Conway Cabal—Gates-Wilkinson Duel—List of Delegates—Congress Adjourns to Philadelphia.

The Declaration of Independence made it necessary to seek foreign alliance, and first of all with England's great rival, France. Here Franklin's world-wide fame and his long experience in public life in England and America enabled him to play a part that would have been impossible to any other American. He was thoroughly familiar with European politics. He had learned the French, Italian, and Spanish languages, and his fame as a scientist was known throughout all Europe. He was thus possessed of talismans for opening many a treasure house. Negotiations with the French Court had been already begun through the agency of Arthur Lee, of Virginia, and Silas Deane, of Connecticut. In the fall of 1776 Benjamin Franklin, at the age of seventy, and Thomas Jefferson, at the age of thirty-four, were appointed by Congress as special commissioners to Paris. Jefferson asked to be excused, but urged that Franklin should accept the mission. His arrival, on December 21, was the occasion of great excitement in the fashionable world of Paris. France, at this time, was an absolute monarchy, ruled by Louis Sixteenth, who had succeeded to the throne three years before, at the age of twenty. He had succeeded his grandfather, Louis Fiftenth, who was king of France for a period of fifty years. Louis Fiftenth had succeeded his great-grandfather, Louis Fourteenth, who had reigned over France, as an absolute monarch, for a long period of seventy years.

Franklin's Popularity. The court of Louis XVI, when Franklin arrived at Paris, was the most brilliant in French history. Franklin at once captivated this court by his great learning, his plain habits and his fascinating manners. Within a few months after his arrival there, he was the most popular man in all Europe. Even Frederick the Great, the military genius of the continent; Leibnitz, the most distinguished scientist of Europe, and Voltaire, whose remarkable endowments had charmed many an intellectual circle, could not vie with the sage from America in popularity.

Although the French nation was then heavily in debt, and two-thirds of the land was owned by the nobility and clergy, yet through the influence of Beaumarchais, the financial agent of France, and Vergennes, the minister of foreign affairs, Franklin succeeded immediately in making a loan from France for the United States to the amount of two million francs, amounting to about four hundred thousand dollars. The following year the sum of four hundred thousand francs was sent across the ocean to aid in the cause of American independence. Besides these amounts the French sent over a gift of nine million francs, or nearly two million dollars, and guaranteed the interest upon a loan from Holland of two million dollars. In February, 1778, the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, in silver coin, sent over by the French government, arrived at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. In all, Franklin had obtained as a loan and by gift a sum of five million dollars for the benefit of the infant republic of the United States.

A Treaty Signed. These triumphs at Paris, and the victory of the Americans at Saratoga, when the entire army under Burgoyne became prisoners of war, brought forth the alliance with France. February 6, 1778, a treaty was signed by the King of France, which resulted in American independence. For the successful management of this negotiation, one of the most important in the history of modern diplomacy, the credit is due to the genius of Franklin.

His name now became famous to every citizen of France. His society was courted by the nobility of that country, as well as

by all men of science and literature. His home at Passy, then in the suburbs, but now within the city of Paris, was a constant resort for the most distinguished men of France. About a month later, together with the other two commissioners, he was received by the king with imposing ceremonies. The reception on this occasion was one of the most brilliant scenes ever witnessed in the fashionable circles of Paris. Marie Antoinette, the beautiful and accomplished queen, from this time forth enthusiastically favored the republic of the United States.

News Brought to York. There were no cables across the Atlantic at this early day. Even steamships did not plough the ocean yet for half a century, but it was desired to send the news of these treaties to America with all possible speed. Vergennes, the French minister, ordered that the swift sailing vessel, Mercury, be placed at Franklin's disposal. Simeon Deane, a young man then in Paris, and brother of one of the American commissioners, was entrusted with this important mission. He received the documents, signed by the King of France, and with a letter addressed to Congress, from Benjamin Franklin, and Silas Deane, left the port of Havre and steered for Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He arrived there, after a passage of two months. Reaching Boston he called upon John Hancock, and then proceeded on horseback, crossing the Hudson River at Fishkill, New York. He reached Valley Forge, on the evening of April 30. After holding a conference one day with General Washington, he proceeded on his way westward, crossing the Susquehanna at Wright's Ferry, and arriving in York at 3 P. M. in the afternoon of May 2. This was Saturday. Congress had adjourned for that week. Immediately after Simeon Deane rode through Center Square and stopped at a public inn, at the southeast corner of George Street and Center Square, Martin Brenise was ordered to ring the bell in the cupola of the Court House to call Congress together.

There was great rejoicing among all the delegates, and the people of the town, for the arrival of this news meant even more than the decisive victory of the Americans at Saratoga, and the surrender of Bur-

goyne. Rev. George Duffield, the chaplain of Congress, who preached in Zion Reformed Church the following day, had a large audience, and, after offering up a fervent prayer, referred in eloquent words to the cheering news from across the ocean.

On Monday, May 1, the treaty of Amity and Commerce and the Treaty of Alliance were unanimously adopted by Congress with great enthusiasm. Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia; William Henry Drayton, of South Carolina, and Francis Dana, of Massachusetts, were appointed a committee to prepare a form of ratification of the treaties. At the same time a resolution was passed that "This Congress entertain the highest sense of the magnanimity and wisdom of his most Christian Majesty, for entering into a treaty with these United States, at Paris, on the 6th day of February last; and the commissioners, or any of them, representing these states at the Court of France, are directed to present the grateful acknowledgments of this Congress to his most Christian Majesty, for his truly magnanimous conduct respecting these states in the said generous and disinterested treaties, and to assure his Majesty, on the part of Congress, it is sincerely wished that the friendship, so happily commenced between France and these United States may be perpetual."

Simeon Deane was voted \$3,000 in consideration of his faithful execution of a most important trust reposed in him by the commissioners of the United States at Paris.

The following is a copy of the letter which Simeon Deane brought from the American commissioners at Paris to President Laurens and Continental Congress at York:

Paris, February 8, 1778.

Sir, We have now the satisfaction of communicating you and the Congress that the treaties with France are at length completed and signed. The first is a treaty of Amity and Commerce, much on the plan of that projected in Congress; the other is a treaty of Alliance, in which it is stipulated that in case England declares war against France, or occasions a war by attempts to hinder her commerce with us, we should then make common cause of it and join our forces to hers against her. The great aim of this treaty is declared to be to establish the liberty, sovereignty, and independency, absolute and unlimited, of the United States, as well in matters of government as commerce, and this is guaranteed to us, France, together with all the commerce we possess or shall possess at the conclusion of the war; in return for

which she grants us the same rights and liberties in her colonies. The second treaty is a treaty of Alliance, in which it is stipulated that we should join our forces to hers against England, and that we should make common cause of it and join our forces to hers against her. The great aim of this treaty is declared to be to establish the liberty, sovereignty, and independency, absolute and unlimited, of the United States, as well in matters of government as commerce, and this is guaranteed to us, France, together with all the commerce we possess or shall possess at the conclusion of the war; in return for

which she grants us the same rights and liberties in her colonies. The second treaty is a treaty of Alliance, in which it is stipulated that we should join our forces to hers against England, and that we should make common cause of it and join our forces to hers against her. The great aim of this treaty is declared to be to establish the liberty, sovereignty, and independency, absolute and unlimited, of the United States, as well in matters of government as commerce, and this is guaranteed to us, France, together with all the commerce we possess or shall possess at the conclusion of the war; in return for

which she grants us the same rights and liberties in her colonies. The second treaty is a treaty of Alliance, in which it is stipulated that we should join our forces to hers against England, and that we should make common cause of it and join our forces to hers against her.

Y. FRANKLIN,
SILAS DEANE.

Further Proceedings.

On May 5, Philip Livingston, a signer of the Declaration, and a member from the state of New York, arrived and took his seat in Congress. The sum of \$200,000 was appropriated for use in paying debts contracted by William Buchanan, late commissary-general of purchases in the northern district, and the same amount in the southern district. On the same day Nathaniel Greene, quartermaster-general, was granted \$3,000,000 for his department. This last appropriation was intended to be used for the campaign in New Jersey, which resulted in the battle and decisive victory at Monmouth. Baron Steuben, then with the army at Valley Forge, was made inspector-general, with the rank of major-general. Although this great German soldier agreed to serve without pay, Congress ordered that his pay was to commence from the time he joined the army and entered the service of the United States.

On May 8, Congress voted \$50 to Captain Philip Albright, of York, for "sundry contingencies for the money press in York." On May 9, it was ordered that \$200 be paid to Charles Gist and James Claypoole toward

defraying their expenses for their employment by the treasurer in superintending the making of paper for loan office certificates and bills of exchange; that \$20,000 be advanced to the marine committee for the use of the navy board in the middle district; that \$24,000 be advanced to the committee of commerce for use in their department.

The French Sailor. Captain Landais, of the French navy, appeared in York before the marine committee of Congress. He came to this country with a recommendation from Silas Deane,

which was endorsed by Baron Steuben. He had succeeded in quelling a mutiny on board the vessel Flammand and brought the ship safely into an American port. He was voted a sum of money for his services and made a captain in the United States navy. On May 11, Count Pulaski, the Polish nobleman, was voted \$15,000 for the purpose of purchasing horses and recruiting his Legion, then in the field. Colonel Francis Johnson was elected commissary of prisoners to succeed Elias Boudinot, who had retired from office.

On May 14, Ethan Allen, the Connecticut patriot, who had captured Ticonderoga on May 10, 1775, and afterward became a prisoner of war, was raised to the rank of colonel in recognition of his loyalty and patriotism. On May 15, a resolution was adopted ordering John Penn, grandson of William Penn, and Benjamin Chew, late chief justice of Pennsylvania for the provincial government, to be released from parole and conveyed without delay into the State of Pennsylvania. Both of these distinguished persons had been charged with disloyalty to the United States government after the declaration of independence.

On May 16, Dr. Jonathan Potts, deputy director-general of hospitals for the middle district, was voted \$100,000 for the use of his department. The committee on foreign relations was asked to report to Congress the changes in or addition to the instructions and commissions "given to American commissioners at the courts of Berlin, Vienna and Tuscany." On May 19, American officers held as prisoners of war, were voted full pay during the time of their imprisonment. On May 20, Rev. Dr. Robert Blackwell was appointed chaplain of General Wayne's brigade of the Pennsylvania

Line. Major-General Mifflin by resolution of Congress was given leave to join the army under the command of General Washington. Although Mifflin had been charged with being a leader in the Conway conspiracy, the magnanimity of Washington was shown in this instance by receiving Mifflin back into his military circle.

By resolution of Congress on May 22, the Board of Treasury was ordered to print \$5,000,000. Dr. Jonathan Elmer, of New Jersey, and Daniel Roberdeau, of Pennsylvania, appeared before Congress and took their seats in that body. On May 26, Congress adopted new rules for the conduct of business at its sessions.

Marine Committee. On May 27 important changes took place in the marine committee of Congress. The new members of this committee were Josiah Bartlett, of New Hampshire; Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts; Gouverneur Morris, of New York; Henry Drayton, of South Carolina. Josiah Bartlett had recently arrived and taken his seat as a delegate from the state of New Hampshire. By profession he was a physician and at the time he arrived in York, he was forty-nine years of age. He is accredited with having been the first physician in America to introduce into this country the practical use of Peruvian bark as a curative drug. Being a man of influence in New Hampshire, he had been chosen a delegate to Congress in 1776. He voted in favor of the Declaration of Independence, and was the second person to sign that immortal document. Dr. Bartlett had been the surgeon in chief of General Stark's army at the battle of Bennington. In 1779, he left Congress to become chief justice of the courts of New Hampshire, and in 1790, under a new constitution, became the first governor of the state. In a personal letter to his family immediately after he arrived in York, Dr. Bartlett described his difficulty in obtaining a good boarding place. He finally secured apartments in a private house on Market Street on the west side of the Codorus.

Congress decided to reorganize the American army in the field and adopted rules and regulations for this reorganization. The committee of Congress who had gone to Washington's army had returned and re-

ported a favorable condition in the affairs at Valley Forge.

June 2, a letter was received from General Gates, who had gone to Fishkill, New York, in April to take charge of the army there. Gates enclosed with this letter communications between himself and General Washington, relative to the recent controversy, known to history as the "Conway Cabal." A few days before this, Gates had fought a duel with Colonel Wilkinson at St. Clair's headquarters on the Hudson River, an account of which is found in the succeeding pages.

A resolution was adopted voting the sum of \$220 to Rev. George Duffield for services as chaplain to Congress from October, 1777, to April 30, 1778. Chaplain Duffield received the sum of \$800 per month as a salary. During the time of his stay in York, he resided in the parsonage house occupied by Rev. Daniel Wagner, pastor of Zion Reformed Church. This house stood on the north side of East King Street, east of Court Alley. June 4, a resolution was adopted that three commissioners be appointed to meet with the Delawares, Shawanese and other Indian tribes at Fort Pitt on July 23, and enter into a treaty with them. One of these commissioners was to be from Pennsylvania and the other two from Virginia.

News had now arrived of the probable evacuation of Philadelphia by the British army. General William Howe, who had command of the forces in that city from the time of its capture in October, 1777, was recalled in May by Parliament, and returned to England. Howe first came to America early in 1775, succeeding General Gage as commander of the British forces in America. He commanded the British at the battle of Bunker Hill in 1775, at Long Island and White Plains in 1776, and had defeated Washington at Brandywine and Germantown in 1777. He was charged by Parliament as having spent the winter of 1777-78 in indolence and pleasure, and for this reason was recalled. He was personally popular with many of his subordinate officers. When they heard of his expected departure for England, he was given a brilliant entertainment, memorable in history as the "Mischianza." Many

Tories of Philadelphia took part in this entertainment. To the astonishment and command of the British, James M. Smith, Henry Clinton, an English officer of high rank, who had occupied New York, and others, according to Philadelphia.

When Congress anticipated the evacuation of Philadelphia, on June 5, Washington was instructed that when he reoccupied the city, he should institute measures for the preservation of order in the city, and to prevent the removal, transfer or sale of goods or merchandise, belonging to the King of Great Britain, in possession of the inhabitants.

June 6, letters were received by Congress from General Washington enclosing communications which he had received from Sir Henry Clinton and Lord Howe. On the same day, a messenger arrived in York with a communication from Lord Richard Howe, in command of the British navy in American waters, and from General Clinton in charge of the forces at Philadelphia. Accompanying these letters were three acts of the Parliament of Great Britain. These acts offered overtures of peace which Congress was requested to accept. A committee composed of William Henry Drayton, Richard Henry Lee, Gouverneur Morris, John Witherspoon and Samuel Adams, was appointed to repair to the next room and prepare an answer to the letters of Lord Howe and General Clinton. This committee met on the second floor of the provincial court house at York, where they drafted the following reply, a copy of which was sent to Howe and Clinton:

Peace Commissioners. On the same day the Congress received these communications from the British officers, three commissioners arrived in Philadelphia on a

fruitless errand for negotiating terms of peace. These commissioners were Earl of Carlisle, William Eden, afterward Lord Auckland, and George Johnston, who before the Revolution had served as colonial governor of New York. As the instructions given to them by the English government had already been conveyed to Congress and their acceptance refused, the arrival of these commissioners accomplished no purpose except to delay for a few days the evacuation of Philadelphia by the British forces under Sir Henry Clinton. However, on June 11, a letter was received from General Washington with a communication from Clinton giving notification of the arrival of the British commissioners in Philadelphia, and asking for a passport for Dr. Ferguson, secretary to the commissioners, to bring a letter from them to Congress. This was referred to a committee composed of Richard Henry Lee, Samuel Adams and Henry Marchant, who made a report on June 13, and the subject was taken up for debate. While the discussion was in progress, a message arrived from Washington's headquarters at Valley Forge, with a letter from the British commissioners in Philadelphia. Immediately upon its receipt Charles Thomson, secretary of Congress, began to read this letter, which was addressed to "His Excellency, Henry Laurens, the president, and others, the members of Congress." A deep silence prevailed until he arrived at some sentences reflecting upon "his most Christian Majesty, Louis XVI of France, the new ally of the American government." When these offensive words were reached, there was confusion in the hall of Congress and the secretary ordered to discontinue the reading of the communication from the commissioners. At the session held on June 16, after mature deliberation, it was decided that the entire communication should be read before Congress. The subject was then referred to a committee composed of Richard Henry Lee, Samuel Adams, William Henry Drayton, Gouverneur Morris and John Witherspoon. On June 17 the committee brought in a draught of a letter to be sent to the commissioners, which reads as follows:

Yorktown, June 17, 1778.

Sirs—I have received the letter from your excellencies of the 6th inst. with the enclosures, and laid

them before Congress. Nothing but an earnest desire to spare the further effusion of human blood could have induced them to read a paper containing expressions so disrespectful to his most Christian majesty, the good and great ally of these states, or to consider propositions so derogatory to the honor of an independent nation.

The acts of the British parliament, the commission from your sovereign, and your letter, suppose the people of these states to be subjects of the crown of Great Britain, and are founded on the idea of dependence, which is utterly inadmissible.

I am further directed to inform your excellencies, that Congress are inclined to peace, notwithstanding the unjust claims from which this war originated, and the savage manner in which it hath been conducted. They will, therefore, be ready to enter upon the consideration of a treaty of peace and commerce not inconsistent with treaties already existing, when the king of Great Britain shall demonstrate a sincere disposition for that purpose. The only solid proof of this disposition, will be, an explicit acknowledgment of the independence of these states, or the withdrawing his fleets and armies.

I have the honor to be your excellencies most obedient and humble servant,

HENRY LAURENS, President.

On June 18, Mr. Holker, then in York, petitioned Congress for the payment of 400,000 livres "to persons interested therein, as owners or otherwise concerned in the private vessels of war, Hancock and Boston." This matter was referred to a committee composed of Gouverneur Morris, John Witherspoon and Thomas McKean. On June 19, John Hancock, of Massachusetts, returned to York and took his seat as a delegate in Congress. He had served as president of Continental Congress from the time of its organization until November, 1777. He was the first to append his name to the Declaration of Independence. Letters from Arthur Lee, of Virginia, then a commissioner at the court of France, were received and read. These letters had been written on the 6th, 15th and 31st of January. Another letter addressed to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the United States was received. This letter was written at Paris on January 16, and signed by Benjamin Franklin and Silas Deane, the other two commissioners of the United States at France. These letters had been written a few days before the king of France had signed the treaty of Alliance and the treaty of Amity and Commerce which took place February 6, 1778.

The alliance with France now having been formed, and a French fleet and army on their way to American waters, Congress determined to aid Washington in preparing vigorous plans for the summer campaign.

A warrant was issued on the treasurer of the United States for \$1,500,000 to aid in prosecuting the war; ordered that \$500,000 be paid to General Nathaniel Greene, quarter-master general of the army; that \$2,000,000 be appropriated for the use of Jeremiah Wadsworth, commissary general of purchases for the army; that \$100,000 be appropriated for the use of Benjamin Flower, commissary general of military stores. On the same day the sum of \$223 livres and \$200 was appropriated for the benefit of General Thomas Conway "as a gratuity for his time and expenses previous to his entering into the pay of the United States and for his return to France." He was also voted \$321, the balance of his account with the United States.

Evacuation of Philadelphia. On June 20, news of the greatest importance reached York and was communicated to Congress. A messenger arrived from General

Washington reporting that the British army under Sir Henry Clinton had evacuated Philadelphia on the 18th. This news was read in Congress amid the greatest enthusiasm. It was nine months before, almost to the day, that Continental Congress, alarmed by the approach of the British army to Philadelphia, quickly adjourned from Independence Hall to Lancaster, and after spending one day in that town, removed to York. The information that Clinton and his army had left Philadelphia was so gratifying that after a few patriotic speeches made by the leaders in Congress, that body adjourned.

Enthusiasm in York. The town of York was wild with enthusiasm. Bonfires were built on the public common; the provincial Court

House, in which Congress had held its sessions three-fourths of the year, was brilliantly illuminated in honor of the event. Military companies paraded the streets, preceded by music from the drum and the fife. This so interested the rural folk round about that on that eventful Saturday afternoon, the streets were filled with people. At the lodging places of the delegates to Congress, and at the twenty public inns in the town, the evacuation of Philadelphia was the sole topic of conversation. None of the members had received this news with

greater delight than Samuel Adams and John Hancock, the Massachusetts; Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia; Daniel Robertson and James Smith, of Pennsylvania; Roger Sherman, of Connecticut; Thomas Ley, and Gouverneur Morris, of New York; Josiah Bartlett, of New Hampshire; and the dignified and honored president of Congress, Henry Laurens, of South Carolina. In fact toward the close of the sessions at York, all these notable men and several others of equal fame and distinction had been re-elected to Congress and were now holding their seats in that body. Although the entire membership did not exceed thirty-five, there were more men of great eminence present on this occasion than at any time during the preceding nine months.

Independence a Reality. After the adjournment of Congress, the law office of James Smith, on South

George Street, was the centre of interest and attraction. Associated with him while Congress sat in York were twenty-six persons whose names will go down through the ages as immortals of history, because they appended their names to the Declaration of Independence. When that immortal document was signed, the government of the United States was only an experiment. Now the condition of affairs was different. An army fresh from brilliant victories in Europe had defeated the Americans on Long Island and captured the city of New York. The same victorious army under General Howe, a near relative of George III, had sailed from New York, passed up the Chesapeake Bay, and, after defeating the Americans at Brandywine and Germantown, had captured and held the Federal City of the infant republic. The victory at Saratoga, the French alliance, and the notorious conduct of Howe in Philadelphia, had turned the tide of affairs in favor of independence. The Declaration of Independence was now a reality. Even Frederick the Great, then the military genius of all Europe, was not only declaring the praises of Washington as a field marshal, but recognized the eminent statesmanship of the American Congress.

The fact that many of the most important events, during the whole period of the Revolution, occurred while Congress was in session at York, is worthy of special com-

ment and recognition. When that body arrived here during the last days of September, 1777, in the language of one of the most distinguished of its members, "darkness and gloom surrounded our country on every side." Now all the bells of the country were ringing a paean of praise and thanksgiving, and the people of the United States were firm in the hope and expectation that ere long the fathers of the republic and the leaders of the American army in the field, would soon found on this continent, "a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created free and equal." Whatever might be said of the efforts put forth by the American statesmen in Congress during the eventful years of 1777-1778, there was one fact that will always be recorded in the pages of history. They often disagreed on the manner of conducting a campaign. They had frequently opposed Washington's plan of operations, and many of them, before he had risen to eminence as a soldier, had favored his removal from the chief command. But during the darkest period which always comes before the dawn, those illustrious men who legislated for our country during its earliest years, had banded themselves together with one aim and one purpose, and that was to defeat the British troops in America and establish the freedom of the colonies.

On the following Sunday, after the receipt of the news from Washington that the enemy had left the Federal city of Philadelphia, the Court House bell in Centre Square rang with glad acclaim, as also did the bells of the Reformed and Lutheran churches. Rev. George Duffield, then the chaplain to Congress, preached a sermon in the Reformed church. A vast number of people assembled to hear him. The distinguished divine was filled with emotion, but his eloquent and prophetic words were received with such public favor that the audience could scarce refrain from applause. During that eventful Sunday afternoon, as the patriots from the thirteen states met each other on the streets, public inns or at the places where they lodged, congratulations were exchanged.

Rev. Nicholas Kurtz, then the pastor of Christ Lutheran Church, spoke to his congre-

gation in his native German tongue with great impressiveness. When the war opened, Pastor Kurtz was troubled about the oath of allegiance he had taken to the King of England when he arrived in this country, in 1745, but in 1776, his conscience became clear and he was naturalized under the first constitution of Pennsylvania adopted that year. So firm was he in his patriotism, that when Congress came to York, September, 1777, he invited Bishop William White, then the chaplain to Congress, to lodge at his parsonage on North George Street. He also entertained representatives from the French government, and a delegate in Congress from South Carolina. The large audience room of his stone church, on South George Street, was filled to overflowing to hear the eloquent words of their pastor on this occasion. The Germans of York and elsewhere in Pennsylvania had early proved their loyalty to the cause of independence by enlisting in the army. Rev. John Ettwein, afterward for twenty years the senior bishop of the Moravian Church in America, was then a visitor at York to confer with Congress about some affairs relating to the Moravians. He records in his diary that the "daily text (1 Cor. x, 13) came to us with special power, considering the event which has happened in Philadelphia, and the deliverance of this state from the yoke of the British king. Families who fled from Philadelphia, today began to return."

On June 20, Congress ordered that the several boards of Congress should put themselves in readiness to remove from York. It was resolved to emit \$5,000,000 in Continental money. Soon after the first session was held in York, Congress had taken up for consideration the adoption of the Articles of Confederation, which had been passed on November 15, 1777. Congress called upon the delegates present to report what action had been taken by their respective states upon the ratification of these articles. Owing to a controversy which had arisen in the Legislature of Maryland in reference to its western boundaries, the delegates from that state reported that their constituents opposed the ratification of the Articles of Confederation until these difficulties were removed. This was the beginning of a long discussion

which ended in the year 1781, when Maryland was the last state to ratify them.

Ratifying the Articles.

June 23, Titus Hosmer, of Connecticut, arrived and took his seat in Congress. Josiah Bartlett, from New Hampshire, reported that his state, by vote of the legislature, had ratified the Articles of Confederation. The delegates from New York reported that their state had ratified the Articles with the proviso that the same shall not be binding on the state until all the other states in the Union should ratify them. The delegates of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island reported that the legislatures of their states had found objections to the Articles, and asked amendments, which propositions were decided in the negative by Congress.

On June 24, a resolution was adopted that Congress should adjourn on Saturday, June 27, from York to Philadelphia, to meet in Independence Hall, on July 2. A committee was appointed to take measures for a public celebration of the anniversary of independence, at Philadelphia, on the 4th of July next, and were authorized and directed to invite the president and council and speaker of the Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and such other people of distinction as they should think proper. This committee was composed of William Duer, of New York; John Hancock, of Massachusetts, and John Matthews, of South Carolina. It was resolved "that Congress will, in a body, attend divine worship on Sunday the fifth day of July next, to return thanks for the divine mercy in supporting the independence of these states, and that the chaplains be notified to officiate and preach sermons suited to the occasion."

Colonel Hartley's Regiment, which had served as a guard to Congress for several months, left York for Washington's camp in two battalions, the first going on January 17, and the other on June 24. On June 25, a letter from North Carolina reported that the state had ratified the Articles of Confederation. Richard Henry Lee, Gouverneur Morris and Francis Dana were appointed a committee to prepare a form of ratification of the Articles of Confederation. On the following day, this committee brought in a draught, which was agreed to,

and a resolution was adopted that the Articles should be engrossed and signed before leaving York. The engrossed copy was prepared and brought before Congress, but was found to be incorrect. It was then resolved that another copy be made, which was signed on July 9, at Philadelphia, by delegates in Congress from all the original thirteen states excepting New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina and Georgia. The last two were not at that time represented in Congress.

Martin Brenise, of York, was voted \$45 for attending Congress from the 1st to the 27th of June, and for ringing the bell. John Fisher, the original clock-maker of York, who was also an engraver, was ordered to be paid for renewing two copper plates for loan office certificates, and making two letters in the device of the 30 dollar bills.

A communication from Colonel Michael Swope, of York, was read before Congress. He had been captured at Fort Washington in November, 1776, and was still a prisoner of war.

The day after Congress adjourned at York most of the delegates prepared to leave. They crossed the Susquehanna at the site of Wrightsville, and proceeded over the direct route to Philadelphia. Citizens from Philadelphia and vicinity, who had fled to Lancaster, York and elsewhere when the British entered that city, now returned to their homes. Congress again convened at Independence Hall.

William Ellery, a delegate from Rhode Island, wrote an interesting account of his trip to Philadelphia after leaving York, June 28, 1778. He was accompanied by Eldridge Gerry and Francis Dana, of Massachusetts, and Richard Hutson, of South Carolina. In giving a report of his trip he stated that they went to Philadelphia by way of Wilmington and Chester because all the public inns would be occupied at night by other delegates and people who were returning to their homes in Philadelphia, after that city had been evacuated by the British. They crossed the Susquehanna River at McCall's Ferry. With some other delegates and citizens they celebrated July 4, at City Tavern, Philadelphia.

MICHAEL HILLEGAS, treasurer of the United States during the time that Congress held its first sessions at York,

was born in Philadelphia in 1728, of German parentage. He had served with prominence as a member of the Provincial Assembly, and when hostilities opened with the mother country, in 1775, he was a member of the Committee of Safety of his native city. He was chosen as treasurer of the United States soon after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, and held that office until 1789, a period of thirteen years. This trust was one of great responsibility, and his faithful services to his country through those long years of Revolutionary struggle command the admiration of every true American. Possessed of ample means, his devotion to his country stamps him as a pure patriot. In 1780, Michael Hillegas was one of the original subscribers to the Bank of Pennsylvania, organized chiefly for the relief of the government, his subscription being 4,000 pounds. He was one of the original members of the American Philosophical Society, and died on September 29, 1804.

CHARLES THOMPSON, secretary to Continental Congress at York, was born in Ireland, in 1729, and came to America in 1740. He obtained a liberal education and conducted a classical school at New Castle, Delaware. In 1774, he was married to a sister of Benjamin Harrison, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, from Virginia, and settled in Philadelphia. The same year he was elected secretary to the first Continental Congress and held that position continuously until the adoption of the National Constitution in 1789. When Congress adjourned from Philadelphia to York, he accompanied that body and was influential in all the legislation passed while in session here. When John Hancock resigned the presidency, Thompson presided over Congress until Laurens was inducted into office. During his long career in the secretaryship, he kept voluminous notes of the proceedings of Congress. These he intended to publish in permanent form, but changed his mind and destroyed all his manuscripts, fearing that the reflections he might cast upon some of the eminent might affect the future history of the country. He was the author of several books and pamphlets, mostly of a religious character. Late in life, he resided at his country home in Lower Merion, Montgomery

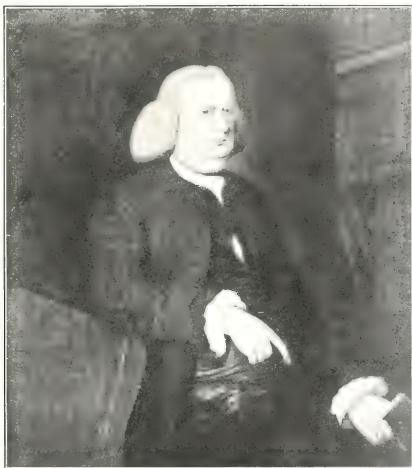
County, and died there in 1824, at the age of 95.

DEATH OF PHILIP LIVINGSTON.

The death of Philip Livingston, the distinguished patriot and signer of the Declaration of Independence, was the saddest event recorded during the sessions of Congress at York. This occurred early on the morning of June 12, 1778. He had been re-elected a delegate to Congress from the State of New York. At this time Livingston's health was in a precarious condition, but Governor Clinton urged that he repair at once to Congress in order to take the place of a retiring member. It seemed necessary that Livingston should make the long journey in his enfeebled condition.

He bade farewell to his family and friends, and started on horseback at York. Arrives at York. with a single companion and arrived at York, May 4, 1778. On the following day, Congress received the encouraging news that the King of France had formed a treaty of Amity and Commerce and a treaty of Alliance with the United States. The people of the inland town of York and the distinguished patriots then in session here, were in ecstasy over the news which had been sent to Congress by Benjamin Franklin, the American commissioner at Paris. Livingston joined in this rejoicing and on the same day took his seat in Congress, but the effect of the journey caused a relapse two days later. In his humble lodgings at a village inn he was tenderly cared for by his fellow delegates. There were four members in Congress at that time who were physicians, and with eager interest they watched his condition and rendered all medical aid that was possible. These men were Josiah Bartlett, of New Hampshire; Oliver Wolcott, of Connecticut; Jonathan Elmer, of New Jersey, and Joseph Jones, of Virginia.

Henry Livingston, one of his sons, was then serving as an aide on the staff of General Washington, at Valley Forge. A courier was sent in haste to this encampment to notify the son of his father's illness. Colonel Livingston immediately came to York. The ravages of disease had borne hard on the system of his father, and after a lingering sickness of a little more than



PHILIP LIVINGSTON

Signer of the Declaration of Independence, who died and
was buried at York

one month, Philip Livingston died in the sixty-third year of his age. Gouverneur Morris, another New York delegate then in Congress, three days after Livingston's death, dispatched Governor Clinton, of New York, a letter in which he said in part:

"I am sorry to inform your Excellency and the State of New York of the death of my worthy colleague, Philip Livingston. Almost immediately after his arrival here at York, he was confined to his room with a dangerous malady from which time there seemed to be no chances of recovery. He grew steadily worse and on Friday last, at 4 o'clock in the morning, paid the last debt to nature."

Philip Livingston died of dropsy. His body was taken in charge by **Burial.** Francis Lewis, Gouverneur Morris and William Duer, the other delegates from New York, and buried at 6 o'clock on the evening of the day of his death. The Rev. Dr. George Duffield, then chaplain of Congress, officiated at this sad funeral. By invitation of Congress, the three village pastors were present, Nicholas Kurtz, representing the Lutheran congregation; John Ettwein, the Moravian, and Daniel Wagner, the German Reformed. The entire delegation in Congress attended the funeral, each with crepe around the arm, which, by resolution, they were required to wear for a period of thirty days. The remains of the distinguished dead were buried in the graveyard to the rear of the German Reformed Church, on West Market Street, York, just as the sun was sinking behind the western horizon.

The remains of Philip Livingston lay entombed in the Reformed Churchyard at York, for a period of seventy-eight years. January, 1856, they were removed to Prospect Hill cemetery, a short distance north of York, where they now lie, the spot being marked by a marble shaft, on the face of which is the following inscription:

Sacred
To the memory of the Honorable
PHILIP LIVINGSTON,
Who died June 12, 1778.
Aged 63 years.
While attending the Congress of the
United States, at York, Penna., as a Delegate from
the State of New York.
Emminently distinguished for his talents
and rectitude, he deservedly enjoyed

the confidence and esteem of his countrymen.
He was a man of great talents and
high character, and his death was
a great loss to the State.

Livingston was born at Albany, January 15, 1716, and was the youngest of four sons. His great grandfather, who celebrated divine in the church of Scotland, and his grandfather, after emigrating to America, came into possession of a large tract of the Hudson. At his death, this tract was inherited by Philip Livingston, rather of the signer, Philip Livingston, the son, was gifted with extraordinary mental endowments, and after his graduation from Yale College, in 1737, became a prosperous merchant in the city of New York. He served nine years as an alderman and was a member of the Colonial Assembly during the French and Indian war. At the opening of the Revolution, Livingston became an ardent patriot and was one of the earliest in New York to oppose British oppression and favor the freedom of the colonies. In 1774, he was chosen a member of the first Continental Congress which met at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, and was re-elected to the second Congress which convened at the same place the following year. In 1776, he was one of the fifty-six persons who signed the Declaration of Independence.

On June 14, 1778, the following touching letter was written at York to Dr. Thomas Jones, by Henry Philip Livingston, a son of the statesman, who was the second of the signers to die since they had penned their names to the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia, July 8, 1776.

I sincerely trust that Providence has made it possible to address my friends in such a useful and seasonable manner. I feel unable to say more than distress and even the bitter pangs of grief cannot equal me equal to the duty and utterly at a loss what to say.

My dear friend has undoubtedly my letter of the 14th. It was written in haste to preserve the memory of the family but is not the subject of this, and presents a very different picture of the two subjects. I am very sorry that my impressions were not so firmly fixed as to be able to order the subject and to stand to the point with.

My dear friend has not yet expired early on the morning of the 14th and was buried the same evening. He was confined in a room and attended by his physician, being attended by a number of friends, and the strangers of distinction, and the most respectable citizens.

My dear friend and sister, grieve not much for

even at the loss of an excellent husband and parent. Consider that worth and excellence cannot exempt one from the lot of human nature, for no sooner do we enter the world than we begin to leave it. It is not only natural but commendable to regret the loss of so tender a connection, but what can an excess of sorrow avail.

I hope to set off for Hurly in two or three days, and I hope, dear sir, by your influence and consolation to find the family as composed as this distressing event will allow.

BARON STEUBEN AT YORK.

Baron Steuben, the distinguished German officer, came to York in February, 1778. He was enthusiastically received by Congress and the officers of the army then here. Steuben, who was 48 years of age, had won fame as a soldier in the Seven Years' War, for German liberty, and also had served as an aide on the staff of Frederick the Great of Prussia. He was one of the best trained soldiers of Europe, and the object in bringing him here was to train the American soldiers in the tactics used by the triumphant armies of Frederick the Great. Steuben was induced by St. Germain, the French minister of war, to join the American cause, while on a visit to Paris in the fall of 1777. Although he held high rank in the Prussian army, he entered into an arrangement with the French minister to sail for the United States. Embarking in a French gunboat, under the name of Frank, he set sail from Marseilles, December 11, 1777, and after a stormy passage of fifty-five days, arrived at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, from which town he proceeded to Boston. On December 6, five days after his arrival at Portsmouth, Steuben addressed the following letter to Congress at York:

Writes to Congress.

Honorable Gentlemen:—The honor of serving a nation, engaged in the noble enterprise of defending its rights and liberties, was the motive that brought me to this continent. I ask neither riches nor titles. I am come here from the remotest end of Germany, at my own expense, and have given up an honorable and lucrative rank. I have made no conditions with your deputies in Paris, nor shall I make any with you. My only ambition is to serve you as a volunteer, to deserve the confidence of your general-in-chief, and to follow him in all his operations, as I have done during seven campaigns with the King of Prussia. Two and twenty years spent in such a school seem to give me a right of thinking myself among the number of experienced officers; and if I am possessed of the acquirements in the arts of war, they will be much more prized by me if I can employ them in the service of a republic such as I hope soon to see in America. I would willingly purchase, at the expense of my blood, the honor of having my name enrolled among those of the defenders

of your liberty. Your gracious acceptance will be sufficient for me, and I ask no other favor than to be received among your officers. I venture to hope that you will grant this my request, and that you will be so good as to send me your orders to Boston, where I shall await them, and take suitable measures in accordance.

On January 14, immediately after receiving the letter from Steuben, Congress unanimously passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, Baron Steuben, a lieutenant-general in foreign service, has in a most disinterested and heroic manner, offered his services to these states in the quality of a volunteer,

"Resolved, That the president present the thanks of Congress, in behalf of these United States, to Baron Steuben, for the zeal he has shown, for the cause of America, and the disinterested tender he has been pleased to make of his military talents; and inform him, that Congress cheerfully accepts of his service as a volunteer in the army of these states, and wish him to repair to General Washington's headquarters as soon as convenient."

On the same day that Steuben wrote to Congress, he addressed the following letter to Washington:

Sir:—The enclosed copy of a letter, the original of which I shall have the honor to present to your Excellency, will inform you of the motives that brought me over to this land. I shall only add to it, that the object of my greatest ambition is to render your country all the service in my power, and to deserve the title of a citizen of America, by fighting for the cause of your liberty. If the distinguished ranks in which I have served in Europe should be an obstacle, I had rather serve under your Excellency as a volunteer, than to be an object of discontent to such deserving officers as have already distinguished themselves among you. Such being the sentiments I have always professed, I dare hope that the respectable Congress of the United States of America will accept my services. I could say, moreover, were it not for the fear of offending your modesty, that your Excellency is the only person under whom, after having served the King of Prussia, I could wish to follow a profession, to the study of which I have wholly devoted myself. I intend to go to Boston in a few days, where I shall present my letters to Mr. Hancock, member of Congress, and there I shall await your Excellency's orders.

Steuben left Portsmouth on the 12th of December, 1777, and set out for Boston, where he arrived on the 14th, and was received as cordially as at the former place. He met there John Hancock, who had just retired from the presidency of Congress, and received Washington's reply to his let-

ter, by which he was informed that he must repair without delay to York, Pennsylvania, where Congress was then sitting, since it belonged exclusively to that body to enter into negotiations with him. At the same time, Hancock communicated to Steuben an order of Congress, that every preparation should be made to make him and his attendants comfortable on their journey to York, and Mr. Hancock himself, with great care, made all the necessary arrangements. Carriages, sleighs and saddle horses were provided, five negroes were assigned to them as grooms and drivers, and an agent to prepare quarters and procure provisions.

Duponceau's Story. Duponceau, the learned Frenchman, who accompanied Steuben to America as his secretary and interpreter, after the Revolution remained in this country, locating in Philadelphia. In 1830 he published the following description of their trip from Boston to York:

"Our party consisted of Baron Steuben and his servant, Carl Vogel, a young lad whom he had brought from Germany, Mr. De Francy, an agent of Beaumarchais, and myself. We traveled on horseback. Notwithstanding the recent capture of General Burgoyne, the situation of the United States at that time was extremely critical. The enemy was in possession of Rhode Island, New York and Philadelphia, with well-organized and disciplined troops, far superior to our own. Our army (if army it might be called) was encamped at Valley Forge, in the depth of a severe winter, without provisions, without clothes, without regular discipline, destitute, in short, of everything but courage and patriotism; and what was worse than all, disaffection was spreading through the land. In this dismal state of things the baron was advised to keep as far from the coast as possible, lest he should be surprised by parties of the enemy or by the Tories, who made frequent incursions into the country between New York and Philadelphia. We, therefore, shaped our course westward, and crossing the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania, we employed about three weeks in a journey of 410 miles in all, which at present would hardly require as many days."

Reaches York. They stopped on their way, on Sunday, the 18th of January, at Springfield, on the 20th at Hartford, on the 28th at Fishkill, on Thursday, the 30th, at Bethlehem, on the 2d of February at Reading, on the 4th at Manheim, and arrived on Thursday, the 5th, at York, and remained here until the 10th of February. In his career, Duponceau relates several incidents of their trip to York. Among these is the amusing story of their experience at Manheim, in Lancaster County, where they lodged for the night before coming to York.

"A great number of inns, in towns and countries, bore the sign of the King of Prussia, who was still very popular, particularly among the Germans. I remember that at Manheim the baron, with a significant look, pointed out to me, at the tavern where we dined, a paltry engraving hung up on the wall, on which was represented a Prussian knocking down a Frenchman in great style. Underneath was the following motto:

"'Ein Franzmann zum Preuzen wie eine Meucke.'

"'A Frenchman to a Prussian is no more than a mosquito.'

"The good baron appeared to enjoy the picture exceedingly, and so, no doubt, did the German landlord to whom it belonged."

Steuben's Own Story. In a letter written to Baron de Frank, dated July 4, 1779, Baron Steuben, from his headquarters on the Hudson, thus describes his visit to York:

"The arrangements of my equipage detained me more than five weeks in Boston, so that I could not set out for York before the 14th of January. I was received there with the most distinguished attentions. A house was reserved for my use, and a guard of honor placed before the door. A day after my arrival, Congress inquired, through a committee of three members, the terms on which I proposed to enter the service. My answer was, that I had no wish to make any arrangements or terms; that I wished to make the campaign as a volunteer, desiring neither rank nor pay for myself, and only commissions for the officers of my suite. This was agreed to by Congress, as I had expected. A resolution of thanks, in the most obliging terms, was re-

turned, with an offer of defraying all my expenses. My officers received their commissions, and even my secretary was gratified with the rank and the pay of a captain.

"I will here observe, that in the military organization of the states, the highest rank is that of major-general. Washington is the oldest major-general, being at the same time invested, in his quality of commander-in-chief, with all the privileges of a general field marshal in Europe. His authority is as unlimited as that of a Stadtholder in Holland can be. The other major-generals, whose number does not at present surpass nine, are the commanders of corps, armies, wings and divisions. General Gates is commander of the Northern army, General Lincoln of the Southern army, and General Sullivan of the forces against the Indians. All are under the orders of the commander-in-chief. The second rank is that of a general of brigade. They are the commanders of brigades, like the major-generals in European armies.

"Upon my arrival in the camp, I was again the object of more honors than I was entitled to. General Washington came several miles to meet me on the road, and accompanied me to my quarters, where I found an officer with twenty-five men as a guard of honor. When I declined this, saying that I wished to be considered merely as a volunteer, the general answered me in the politest words, that 'The whole army would be gratified to stand sentinel for such volunteers.' He introduced me to Major-General Stirling and several other generals. Lieutenant-Colonel Ternant and Major Walker were both appointed by Congress as my adjutant-generals. On the same day my name was given as a watchword. The following day the army was mustered, and General Washington accompanied me to review it."

General Lafayette had left York a few days before Steuben's arrival. General Gates, who had been appointed president of the Board of War, came here on January 19. The fame of Steuben had preceded him to York. He was welcomed and courted by all, and General Gates, in particular, paid him the most assiduous court, and even invited him to make his house his home, which he declined. In a letter written to

John Hancock the day after his arrival at York, Steuben says:

"Please to accept my grateful thanks for all the kindness you have shown me during my stay in Boston. In this very moment I enjoy the good effects of it, having taken the liberty of quartering myself in an apartment of your house in this town. My journey has been extremely painful; but the kind reception I have met with from Congress and General Gates on my arrival here, have made me soon forget those past inconveniences. Now, sir, I am an American, and an American for life; your nation has become as dear to me as your cause already was. You know that my pretensions are very moderate; I have submitted them to a committee sent to me by Congress. They seem to be satisfied, and so am I, and shall be the more so, when I find the opportunity to render all the services in my power to the United States of America. Three members of Congress have been appointed for concluding an arrangement with me tomorrow; that will not take long, my only claims being the confidence of your general-in-chief."

Interviewed by Committee.

Frederich Kapp, the biographer of Steuben, in referring to the Committee of Congress appointed to wait upon the Baron, says:

"The committee of Congress mentioned by Steuben, which was composed of Doctor Witherspoon, the chairman, and only person who spoke French, Messrs. Henry, of Maryland, and Thomas McKean, waited upon Steuben the day after his arrival, and demanded of him the conditions on which he was inclined to serve the United States, and if he had made any stipulations with their commissioners in France? He replied that he had made no agreement with them, nor was it his intention to accept of any rank or pay; that he wished to join the army as a volunteer, and to render such services as the commander-in-chief should think him capable of, adding, that he had no other fortune than a revenue of about six hundred guineas per annum, arising from posts of honor in Germany, which he had relinquished to come to this country; that in consideration of this, he expected the United States would defray his necessary expenses while in their service; that

if, unhappily, this country should not succeed in establishing their independence, or if he should not succeed in his endeavors in their service, in either of these cases he should consider the United States as free from any obligations towards him; but if, on the other hand, the United States should be fortunate enough to establish their freedom, and that if his efforts should be successful, in that case he should expect a full indemnification for the sacrifice he had made in coming over, and such marks of liberality as the justice of the United States should dictate; that he only required commissions for the officers attached to his person, namely that of major and aide-de-camp for Mr. De Romanai, that of captain of engineers for Mr. De l'Enfant, that of captain of cavalry for Mr. De Depontiere, and the rank of captain for his secretary, Mr. Duponceau; that if these terms were agreeable to Congress he waited for their orders to join the army without delay."

The committee appointed to interview Baron Steuben, reported to Congress on the following day. The propositions submitted by the Baron were unanimously accepted and soon afterward he proceeded to Valley Forge, where he began strict training and discipline for the campaign of 1778. When he first arrived at the encampment at Valley Forge, he experienced some difficulty because of his lack of familiarity with the English language, but his future career was successful, and the cause of independence owed a debt to him for his achievements in the American army.

When he arrived at York in February he was assigned to quarters in the house previously occupied by John Hancock, when he was president of Congress. The house stood on the south side of West Market Street, three doors west of Centre Square, and was owned by Colonel Michael Swope, who had commanded a regiment of York County troops, at the battle of Fort Washington, where he and almost his entire command were captured, in November, 1776, and were still prisoners of war in New York City and Long Island. On June 23, Continental Congress approved a bill of \$104 presented by Mrs. Eva Swope, wife of Colonel Swope, for lodging and boarding

Baron Steuben, for twelve aides and ten servants, for the year.

Baron Steuben remained in the country, 1778, for the purpose of training the troops and powers of his superior ability, he defined and settled by a system of discipline, which he here long, for the purpose of the execution of the British, hastened to join the army, which was laying his plans for the campaign, which resulted in the evacuation of the month and the transfer of the army to the south.

TWO PLANS OF GOVERNMENT.

The party conflicts of our Revolutionary leaders were caused by the antagonism between two schools of political thought—the liberative and the constructive. The sole object of the former was to get rid of the British authority in America, which was interpreted to be tyranny. The latter sought to set up in the colonies a constitutional system of co-ordinate legislative, executive and judicial departments in the place of authority of the British government. The liberative school sought to enforce government through congressional committees; the constructive through heads of departments, giving large powers to Washington as commander-in-chief, and to Franklin at the head of the American legation at Paris. The contest between the leaders of the conflicting schools of thought among the Fathers of our Republic was dominant while Congress sat in York and continued until the Federal constitution was framed in 1787.

Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts, through his dislike of executive authority in any shape, became the leader of the liberative school in Congress. Through his opposition to the adoption of scientific principles either in war, in diplomacy or in finance, he came more than once near wrecking the cause which he would gladly have given his life to sustain. Even after the war, both Samuel Adams and John Hancock opposed the ratification of a national constitution, but when they finally accepted it as a wise compromise, they were of the greatest public service to the new government. John Adams, during the Revolution, advocated the same policy and principles as his cousin, Samuel Adams.

When peace came, he was one of the most ardent supporters of constitutional and executive authority. Closely allied with these three New England statesmen of this period were Richard Henry Lee and Francis Lightfoot Lee, of Virginia, men of power and influence in Congress.

In the political history of our country, these statesmen were not constructive in their tendencies. They were civilians and it is remarkable that no military man of eminence accepted the principles of government which these men had advocated during the War for Independence.

General Washington by nature and training, both as a **Washington a Leader.** soldier and a statesman, became the great leader among those advocating a constructive policy. He declared that war was an instrument of construction of which destruction of English power was merely the preliminary incident. The object he had in view as early as 1776 was essentially different from that of the leaders of the liberative school of Revolutionary statesmen. Washington had not yet loomed up as the dominating personality of the Revolution when the Articles of Confederation were passed by Congress at York, in November, 1777. Between himself and the supporters of the liberative school there was antagonism, until after the former had driven the British army out of New Jersey, in 1778, and achieved distinction on the field of battle at Trenton, Princeton and Monmouth. These victories attracted the attention of all Europe and called forth favorable comment from Frederick the Great of Prussia. Washington held that war was essential but should be conducted by trained regulars. Adams and his colleagues thought that America could fight the battles for independence with militia, because they had shown so much patriotic valor at Bunker Hill and the siege of Boston. Washington was one of the earliest who favored an alliance with France, the enemy of England. He courted the friendship of the youthful Lafayette and at once gave him high rank in the army. The diplomacy of the war was largely conducted by Washington as the head of the army. In this work he displayed wisdom and forethought to which the French never ceased to pay tribute.

Next to Washington in this line of thought was Franklin, whose mind was eminently constructive, and who for years, as postmaster-general and as colonial agent in London, had acquired the largest experience in American administration of any man then living. Of the same school of thought as Washington and Franklin were Robert Morris, John Lay, Gouverneur Morris, Henry Laurens, Alexander Hamilton, Benjamin Harrison and Robert R. Livingston. Their opponents argued that Rome enslaved the world by discipline; the Gauls liberated it from Rome's oppression by impetuous zeal. It was the militia of New England, they claimed, who drove back the British regulars at Lexington and hurled back the enemy's onset at Bunker Hill. But in reply to this, Washington and his friends said that Rome succumbed to her own enervation, and that if the untrained farmers who drove back the invaders at Lexington and the half-armed militia who defended Bunker Hill had been fully armed and well-disciplined as soldiers, the British army at Boston would have been forced to capitulate and the war would have been brought to an early close. But Washington still maintained that a war such as the United States then was engaged in could not be sustained by an army made up of militia or volunteers enlisted for a short term of service.

These momentous questions had been frequently taken up in Congress during the early part of 1777. They were discussed with vigor and energy soon after Congress arrived at York. This was the turning point in the political thought of that eventful period.

The defeat of the American army under Washington at Brandywine and Germantown, and the success of Gates at Saratoga shortly after Congress arrived in York, intensified the feeling of the liberative school of statesmen in and out of Congress and culminated in serious antagonism to Washington. The attempts to undermine Washington owed their origin to the attitude of certain members of Congress toward him as commander-in-chief. Had it not been for the vigorous opposition of his political enemies, no army rival would have ventured to push forward.

Early in 1777, John Adams declared that he was "sick of the Fabian system," adopted by the head of the army. After President Laurens had issued his proclamation for the national thanksgiving in honor of the victory at Saratoga, Adams wrote from York to his wife in Massachusetts: "One cause of it ought to be that the glory of turning the tide of arms is not immediately due to the commander-in-chief. . . . If it had, idolatry and adulation would have been unbounded." James Lovell, the schoolmaster from Boston, then a delegate in Congress, asserted that "our affairs are Fabiused into a very disagreeable posture," and wrote that "depend upon it for every ten soldiers placed under the command of our Fabius, five recruits will be wanted annually during the war." William Williams, a member from Connecticut, agreed with Jonathan Trumbull that the time had come when "a much exalted character should make way for a general." He suggested if this was not done "voluntarily," those to whom the public looked should "see to it." Abraham Clark, a member from New Jersey, said, "we may talk of the enemy's cruelty as we will, but we have no greater cruelty to complain of than the management of our own army." Jonathan D. Sargent, noted as a jurist and later attorney-general of Pennsylvania, asserted: "We want a general—thousands of lives and millions of property are yearly sacrificed to the inefficiency of our commander-in-chief. Two battles he has lost for us by two such blunders as might have disgraced a soldier of three months' standing, and yet we are so attached to this man that I fear we shall rather sink with him than throw him off our shoulders." Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, agreed with Mifflin that Gates was needed to "procure the indispensable changes in our army." Other delegates to Congress who were inimical to Washington, either by openly expressed opinion or by vote, were Elbridge Gerry, Samuel Adams, William Ellery, Eliphalet Dyer, Samuel Chase and F. L. Lee.

There were other men conspicuous in the affairs of the government and in the army who displayed strong opposition to Washington. Thomas Mifflin, of Pennsylvania, who, at the request of Washington, had been appointed quartermaster-general of

the army, became unsparing in his criticism of his commander. He had served in this position for several months, but owing to some reflections made by Washington upon the management of his department, grew impetuous and resigned his position in the army and was outspoken in his strictures on the management of the campaign which had resulted in the defeats at Brandywine and Germantown.

Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, who filled the position of surgeon and physician-general of the middle district, took occasion to speak of Washington in the most scathing terms. He often dealt in vituperation in making remarks about others. He quarreled with Dr. William Shippen, surgeon-general of the army, and even went so far as to ask for the removal of the latter. This incident brought forth from Washington that the criticism made by Rush against Shippen originated in bad motives. Rush retorted by picturing the army in a woeful condition. He claimed that Washington was controlled by General Greene, a "sycophant," General Knox, the commander of artillery, and Alexander Hamilton, one of his aides, a young man of twenty-one. He further predicted that the war would never end with him as commander-in-chief. Two months later, Rush came to York and resigned his commission in the army. Soon afterward he wrote an anonymous letter to Patrick Henry, then governor of Virginia, containing bitter sarcasm and scathing reflections on Washington's character and ability as a soldier. The letter was forwarded to Washington, who recognized the handwriting of his antagonist. After reading it, Washington remarked: "We have caught the sly fox at last."

Early in October, soon after Congress assembled in York, Henry Laurens, a distinguished member from South Carolina, wrote: "General Washington complains of the want of many essential articles for the army. He is the most to be pitied of any man I know. The essentials should have been supplied. If they had been provided some time ago, hundreds, perhaps thousands, of desertions would have been prevented and there would be no British army in Philadelphia."

**Laurens
a
Friend.**

On October 16, Henry Laurens wrote to his son, then serving on the staff of General Washington: "I am writing this letter with difficulty in the hall of Congress. There is a constant buzzing and confusion about me amongst the delegates. Some of them are asking why General Washington has not demanded supplies of which he claims there is a scarcity, from the people and the Tories? why has he not prevented desertions and kept the British emissaries from entering his camp? The general opinion is that the difficulty arises from the want of discipline in the American army."

The Supreme Executive Council and General Assembly of Pennsylvania, then in session at Lancaster, when they heard, in December, that Washington was about to go into winter quarters at Valley Forge, sent a remonstrance to Congress. Instead of being loyal to the commander-in-chief by furnishing the needed supplies for his army in the field and camp, these bodies clamored against the decimated army taking up quarters for the winter. They claimed that the withdrawal of the American army from the vicinity of Philadelphia would give the enemy opportunity of foraging the region of eastern Pennsylvania and even endangering the safety of the legislature at Lancaster and Congress at York. This would incur a loss of reputation to the cause of independence, prevent the enlistment of the militia for the safety of the commonwealth, affect the raising of taxes, and bring forth a multitude of other evils, civil and military, including submission to the enemy. It was a wild, erratic and impetuous remonstrance unworthy of men claiming to be American patriots. They insisted on a winter campaign and further stated that the inland towns such as Lancaster and York were filled with refugees to such an extent that it was impossible to accommodate soldiers quartered in these places.

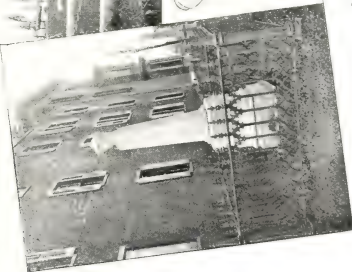
In reply to this opposition of the Pennsylvania Legislature, Washington said: "I can assure these gentlemen that it is much easier to draw up remonstrances by their warm firesides than to endure the rigors of winter encampment without sufficient food and clothing on the bleak hills of Valley Forge."

Again he said: "It is easy to bear the devices of private enemies whose ill will only arises from their common hatred to the cause we are engaged in; but I confess, I cannot help feeling the most painful sensations, whenever I have reason to believe I am the object of persecution to men, who are embarked in the same general interest, and whose friendship my heart does not reproach me with ever having done anything to forfeit. With many, it is a sufficient cause to hate and wish the ruin of a man, because he has been happy enough to be the object of his country's favor."

It is related in Dunlap's History of New York, upon the authority of Morgan Lewis, an aide on the staff of General Gates, that in January, 1778, a day had been appointed by the opponents of Washington in Congress for one of their members to move for the appointment of a committee to proceed to the camp at Valley Forge and report adversely to the intents of the commander-in-chief, and that the motion would have been adopted had not the opponents of Washington unexpectedly lost their majority.

At that time there were five delegates chosen to represent the state of New York in Congress. These men were James Duane, Philip Livingstone, Francis Lewis, William Duer and Gouverneur Morris. Only two of them were present, Duer and Lewis. The former was confined to his bed by sickness and it was thought he would be unable to attend the session of Congress when the vote for the appointment of the committee was to be taken. By a resolution of the legislature of New York the presence of two delegates was necessary to entitle the state to a vote in Congress. Lewis was an active member of the naval board and a correspondent of Franklin, whose war policy coincided with that of Washington. He kept himself thoroughly posted in what was being done by the opponents of the commander-in-chief. In the event of Duer being unable to attend this important session he dispatched a letter to Gouverneur Morris, who was then on his way to York, so that two delegates from the state would be on hand. Says Julia Delafield, the granddaughter and biographer of Francis Lewis:

"Morris was his intimate friend. He



CHARLES SMITH'S MONUMENT

The 5th Massiment stands in the Prospect Park, New York. The monument and the Charles Smith Monument are in Prospect Park, New York.



SOLDIER'S MONUMENT

PHILIP LIVINGSTON'S MONUMENT

The monument stands in the Prospect Park, New York. The monument and the Charles Smith Monument are in Prospect Park, New York.

wrote to Morris informing him of the emergency, and begging him to come to York at once. Duer sent for his physician, Dr. Joseph Jones, one of the delegates from Virginia, and requested him to have a cot ready to take him to the Court House. Dr. Jones replied, "If you go you will endanger your life." "Will I die before I reach the house?" "No, but you may die in consequence of the exertion." "Then I will go. If you will not assist me, somebody else must; but I prefer your aid."

"The day appointed by the conspirators to bring forward their motion, Gates, his staff, and Gouverneur Morris arrived at York. They had all been detained on the Lancaster side of the river by the ice that obstructed the channel of the Susquehanna. Morgan Lewis and Morris repaired at once to the quarters of the New York delegates. There they found Francis Lewis with his friend Duer, the latter wrapped in blankets, his cot and his bearers ready to convey him to the Hall of Congress. The arrival of Morris made it unnecessary for him to risk his life. The opponents of Washington, finding that they were outnumbered, did not bring forward their motion."

THE CONWAY CABAL.

This was the condition of affairs in Congress at York, and throughout the thirteen original states at war with Great Britain at the opening of the year 1778. Washington had gone into winter quarters at Valley Forge and had there commenced the erection of log huts for his soldiers in the camp. Fortunately, for the commander-in-chief and the future destiny of the country, there were strong men in and out of Congress who remained loyal to their chief.

But the contending factions of Congress had brought forth the aspirations of General Gates, the hero of Saratoga, to supplant Washington as the head of the army. Congress had invited him to York to become president of the Board of War. Prominent men believed him superior in military genius to Washington. So much applause caused his head to be turned. His vanity was only excelled by his arrogance, for he had neglected to inform Washington, as was his duty, of the victory at Saratoga before sending his message to Congress.

Washington, who had expected such a victory, but reproved him for not complying with the rules of the army by sending a direct communication to him as commander-in-chief. After the surrender, Gates had declined to quickly send a part of the army to the assistance of Washington, near Philadelphia. Washington sent Alexander Hamilton, one of his aides, and by that means secured the return to the main army of Morgan's Riflemen, who had distinguished themselves at the battle of Saratoga. Had he been re-inforced earlier by these valiant soldiers, it is claimed that Washington might have saved the forts on the Delaware and prevented the British from occupying Philadelphia during the winter. Gates took advantage of the situation and entered into correspondence with General Thomas Conway, General Mifflin and other officers of the army, who were disaffected toward Washington.

Thomas Conway was Washington's traducer to Gates. He was an Irish-French soldier of rank, who unfortunately had been made a brigadier-general in the Continental army. Having made friends of the New England delegates in Congress, it was then proposed by them to advance him to the rank of major-general, which Washington had opposed on the grounds that "his merit and importance exist more in his imagination than in reality." For the moment this was sufficient to prevent Conway's promotion, and even if he had not before been opposed to his commander, he now became his bitter enemy.

Colonel James Wilkinson, an aide on the staff of Gates, had been assigned to the duty of carrying the news of the victory at Saratoga to York, and stopped on the way at Reading, Pennsylvania, where he remained three days. Lord Stirling, an officer in the American army, who had been wounded at Brandywine, had been taken to that town until his recovery. While in a convivial mood, after having drunk too freely, Wilkinson revealed the secrets of the cabal to Major Williams, an aide on the staff of Lord Stirling. This information was communicated to Washington, who sent to Conway the following brief note:

Sir: A letter which I received last night contained the following paragraph:—"In a

letter from General Conway to General Gates, he says, 'Heaven has determined to save your country or a weak general and bad counsellors would have ruined it.' I am, sir, your humble servant.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

This brought the attention of Washington and his friends to what seemed to be a conspiracy to elevate Gates to the chief command of the army. Conway did not know what answer to make to this startling note. Meantime, General Mifflin wrote to Gates that an extract from one of Conway's letters had fallen into the hands of Washington, and cautioned him to be more careful of his correspondence in the future. The plotters now became seriously alarmed. Washington's curt letter left them in the dark.

Gates replied to Mifflin: "There is scarcely a man living who takes greater care of his papers than I do. I never fail to lock them up and keep the key in my pocket." He then arrived at the conclusion that Alexander Hamilton, who had visited him at Albany, had stealthily ransacked his effects and read his private correspondence. Gates wrote to Washington stating that he understood that some of Conway's confidential letters to himself had fallen into Washington's hands. He then sent a copy of the letter to Congress in order that that body might assist in the discovery of the person who committed this alleged misdemeanor. The purpose of this artifice was to create, in Congress, an impression unfavorable to Washington, by making it appear that he had encouraged his aides-de-camp in prying into the portfolios of other generals. Washington discerned the treacherous purpose of the letter and wrote to Gates: "Your letter came to my hands a few days ago, and to my great surprise, informed me that a copy of it had been sent to Congress, for what reason, I find myself unable to account; but as some end was doubtless intended to be answered by it, I am laid under the disagreeable necessity of returning my answer through the same channel, lest any member of that honorable body should harbor an unfavorable suspicion of my having practiced some indirect means to come at the contents of the confidential letters between you and General Conway."

In this letter, Washington further related how Wilkinson had babbled over his cups at Reading and revealed the secret, which had spread consternation among the friends of the commander-in-chief. He had communicated this discovery to Conway to let that officer know that his intriguing disposition was observed and watched. He had mentioned this to no one else but Lafayette. Washington did not know that Conway was in correspondence with Gates, and had even supposed that Wilkinson's information was given with the sanction of Gates and with friendly intent to forearm him against a secret enemy. "But in this," he wrote, in concluding this remarkable letter, "as in other matters of late, I have found myself mistaken."

Had it not been for the treacherous letter of Gates, Washington never would have suspected him. Amid this discomfort, Gates had a single ray of hope. It appeared that Washington thus far had no definite information except the sentence dropped in Wilkinson's conversation. Gates now attempted to make Wilkinson the scapegoat for all, and wrote again to Washington, denying his intimacy with Conway, and declared that he had received but one letter from him. He protested that this letter contained no such paragraph as that of which Washington had been informed. The information that Wilkinson had revealed, he declared to be a villainous slander. In a previous letter to Washington, Gates had admitted the existence of several letters which he had received from Conway. A stinging reply from Washington put Gates in a very uncomfortable position, from which there was no retreat. When Colonel Wilkinson heard of this matter, his youthful blood boiled with rage.

Having been selected as president of the Board of War, General Gates at Gates resigned from his command York. of the northern army, then at Albany, and came to York, arriving here January 19. By many of the delegates in Congress he was received with great enthusiasm. The victory which he had won at Saratoga had gained for him temporarily a brilliant reputation as a soldier. He had won the first decisive battle of the Revolution. The surrender of Burgoyne, which

followed, was largely instrumental in securing the alliance with France. The ability of Washington had not yet been discovered by some of the leading statesmen of the country. Men who never had seen Gates were shouting his praise and he received a cordial welcome when he reached the inland town of York, then the capital of the infant republic of the United States. His wife and son had preceded him some time before and had been given the best accommodations that could be afforded them. Gates was called upon, fawned and flattered by his supporters in Congress and by the army officers who were then present in York.

Head of the Board of War.

Soon after his arrival, he assumed his duties as president of the Board of War. Associated with him on this board were four men, all supposed to be inimical to Washington as the head of the army. These men were Colonel Timothy Pickering, of Virginia; Richard Peters, of Pennsylvania; General Thomas Mifflin, and Colonel Joseph Trumbull, of Connecticut. Encouraged by the flattery he had received, and buoyant with the hope that his name would soon be glittering as the commander-in-chief of the American army, Gates began the duties to which Congress had assigned him. The Board of War was then the directing power of the army, and he aimed to use this influential position which he now held to elevate himself to the highest military position in this country.

When General Gates arrived at York he took up his quarters at a public inn, where he remained two or three weeks. On February 11, a bill amounting to \$1,333 was ordered to be paid by Congress as expenses for himself, his family and his aides from the time of his arrival. Among the aides who accompanied him were Colonel Morgan Lewis, son of Francis Lewis, then a member of Congress from New York; Captain John Armstrong, son of General John Armstrong, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania; and Colonel Robert Troup, who had brought the news of the first battle of Saratoga to Congress during the previous October. Later Gates rented a house on the north side of West Market Street near Water, which he occupied until he returned to the

northern army at Fort Mifflin, near York, in April.

Lafayette at York.

General Lafayette, the youthful patriot of France, came to York from Washington's headquarters at Valley Forge, on January 30, 1778, eleven days after the arrival of Gates. Colonel Pickering arrived the same day. During the interim, the subject of supplanting Washington by Gates for the head of the army was an important topic for discussion, among members of Congress in private council and other adherents of Gates, then in York. Lafayette had arrived in America from France, June 14, 1777, landing at Georgetown, South Carolina. He had proceeded to Philadelphia, part of the way in a carriage, which broke down, and the remainder of the distance on horseback. It required him more than a month to reach Philadelphia. He had come to this country for the purpose of joining the American forces, and aid them in fighting for independence. He had inherited a dislike for the British government, for his father had been killed in battle on English soil, before Lafayette was born. When he came to this country, he was only nineteen years of age, and at first received a cold reception from Congress. After he had declared his wish to serve as a volunteer and at his own expense, Congress appointed him a brigadier-general, July 31, 1777. The next day he was introduced to Washington, and the lifelong friendship between the two men was at once begun. Washington received him with great cordiality and for a time he served as an aide on the staff of the commander-in-chief.

At the battle of Brandywine Lafayette received his first baptism of fire and was wounded while gallantly leading a reconnoitering party to find out the position of a division of the enemy. His wound was first dressed by Dr. William Magaw, of Cumberland County, a surgeon in Wayne's brigade. He was conveyed in the private carriage of Henry Laurens, to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where he remained two months until he had recovered from his wound. On November 25, in a reconnaissance of General Greene against Cornwallis's position at Gloucester Point, Lafayette, with 300 men, defeated a superior

force of Hessians. In recognition of this service, he was appointed, December 4, to command a division of Washington's army lately under General Stephen, who had been removed for alleged misconduct at the battle of Germantown. Lafayette spent part of the winter at Valley Forge.

Canadian Expedition Planned.

Soon after Gates became president of the Board of War, that body conceived a plan for the invasion of Canada. They invited Lafayette to York for the purpose of receiving instructions to take charge of the Canadian expedition, with General Thomas Conway second in command. Washington had disapproved of this expedition, but Congress and the Board of War claimed that with the aid of Stark and his Green Mountain boys, and a small force of regulars stationed at Albany, they could make up an invading army of 3,000 men. On January 24, while still at Valley Forge, Lafayette received a letter from Gates, containing information of his appointment as commander of the Canadian expedition. He refused to accept the appointment until he had consulted Washington, and made it a condition that Baron de Kalb, who ranked Conway, should accompany the expedition. He then came to York for instructions, where he was received with great enthusiasm by Gates and his friends. They laid plans to win his influence and support.

An Historic Banquet.

A banquet had been prepared in honor of the French patriot. Lafayette was flattered and toasted and a brilliant campaign was predicted. Gates assured him that a large army would be at Albany, New York, ready to march. Lafayette listened with placid composure and equanimity of mind. The fawning flattery which he had received from the intriguers against Washington did not turn his head. Although of an impulsive nature, like most Frenchmen, vanity was not one of his characteristics. He had already avowed his loyalty to the commander-in-chief, for whom he showed the most profound veneration. The ties of affection which linked Washington and Lafayette together in after years had already been formed. He determined not to oppose the views of his commander, whom he had just left at Val-

ley Forge, but in obedience to duty, he had come to York to discuss the plan of invading Canada. The rank to be accorded him by Congress and the Board of War was a promotion, and if this expedition would further the cause of independence, he had decided to take command of the army.

Lafayette now found himself in company opposed to the interests of his friend. The air of the banquet was distasteful to him. After a number of toasts had been offered, General Gates, as president of the Board of War, handed to Lafayette the commission which Congress had voted him on January 23. Deeply impressed with the scenes and incidents that had transpired, the youthful Lafayette accepted his commission of major-general, then with calm dignity he rose from his chair, while breathless silence pervaded the room. All eyes were riveted upon him and the suspense that awaited his action produced a profound impression upon every one present. All that is definitely known of this incident is what Lafayette recorded in his own "Memoirs," published in the French language, some years later. He says:

Toast to Washington.

"I arose from my chair and referred to the numerous toasts that had already been offered in the interests of the American government and the prosecution of the war. Then I reminded all present that there was one toast that had not yet been drunk. I then proposed the health of the commander-in-chief at Valley Forge. After I had done this, I looked around the table and saw the faces of the banqueters redden with shame.

"The deep silence then grew deeper. None dared refuse the toast, but some merely raised their glasses to their lips, while others cautiously put them down untasted."

Plans of Washington that their plans Foiled.

It was evident to all the opponents of Washington that their plans had been foiled, for the young soldier had displayed the loyalty to his chief that afterward marked him as one of the most eminent patriots of the Revolution. With a shrug of the shoulders, he stepped away from the table and left the room. He retired to his quarters that night, feeling that he had won a victory and saved the army from the loss of Wash-

ington, whose ability finally succeeded in winning triumph to the American arms in the War for Independence.

Having accepted the commission and received his instructions, Lafayette soon afterward proceeded to Albany to assume his duties as commander of the northern army. When he reached there, he found neither troops, supplies nor equipments in readiness. Instead of 3,000 regulars, which Gates had promised, he found barely 1,200, and these were not equipped or clothed for a march into Canada. The plan of invasion ended in a complete fiasco. The scheme itself was condemned by public opinion. The opposition which Washington had shown to it increased his power and influence in Congress. Lafayette and de Kalb were glad to return to their chief at Valley Forge.

The Cabal The antagonism to Washington among many delegates to Congress now declined. Gates continued his work as president

of the Board of War, but his influence was on the wane. He remained in York for a considerable time. On April 15, he was appointed by Congress to proceed to Fishkill, New York, and take charge of the army at that point. Very little is definitely known of his career in this position. During the summer of 1778, he retired from the army and repaired to his estate in Berkeley County, Virginia. There were still members in Congress who recognized his military achievements at Saratoga and believed that he possessed ability to command an army. On June 13, 1780, he was recalled from his retirement by Congress and placed in command of the army in North Carolina, designed to check the progress of Cornwallis northward through that state. In the battle near Camden, South Carolina, August 16, he was defeated and his army nearly annihilated. He was soon afterward succeeded by General Nathaniel Greene, and suspended from duty. Thus ended his military career in the Revolution.

At the close of the war, he retired to his estate in Virginia, where he lived until 1790, when he removed to New York City, where, after a long illness, he died, April 10, 1806, at the age of 78 years. General Gates was a man of pleasant address and

cultivated manners. He possessed an interesting personality and a good education. Though having many faults, the chief of which was an overwhelming confidence in his own ability, combined with arrogance and untruthfulness, he had also some noble traits. Before he removed to New York he emancipated his slaves and provided for the support of those who could not take care of themselves.

Mrs. Gates Mrs. Gates, who spent several months at York, was a woman of rare accomplishments. While here she shared an enviable hospitality, entertaining the friends of her husband, who had achieved distinction by his victory at Saratoga. She was the daughter of James Valence, of Liverpool, England. At her father's death, before the Revolution, she came to this country, bringing with her \$450,000, a wealth which exceeded that of any other woman in America. Their son and only child, Robert, died shortly before the battle of Camden. During the Revolution, Mrs. Gates spent a large portion of her fortune in a lavish hospitality upon her husband's companions in arms, especially those in indigent circumstances. Many Revolutionary heroes were participants of her bounty, including Thaddeus Kosciuszko, the Polish nobleman, who, when wounded, lay six months at her home, nursed by herself and her husband.

GATES-WILKINSON DUEL.

At the opening of the war, Gates was an ardent patriot, and was present at York on his way to the army, July 1, 1775, when the first troops were about to march from here to join Washington at Boston. In the spring of 1778, General Gates was forty-eight years of age. Wilkinson was twenty. This trained soldier and his youthful aide had been intimate friends from the opening of the war until the Conway Cabal was discovered by the friends of Washington. In the fall of 1777, when Congress appointed Gates president of the Board of War, he requested that Colonel Wilkinson should be its secretary.

Wilkinson remained with the Northern army on the Hudson for a time after Gates had come to York. The fact that Wilkin-

son, while in a convivial mood, had revealed the Cabal to an army friend at Reading, while on his way to York, in October, with the official papers describing the surrender of Burgoyne, caused an estrangement between himself and his superior officer. When Gates discovered that his secret correspondence with Conway had reached Washington, he tried to shift the responsibility upon Wilkinson.

Trouble Brewing.

Early in February, 1778, Wilkinson, who had been raised to the rank of brigadier-general, received a letter from President Laurens to come at once to York and assume the duties of secretary to the Board of War. He left the military post at Albany, traveled in a sleigh to Reading, and from thence to Lancaster on horseback. Upon his arrival at Reading, for the first time, he heard that Gates had denounced him as the betrayer of Conway's letter. This news was confirmed when he reached Lancaster, where he remained one day. Meantime he sent a messenger with a letter to Gates, in York, charging the latter with impugning his honor. In this letter, he said, "What motive, sir, could induce me to injure you or General Conway? You, my boasted patron, friend and benefactor, he a stranger for whom I entertained favorable sentiments."

The response made by Gates to this letter was offensive in language and widened the breach between the two men. In substance it said Wilkinson could have any satisfaction he desired.

The Challenge.

"Immediately after receiving this letter," says Wilkinson, in his Memoirs, "I repaired to York, arriving in that town by twilight on the evening of February 23, to avoid observation. During the night I met my early companion and friend, Captain Stoddert. I recounted my wrongs to him and requested him to bear a message from me to General Gates. He remonstrated against my intention to challenge Gates to fight a duel, and warned me that I was going headlong to destruction. For the first time we parted in displeasure. Soon afterward I met with Lieutenant-Colonel Ball, of the Virginia Line, whose spirit was as independent as his fortune. He delivered to Gates the following note:

"Sir:—

"I have discharged my duty to you and my conscience. Meet me tomorrow morning behind the Episcopal Church and I will then stipulate the satisfaction which you have promised to grant.

"I am your most humble servant,

"JAMES WILKINSON."

This was an open challenge to fight a duel with his old commander. He had determined to defend his integrity and his honor. Gates had charged him with false representations at Reading to Major Williams, an aide to Lord Stirling. These charges he could not endure and he now discovered that he was to be made the scapegoat of the Conway conspirators. So Colonel Ball, in obedience to his request, carried the challenge to the residence of General Gates, on the north side of Market Street, near Water. He was met at the doorway by the general, who read the challenge with evident surprise. This was the age of duelling; if a man would not accept a challenge he was considered a coward. With calm dignity, he responded:

"All right, sir. We will meet tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock."

The Meeting Place.

"He made no reference to the kind of weapons to be used nor the distance. The place designated as the duelling ground was on the lawn to the rear of the Episcopal Church, near the Codorus Creek. At 8 o'clock on the following morning, Colonel Wilkinson walked down Beaver Street, accompanied by his second, Colonel Ball. They saw General Gates standing on the street in front of the Episcopal Church, in company with Captain Stoddert. Gates was unarmed, for during the night he had decided to meet his former friend on terms of peace. Wilkinson halted a distance away and Stoddert approached him, saying:

"General Gates wishes to speak to you."

"I will meet him on the duelling ground in answer to the challenge which he accepted," said Wilkinson.

Then Captain Stoddert pleaded with the young soldier and begged him to walk down to the church and greet his former chief, who did not wish to fight a duel with a person for whom he entertained the highest regard and affection.

"There is no occasion to fight a duel. Go with me and meet the general standing yonder in front of the church."

A minute later the young colonel, who had brought the news of the victory at Saratoga to Congress, was greeted with a warm clasp of the hand from the former commander of the Northern army, who had received the sword of Sir John Burgoyne and accepted the terms of surrender of 6,000 British and Hessian soldiers at Saratoga, a few months before. It was a striking scene, and doubtless, was witnessed by very few persons, for little mention is made of this incident in the private correspondence of the members of Congress then in York, or in the family traditions of the citizens.

"Come, my dear boy," said General Gates, with tender emotion, "we must be friends again. There is no cause for ill will between us. Conway has acknowledged that he wrote a letter criticizing Washington and has since made harsher statements about him."

After this friendly greeting, **Wilkinson** General Gates and Colonel **Retires.** Wilkinson left Colonel Ball and Captain Stoddert behind and walked away together. They engaged in a long conversation about the episode at Reading and their relation to General Stirling and Thomas Conway. Before they separated, it was agreed that Wilkinson would assume his duties the next day, as secretary of the Board of War. In his private correspondence he recorded that when he went to the war office he found General Gates barely civil and that he found Richard Peters and Timothy Pickering, other members of the board, agreeable companions. The coolness of the president of the board made his position uncomfortable, and a few days later he resigned his position and went to Valley Forge, where he personally met Lord Stirling and General Washington and recounted to them his difficulties with General Gates.

The estrangement between General Gates and Colonel Wilkinson, which began at York, in February, 1778, continued for several months. Different statements had been made concerning the conduct of Gates when he failed to meet the challenge made by his opponent at York. After remaining a short time at Valley Forge, Wilkinson returned to the Northern army on the Hudson. He now held the rank of

brigadier-general in the army, but as yet had been assigned to no important duty. After Gates returned to the Northern army, near Kingston, on the Hudson, the two men again met.

The controversy about the Conway Cabal had not been settled. **The** Wilkinson decided to meet his opponent **Duel.**

again on the field of honor and challenged Gates to a duel, which took place near St. Clair's headquarters on the Hudson, September 4, 1778. Captain John Carter, of Virginia, acted as second to Wilkinson, and Thaddeus Kosciuszko, the Polish nobleman who was serving as a colonel in the American army, was second to Gates. In the duel flint-lock pistols were used. At the first shot, Wilkinson fired in the air, while Gates' pistol flashed the powder in the pan and did not discharge the ball. They charged their pistols a second time and when the order was given, Wilkinson fired, but Gates refused. When the word was given the third time, General Wilkinson fired but missed his aim and the flint-lock which Gates held again flashed in the pan. The seconds now interposed and the antagonists shook hands. After the duel General Gates signed a certificate to the effect that Wilkinson behaved like a gentleman in the encounter at York. Upon request, Wilkinson refused to sign and deliver up a similar certificate concerning the conduct of Gates at York. Wilkinson then challenged Gates to another duel, but Gates refused, and the two men never became firm friends.

Captain Ball, who was selected as second to Wilkinson for the proposed duel at York, commanded a Virginia company, then encamped at York. Captain Benjamin Stoddert, second to General Gates, commanded a company in Colonel Hartley's Regiment, then acting as a guard to Congress.

Thomas General Thomas Conway, the **Conway.** reputed leader of the conspiracy against Washington, was a native

of Ireland, born in the year 1733. He had served for a time in the French army and came to this country at the request of Silas Deane, the American commissioner at Paris. In May, 1777, he was made a brigadier-general and in the fall of the same year, took part in the battles of

Brandywine and Germantown. Embittered by Washington's opposition to his promotion to the rank of major-general, he began to write anonymous letters to prominent men, criticizing the ability of Washington as commander-in-chief. Conway came to York late in January, 1778. About the same time, Lafayette arrived here to meet the Board of War, and receive instructions regarding the projected Canada campaign. Conway was present at the famous banquet given by Gates in honor of Lafayette. After the plan to invade Canada had ended in a fiasco, Conway lost favor with Congress, and in a fit of passion he resigned his commission, and left the army. Because of his repeated attacks on Washington, he was challenged by General Cadwallader to fight a duel. The antagonists met July 22, 1778, near Philadelphia, and Conway was shot in the mouth, the ball passing through his neck. A few days later he wrote a letter of apology to Washington, disclaiming that he ever conceived a plan for the latter's removal as commander-in-chief of the army. He then returned to Paris and entered the French army. During the French Revolution he was obliged to flee the country. Nothing further is known of him. He is supposed to have died about 1800 in obscurity, in the city of London.

LIST OF DELEGATES AT YORK.

Continental Congress was first brought together in September, 1774, at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia. From the time of its organization until the Constitution of the United States went into effect, in 1789, it was composed of one body, which elected its presiding officer. John Hancock was president of Congress from May, 1775, until October 31, 1777, when he resigned. He was succeeded by Henry Laurens, of South Carolina, who presided over Congress eight of the nine months it sat in York. The delegates were chosen annually by the state legislatures.

Few of the American patriots who organized this legislative body in 1774, believed that its deliberations would result in creating a new nation on the western continent. It first met to adjust the grievances against the mother country and issued a Declaration of Rights in 1774. This Congress petitioned the King and Parliament,

in 1775, and finally passed the Declaration of Independence, in 1776.

When Congress convened at York, September 30, 1777, in the minds of some of its members and many people of the United States, there was little hope that the army under Washington would eventually defeat the British forces in America. At that time, everything was dark and foreboding and the success of the War for Independence seemed doubtful. The patriots who came here, however, continued to legislate for the army and the establishment of the freedom of the United States. While Congress held its sessions in York, it passed the Articles of Confederation, which, when adopted, made the Declaration of Independence a reality. It received the news of the surrender of Burgoyne's army at Saratoga; made Baron Steuben a major-general and sent him to the headquarters of the army to drill the American soldiers in the military tactics used by Frederick the Great of Prussia. It received the news from the American commissioners at Paris that the French nation had entered into a treaty of Alliance with the United States, and would send money, a fleet and an army to aid in the struggle for American independence.

It was during the month of June, 1778, that Congress at York, and Washington at Valley Forge planned the campaign resulting in the victory over the enemy at Monmouth, which transferred the seat of the war to the south.

Continental Congress sat for a brief period at Princeton, one day at Lancaster, about two months at Baltimore, and a short time at Annapolis, but transacted no business at these places of importance to the nation. While in session at York, some of the greatest events in the whole history of the Revolution occurred. The historic importance of York as the temporary seat of the national government has never been fully set forth by historians. In the preceding pages an effort has been made to give in detail the transactions of Congress and the current events during the darkest period of the Revolution, which ended in the dawn of independence. When Congress assembled at York, it was composed of no more than thirty members. At stated times, newly-elected delegates arrived, taking the places of those who had returned to their



James Smith

A copy from a drawing formerly in the Emmett collection in New York and now in the possession of the Historical Society of York County. It is supposed to be the only authentic portrait of James Smith in existence.

homes. There were never more than forty members present at one time. In all there were sixty-four delegates from the thirteen original states who occupied seats in Congress from the time it came to York until it returned to Philadelphia. Twenty six of these had, the previous year, signed the Declaration of Independence.

The following is the list of delegates at York:

New Hampshire—Nathaniel Folsom, George Frost, John Wentworth, Dr. Josiah Bartlett.

Massachusetts—Samuel Adams, Elbridge Gerry, James Lovell, John Adams, Francis Dana, John Hancock, Dr. Samuel Holten.

Connecticut—William Williams, Eliphalet Dyer, Richard Law, Titus Hosmer, Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntingdon, Dr. Oliver Wolcott.

Rhode Island—Henry Marchant, William Ellery, John Collins.

New York—James Duane, William Duer, Francis Lewis, Gouverneur Morris, Philip Livingston.

New Jersey—John Witherspoon, Dr. Jonathan Elmer, Abraham Clark, Dr. Nathaniel Scudder.

Pennsylvania—Robert Morris, Daniel Roberdeau, James Smith, Jonathan Bayard Smith, William Clingan, Joseph Reed.

Delaware—Thomas McKean.

Maryland—Charles Carroll, Samuel Chase, Benjamin Rumsey, George Plater, William Smith, James Forbes, John Henry, Jr.

Virginia—Francis Lightfoot Lee, Richard Henry Lee, John Harvie, Benjamin Harrison, Dr. Joseph Jones, Thomas Adams, John Bannister.

North Carolina—John Penn, Cornelius Harnett, Dr. Thomas Burke.

South Carolina—Henry Laurens, Thomas Heyward, Jr., Arthur Middleton, John Matthews, Richard Hutson, William Henry Drayton.

Georgia—Edward Langworthy, George Walton, Dr. Nathan Brownson, Joseph Wood.

JAMES SMITH, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in the north of Ireland. His father, John Smith, was a well-to-do farmer, but, induced by his brothers, who had previously emigrated to

this country and settled in Chester County, he came to Pennsylvania in 1729, and soon afterward settled on the west side of the Susquehanna in what is now York County. John Smith died in the neighborhood of York in 1761. His eldest son, George, studied law at Lancaster, but shortly after his admission to the bar (1760) was drowned in the Susquehanna while bathing. The third son, Arthur, was a farmer, and removed to western Pennsylvania prior to the Revolution. James, the second son, received a liberal education, having been placed under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Alison, provost of the College of Philadelphia. After completing his studies in Philadelphia, he began to read law at Lancaster, where he was admitted to the bar in 1745. He subsequently went to the Cumberland Valley, where he practiced both law and surveying, remaining four or five years, and then settled at York. When the Revolution began, Smith became one of the first advocates of independence. He was chosen a member of the Provincial Deputies, July 15, 1774, and was the author of the "draught of instructions" to the Provincial Assembly. He was a member of the Provincial Convention of January 23, 1775; of the Provincial Conference of June 18, 1776; and of the Convention of the 15th of July following. In 1775 he was commissioned colonel of the First Battalion of Associators of York County, and throughout the Revolutionary struggle was largely instrumental in organizing troops for the patriot army. In 1776 he was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress, and his name is affixed to the Declaration of Independence. He was re-elected the following year and took his seat while Congress was in session at York. He was elected a member of the Assembly in 1779, and November 20, 1780, commissioned judge of the High Court of Appeals.

The Supreme Executive Council appointed Colonel Smith a brigadier-general of the Pennsylvania militia, May 23, 1782, vice General Potter promoted. He was appointed one of the counsellors on the part of Pennsylvania in the controversy between that State and Connecticut, February 16, 1784. In the following year the Assembly elected him to Congress, in the place of Matthew Clarkson, resigned, but

his advanced age obliged him to decline a re-election. Smith relinquished the practice of law in 1801, and from that period until his death lived in quiet retirement. He died at York on the 11th day of July, 1806. With an uncommonly retentive memory, with a vein of good humor and a fund of anecdotes, his excellent conversational powers drew around him many who enjoyed his sharp wit and lively manners, and made his old age bright and cheerful. James Smith married, in 1752, Eleanor, daughter of John Armor, of New Castle, Delaware. She and two children survived him several years.

During the Revolution, James Smith owned and occupied a dwelling house on the west side of South George Street near King. When Congress was in session at York, his home was a place of meeting of the distinguished statesmen who were then serving as delegates and on important committees. His law office, a two-story building which stood on the corner of South George Street and Mason Alley, a short distance north of his residence, was used as a meeting place of the Board of War, when it was presided over by John Adams, of Massachusetts. In 1805, his law office, containing his library, many valuable documents and letters which he received from distinguished men, was destroyed by fire.

James and Eleanor Smith had five children: Margaret, the eldest, was born September 14, 1753, married James Johnson, whose grandson, Dr. William Johnson, for many years was a practicing physician at York. Mrs. Johnson died at York, January 18, 1838. Mary, the second daughter, married James Kelly, a member of the York County Bar, and died at York, September 4, 1793. George, one of the sons, was born April 24, 1769, died unmarried at the age of 32, when his estate was inherited by his brother. Arthur died before he grew to manhood. James, the other son, owned considerable property and died without descendants, leaving his property to his cousins. The remains of James Smith, together with his wife, who died July 13, 1818, and some of his children, were buried in the Presbyterian churchyard, on East Market Street, York.

The public documents which he prepared and the speeches he delivered during and

after the Revolution show that he was a man of strong intellect, literary training, and an able lawyer.

CHAPTER XX.

WHISKEY INSURRECTION.

The Law Opposed—Troops Called Out—Ended Without Bloodshed.

What is known as the Whiskey Insurrection was an episode in the history of Pennsylvania rather than an important event, but it caused a great commotion throughout the whole country. In order to raise a revenue to pay the debts incurred by the Revolution, a tariff was imposed upon certain products and taxes were laid on the manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania and the other states. As this was before the days of railroads and canals, the rapid transportation of products was unknown. During the War for Independence and the years which immediately followed it, the farmers of southern and western Pennsylvania found it profitable to manufacture their rye and corn into whiskey. This product sold readily in the Baltimore and Philadelphia markets. It was hauled there by farmers in large teams. In York County and throughout the southern tier of counties west to the state of Ohio, as early as 1790, and for twenty years later, many farmers owned copper stills, in which they made whiskey from their own cereals.

The Law Opposed.

In March, 1791, Congress laid a tax of twenty-five cents a gallon on whiskey. This tax was considered heavy by the farmers in the eastern part of the state, but it was not violently opposed by them. The farmers of Westmoreland, Fayette, Allegheny and Washington Counties in the southwestern part of the state were sternly opposed to the tax, and openly attacked the excise officers, while in the performance of their duties. Delegates from the counties named met in Pittsburg and passed resolutions against the excise law. Their opposition continued for several years, but there were no serious disturbances until 1794. President Washington sent a commission for the purpose of reasoning with these disturbers of the law, and if possible settle the difficulties amicably.

Troops Ordered Out.

Not being able to quiet the insurrectionists, Washington ordered an army of 15,000 men from the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia to march into that region and quell the violators of the law. After Governor Mifflin had sent Chief Justice McKean and General William Irvine into the lawless region, he called together a special session of the Legislature, in order to act in harmony with the plan of the National Government. Five thousand Pennsylvania militia were ordered to be called out. According to the directions of the President, Carlisle was made the place of rendezvous for the Pennsylvania and New Jersey troops, and Cumberland, Maryland, for the troops from the other two states. Governor Henry Lee, known as "Light Horse Harry" of the Revolution, was to command the entire force, which, after concentration, was to move across the mountains into the enemy's country.

Colonel Alexander Russell, brigade inspector for York County, was ordered to raise twenty-two cavalry and 550 infantry, rank and file. These troops, after being armed and equipped, rendezvoused at Carlisle with the other militia from Pennsylvania. The York County troops belonged to the Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Pennsylvania Militia. This brigade was composed of troops from York, Cumberland, Lancaster and Franklin Counties, and were commanded by Brigadier-General James Chambers. They remained in service about two months.

Meantime a meeting of the leading citizens of southwestern Pennsylvania had been called to discuss the disturbed condition of affairs. Among the persons who attended this meeting were Albert Gallatin, who for nine years served as secretary of the United States treasury; James Ross, the distinguished lawyer, who had been born in York County, and James Edgar, formerly from York County, then an associate judge in the new county of Washington.

No Bloodshed.

Conciliatory measures had been adopted through the influence of these men, which eventually resulted in quelling the insurrection without bloodshed. Presi-

dent Washington, accompanied by Alexander Hamilton, secretary of the treasury, proceeded to Carlisle in September, 1794, and there reviewed the troops. The President was met at Carlisle by Adham Finklay, of Westmoreland, and David Reddick, of Washington County, who assured him that order could be restored without the aid of militia force. Not being entirely satisfied with the report of the commission, President Washington left Carlisle, October 11, and proceeded to Fort Cumberland, where he met General Lee and reviewed the Virginia troops. They moved to Bedford, where Washington remained three days and reported to the committee, representing the insurrectionists of western Pennsylvania that no other offensive measures would be resorted to if they obeyed the laws of the Government. After delegating to General Lee power to conduct negotiations, Washington left Bedford, October 22, on his way to Philadelphia. He passed through York in October and reached Philadelphia on the 28th. Some of the troops under Lee moved as far west as Uniontown, the seat of justice of Fayette County. November 17, the people of western Pennsylvania, in answer to the proclamation of President Washington, gave up their opposition to the excise law and quiet was restored without bloodshed. The entire military force was ordered to return home, except a detachment under General Morgan, of Virginia, which was kept at Pittsburgh during the winter to preserve order. Governor Mifflin came to York and met the county officers and other representative citizens for the purpose of discussing measures to bring out the military force in obedience to the call of the President of the United States.

CHAPTER XXI WAR OF 1812.

Cause of the War—Call for Troops—Rendezvous at York—Battle of North Point—The Star Spangled Banner.

The war of the Revolution ended in the independence of the thirteen American colonies. The relations between the United States and the mother country were in a strained condition the next thirty years.

During most of that period all of Europe was engaged in wars, brought about by Napoleon Bonaparte, which eventually involved the United States. This resulted in a second war with England. It is known to American history as the War of 1812.

Cause of War. The prosperity of the United States, after the achievement of independence, was interrupted by the war between England and France, during the career of Napoleon.

Those nations mutually declared each other's ports to be in a state of blockade, which closed them against American commerce. The British government claimed the "right of search"—to take from American vessels the sailors they claimed to be of English birth and impress them into their service. The American people demanded "free trade and sailors' rights," and the outrages perpetrated were so great that they insisted upon a surrender of the British claim of search. The government of the United States refused to negotiate on the subject, an embargo was laid upon all ships in American ports, and war was declared by Congress against Great Britain, June 18, 1812.

Call for Troops. James Madison, the President of the United States, issued a proclamation calling on the militia of the several states. In May, 1812, a call for 14,000 men, as the quota of Pennsylvania of 100,000 militia, had been ordered, by an act of Congress, and Governor Snyder had issued his general orders for their organization. Volunteers from all parts of the state had tendered their services to the government by the time war was declared.

The Federalist party at this time, largely represented by New England statesmen, had opposed a declaration of war, but both the United States senators and all the representatives in Congress, except two from Pennsylvania, voted with President Madison and his party in favor of hostilities with England. Simon Snyder, a native of Lancaster County, who spent his early manhood in York, was the Governor of Pennsylvania. He had been chosen to that position by the Republican party, which had elected Madison President of the United States. The sentiment in this state was almost unanimous for war. The volun-

teer soldiery, as well as militia, quickly responded to the call for troops. Such was the enthusiasm of the hour, that in response to the Governor's call, three times as many troops tendered their services as were required. At this time there were residing in York County, about 400 soldiers, who had fought in the Revolution, more than a quarter of a century before. Some of the men were past middle life, and many of them volunteered their services to defend their country against an invading foe. Among these men were General Henry Miller, who had won distinction as an officer, under Washington, and Colonel John Clark, who, after a brilliant career in the field, had served on the staff of General Greene.

William Reed, a native of York County, was adjutant-general of Pennsylvania under Governor Snyder. At this time he resided at Fairfield, in Adams County. He had previously served as brigade inspector of militia for York County. In response to the orders of the governor, General Reed speedily organized the State militia, which was formed into two brigades, commanded by Generals Isaac Morrell and Adamson Tannehill.

On the Frontier. The early events of this war took place along the Canada frontier, extending from the northwestern boundary of New York State west to Fort Dearborn, the present site of Chicago. The British land forces, which had been sent to this region by way of the St. Lawrence River and the Lakes, in 1813, menaced the whole northern frontier. Meanwhile, during this year every naval battle was a victory for the Americans. In the course of six months, in six fights with American vessels, the British had lost six ships and taken none. This was because of the superiority of American ships and the fact that the American sailors were more accurate in their firing. These victories on the sea gave the American navy great prestige and influence, for during the previous ten years, England had declared herself "mistress of the seas."

Harrison's Victory. In the summer of 1813, our contest with Great Britain was complicated with an Indian war which could not be avoided. At this period of the war, instead of conquering Canada, it looked as though

the United States government would lose the entire northwest territory. The defeat of the British and Indians by General Harrison at the battle of the Thames, where Tecumseh, the noted Indian chief, was killed, averted further trouble with the Indians. The British, however, began to invade New York State, but were defeated by General Macomb in the battle of Plattsburg, and Commodore Macdonough, who destroyed their fleet on Lake Champlain, in July, 1814.

Meantime, the Americans began to invade Canada by way of the Niagara River. General Winfield Scott crossed the river and won the bloody battles of Chippewa on July 5, and Lundy's Lane, July 25. During the threatened invasion of our northern frontier, Governor Snyder was ordered to send 1,000 troops from the counties of Cumberland, Franklin and Adams to the Niagara frontier to join the army under General Scott. There were a few soldiers from the northern part of York County who served in this campaign. Most of the Pennsylvania militia, by order of President Madison, were held in reserve within the state for the purpose of meeting the enemy who might come up the Delaware River or Chesapeake Bay. The two divisions of the state militia were encamped at different places in Pennsylvania at brigade rendezvous.

War in the South.

After the defeats along the northern frontier, the British army transferred the seat of war to the south. The Indians were incited to hostilities in Alabama. After seven months of hard fighting, Andrew Jackson, with United States regulars and Tennessee militia, defeated them at Tallapoosa, in March, 1814. This broke the Indian power in the southwest. During the same month, Napoleon had been overthrown by his defeat at Waterloo. This enabled England to send more troops to America.

In August, 1814, General Ross, with an army of 4,500 men, accompanied by a fleet of forty vessels in command of Admiral Cockburn, landed on the coast of Chesapeake Bay and marched toward the city of Washington. On August 24, General Ross defeated a small body of Americans at Bladensburg, a few miles northeast of

Washington. The enemy marched into Washington on the evening of the same day, and burned the executive mansion, national capitol and all the other public buildings except the treasury office. The army under Ross and fleet under Admiral Cockburn sailed down the Potomac and up the Chesapeake, and landed at "Loose Point," fourteen miles southeast of Baltimore.

Rendezvous at York.

Immediately after the British army had landed on the Chesapeake and marched toward Washington, in response to the orders of the President, Governor Snyder directed the militia of Pennsylvania to rendezvous at Marcus Hook, on the Delaware Bay, and at York, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of preparing to meet the invading army. The militia from the counties of Dauphin, Schuylkill, Lebanon, York, Adams, Lancaster and Chester, in all 5,000 men, were quickly marched to York. One thousand men rendezvoused at Hanover. After their arrival at York, these troops were mustered into the United States service for the term of six months unless sooner discharged. They were organized into one division, under command of Major-General Nathaniel Watson. The division was composed of two brigades, commanded by Brigadier-Generals John Forster and John Adams. These two brigades were organized and ready to camp on the Public Common at York on September 5.

The entire region embraced in southern Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware was in a state of great excitement, similar to that period of the American Revolution when General Howe landed at the head of the Chesapeake and started on his march to Philadelphia, thirty-seven years before. The people of Maryland and southern Pennsylvania had witnessed a light in the sky caused by the burning of the public buildings at Washington.

Troops Go to Baltimore.

When the news of this event reached this county, the York Volunteers, a military company, commanded by Captain Michael Spangler, and a company commanded by Captain Frederick Metzgar, and also one commanded by Captain John Bair, of Hanover, one under Captain William McClellan, of Warrington

Township, one under Captain Amos, of Peach Bottom, and another under Captain Robert Colbin, of Lower Chanceford, all marched hastily toward Baltimore and volunteered their services to defend the city. The company from York, commanded by Captain Spangler, among the Pennsylvania troops, took the most active part in the battle of North Point. The two Hanover companies were drawn up in line of battle and exchanged shots with the enemy. The other companies from York County arrived in the vicinity of Baltimore in time to view the bombardment of Fort McHenry by the British fleet.

The Last Defenders.

Robert Ramsey, of Peach Bottom, who belonged to the company of Captain Amos; Joshua Kilgore, of Fawn, a soldier in the same company, and William Cowan, of Lower Chanceford, of Captain Colbin's company, and John Trone, of Captain Metzgar's company, from Hanover, each, at the age of about 90 years, in the year 1885, related to the writer their experiences on the march to Baltimore and described with eager interest the battle of North Point and the bombardment of Fort McHenry. Henry Sleeper, of East York, a few years earlier, related the experience of the York Company at the battle of North Point. These aged men were the last of the Baltimore Defenders in southern Pennsylvania.

York Volunteers.

Captain Spangler's company was a trained military organization, composed of sixty representative men of the borough of York and vicinity. They had been well trained and were skillful in the manual of arms and military movements. Full of patriotic ardor, they molded bullets, filled their flasks with powder and took up the march for Baltimore, August 29, four days after the public buildings at Washington had been destroyed. When Captain Spangler arrived at Baltimore, he tendered the services of his company to Colonel Sterret, commander of the Fifth Regiment, Maryland Militia, which was placed in the brigade of General Stricker, nearly all of whose troops were from the state of Maryland. The volunteer companies commanded by Captain Bair and Captain Metzgar left Hanover, Sunday morning, August

28, and arrived at Baltimore early on Tuesday morning, August 30. They were assigned to duty in the Thirty-ninth Regiment, Maryland Militia, in General Stricker's brigade, in United States service, and on September 11, with this command, were present at North Point when the British landed.

Battle of North Point.

On the following day, a fierce engagement took place between a large detachment of the British troops, led by General Ross, and General Stricker's brigade of Maryland and Pennsylvania militia and a few regulars. The fighting was lively and spirited but lasted only a short time, when the American troops were flanked by the enemy and were compelled to retreat toward Baltimore. Two men of Captain Spangler's company were severely wounded and one man of Metzgar's company was struck by a British ball.

In their retreat from North Point to Baltimore, large bodies of Virginia and Pennsylvania militia came to their support. There were 12,000 American troops in the vicinity of Baltimore, fully armed and equipped to meet the invading foe, which was claimed to be the "flower of Wellington's army," having fought under him at the battle of Waterloo, where they had aided in defeating Napoleon Bonaparte.

General Ross Killed.

Early in the contest, General Ross was killed and this spread dismay in the British ranks. When the British learned of the vast body of American troops, the land force made no further attempts to capture the city of Baltimore. On September 13, the following day, Admiral Cockburn proceeded up the bay and during the night bombarded Fort McHenry, two miles south of Baltimore, some of the British shells weighing 225 pounds. The guns on Fort Covington and Fort McHenry were brought to bear upon the ships and a terrible fire was opened upon the 1,200 British soldiers on board the fleet. The enemy kept up the bombardment all night until six o'clock on the morning of the 14th.

Sail for England.

Finding it impossible to pass the forts and land the soldiers in the vicinity of Baltimore, the commanding officer ordered the vessels to return down the bay. On Septem-

ber 15 and 16, the entire army boarded the vessels and sailed for England. Thus ended one of the most exciting events of American history, which directly affected southern Pennsylvania and the state of Maryland. Had the British been successful at Baltimore, it was their purpose either to move northward into Pennsylvania or march toward Philadelphia, and lay siege to that city.

During the threatened invasion of the British army into Pennsylvania, the state militia had been organized at York ready to move toward Baltimore whenever ordered by the government authorities. The First Brigade of the Pennsylvania militia, under General John Forster, of Harrisburg, struck tents on September 16, and began the march from York toward Baltimore. As there was no telegraph system in those days, it was not then known that the British had already set sail down the Chesapeake Bay.

Mustered Out at York. Forster's command reached Baltimore on September 10, and remained in camp until December 4. As their services were no longer needed by the United States government, Forster received orders to return to York with his brigade, and arrived here December 6. On the following day, the entire force of Pennsylvania militia was mustered out of service at York, and Forster's brigade then returned to Harrisburg, crossing the Susquehanna River at Middletown Ferry.

James Buchanan, afterward President of the United States, belonged to a Lancaster company in Forster's brigade, and Francis R. Shunk, who became Governor of Pennsylvania, served in the same brigade. Both were encamped with the troops at York.

Victory at New Orleans. The British, having been defeated on the Niagara frontier and every battle at sea, a treaty of peace was signed at Ghent, on December 24, 1814. Meantime General Pakenham had been sent by Wellington to the mouth of the Mississippi River with 12,000 British regulars, who had shown great courage at the battle of Waterloo. Pakenham ascended the river and was defeated on January 8, 1815, by General Andrew Jackson. This great victory occurred fifteen days after

the treaty of peace had been signed between the two countries. Neither the Americans nor the British who fought at New Orleans then knew of the treaty. General Pakenham was killed, and the loss in killed and wounded in the British army was 2,600. The American loss was only eight killed and thirteen wounded. This victory made Andrew Jackson the greatest American soldier of his time.

Words of Praise. Before leaving Baltimore to return home, Captain Spangler, who commanded the York Volunteers at Baltimore, received commendations from his superior officers, including one from Major-General Smith, who commanded all the troops entrusted with the defense of Baltimore. These interesting documents read as follows:

Headquarters, Baltimore.

September 20, 1814.

Captain Spangler and his company of volunteers from York, Penna., having honorably performed the tour of duty, for which they had offered their services, are hereby permitted to return to their homes. In taking leave of this gallant corps, the major-general commanding had great pleasure in bearing testimony to the undaunted courage they displayed in the affair on the 12th inst., and in tendering them his thanks for the essential aid they contributed toward the defence of the city.

S. SMITH, Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

Baltimore, September 20, 1814.

To Captain Spangler:

Dear Sir—Hearing that you are about to depart from our city with your brave corps, I cannot do justice to my feelings without expressing the obligations I am under, to you and to them, for the promptness with which you uniformly executed my orders, and the cool and manly conduct manifested by the officers and men under your command during the action with the enemy on the 12th inst. May you all return in health to the bosoms of your families, and long enjoy happiness uninterrupted.

I am, sir, with sentiments of sincere respect, your friend and humble servant.

R. K. HEATH,

First Major, Fifth Regiment.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS—FIFTH REGIMENT.

Baltimore, September 20, 1814.

Captain Spangler's company of York Volunteers having permission to return to their respective homes, the lieutenant-colonel cannot permit them to depart without thanking them for their soldier-like and orderly conduct. The few days they were attached to the Fifth Regiment was a momentous period of trial. They not only had to face the dangers of battle but to bear the inclemencies of weather, and suffer all the inconveniences of fatigue, watching and hunger, to which the soldier is liable in the hour of alarm. These were met and borne by them with manly fortitude, which does them honor and entitles them to the gratitude of Baltimore, and particularly to the friendship and esteem of the officers and men of the Fifth Regiment, which are thus publicly and cheerfully accorded to them.

In 1816, Captain Michael Spangler was elected colonel of the Ninety-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, composed of militia from York County. He drilled this command for several years and became somewhat noted for his knowledge of tactics. Later he was commissioned brigade inspector of York County, which position he held until his death at York, September 7, 1834, at the age of 43. The following is a complete muster roll of his company, which took part in the battle of North Point:

Captain.
M. H. Spangler.
First Lieutenant.
Jacob Barnitz.
Second Lieutenant.
John McCurdy.

Ensign.
G. F. Doll.

Musicians.
J. A. Leitner,
Daniel Small,
G. P. Kurtz.

Sergeants.
John Hay,
David Wilson,
John Kuntz,
Adam King.

Corporals.
Charles Kurtz,
Daniel Updegraff,
Joseph Schall,
Michael Hahn.

Privates.

Peter Lanius,	Joseph McKonniken,
Charles Stuck,	Walter Bull,
Daniel Heckert,	John Sinn,
J. W. Altemus,	Jacob Lehman,
Jacob Sheffer,	Jacob Glessner,
G. W. Spangler,	Robert Pierson,
David Trimble,	Daniel Baumgartner,
Jacob Lottman,	Emmanuel Raab,
James Gibson,	Jacob Wiesenthal,
James S. Connelly,	Jacob Frey,
Rugh Stewart,	Jacob Rupp,
Henry Slegger,	Frederick Witz,
Hugh Ingram,	Grafton Duvall,
Peter Siers,	Frederick Kercher,
Thomas Thompson,	George Dunn,
John Brickel,	John McClean,
Jacob Reisinger,	Samuel Hays,
Chester Smith,	Jacob Noell,
Thomas Miller,	George Beard,
William Burns,	George Ilgenfritz,
E. W. Murphy,	George Holter,
Abraham Keller,	Michael Miller,
Henry Wolf,	Christian Elsbach,
Joseph Herbst,	Joseph Goodyear,
David Kauffman,	Joseph Kerr,
George Reisinger,	John Devine,
H. McAlear, Sr.,	Anthony T. Burns,
G. M. Leitner,	Daniel Coyle,
George Brickel,	John McAnulty,
Jacob Stoehr,	John Taylor,
Henry Mundorf,	Jacob Levan,
William Warson,	Peter O'Conner,
Richard Coody,	Peter Grimes,

Hugh McAlear,
Charles Stroman,
John Fisher,
Jacob Gertner,
Enoch Thompson,
David Hoffart,
Dennis Kearney,
Hugh McCosker,

Peter Cooker,
John Byron,
James Dugan,
George Lamb,
William Nes,
Aaron Holt,
John Giesey,
Andrew Kauffman.

Muster roll of the Hanover Volunteers, commanded by Captain Frederick Metzgar:

Captain.
Frederick Metzgar.
First Lieutenant.
Henry Wirt.

Second Lieutenant.
George Immel.

Ensign.
George Eyer.

Sergeants.
David Shultz,
Benjamin Welsh,
George Stauber,
Henry Melsheimer.

Corporals.
John Rider,
George Hoke,
Joseph Morris,
David Little.

Privates.

Apple, Philip,	Hawks, Samuel,
Bargelt, John,	Jarvis, Thomas,
Beck, Tobias,	Kuhn, Samuel,
Buvinger, Leonard,	Klein, Henry,
Bange, John,	Myers, John,
Bange, Henry,	Morningstar, George,
Blintzinger, David,	Melsheimer, William,
Cramer, Jacob,	Myers, George,
Dines, John,	Michael, John,
Douglass, John,	Richard, Edward,
Himes, Samuel,	Stair, Daniel,
Hilt, Jacob,	Shorb, Anthony,
Hostetter, Jacob,	Stock, Henry,
Jorn, Jesse,	Wagner, Jacob,
Hass, Christian,	Weigle, John,
Houck, L.,	Storm, David.
Hoffman, William,	

According to the orders of the Governor of Pennsylvania, one regiment of troops rendezvoused at Hanover, when Baltimore was threatened by the British. Vol. XII, 2d Series, Penna. Archives, contains the following in reference to a company composed of men residing in Hanover and vicinity:

Receipt roll of a company of militia, commanded by Captain George Frysinger, of the Third Regiment, First Brigade, performing a tour of duty under the command of Colonel Lefever, who rendezvoused at Hanover, under the general order of the Governor, dated October 15 and 22, 1814. Commencement of service, November 1; expiration of service, December 5:

Captain.
George Friesinger.

First Lieutenant.
William Gitt.

Second Lieutenant.
Knefel, Jacob.

Privates.
Whillery, William.

Sergeants.
Hochstetler, Daniel.

Little, Daniel.
Munroe, Joseph.

Wilmight, John.
Craver, George.

Company.
Eiler, Jacob.

Cooper, Matthew.
Harris, William.

Slentz, Jacob.
Mounmestier, George.

Crilly, Andrew.
Musician.

Haus, Christian.
Drummers.

Adelsperger, Michael.
Althoff, John.
Burkert, Lewis.
Bare, Michael.
Baughman, Henry.
Bare, Henry.
Baughner, John, weaver.
Brown, Jacob.
Bart, Jacob.
Bloser, Peter.
Baughner, John.
Crous, John.
Chambers, John.
Dellinger, Daniel.
Doll, Jacob.
Emick, Peter.
Eilen, John.
Elickinger, Samuel.
File, Jacob.
Flone, Jacob.
Fisher, Henry.
Gray, Isaiah.
Gees, John.
Hays, William.
Haus, George.
Holtz, Abraham.
Herman, Joseph.
Hickman, Henry.
Hensel, George.
Hacknay, Thomas.
Henystophel, George.
Hamilton, John.
Horn, Jesse.
Irwin, William.
Jackson, Abraham.
Kanney, Alexander.
Kraft, Michael.
Lang, John.
Lohn, Jacob.
McWilliams, Charles.

Miller, Joseph.
Mosh, George.
Mohl, Peter.
Miller, Samuel.
Miller, Joseph, Jr.
Mehner, John.
Miller, John.
Nemander, Hout.
Nemander, Jacob.
Noll, George.
Rose, Samuel.
Riter, Anthony.
Reichard, John.
Reinemann, John.
Riffle, George.
Reinhart, Jacob.
Rutter, Thomas.
Seri, Abraham.
Sipple, James.
Stoddard, Solomon.
Shild, Adam.
Child, Jacob.
Swartz, Peter.
Snyder, William.
Smith, Samuel.
Stegers, Joseph.
Stegner, Henry.
Stegner, Valentine.
Tarmann, Jacob.
Troesler, Jacob.
Unger, Adam.
Unger, George.
Unger, John.
Welpy, David.
Weintnight, Joseph.
Waggoner, Jacob.
Werking, George.
Werke, Francis.
Willett, George.
Young, Frederick.

September 1, 1814, when mustered, to
December 4, 1814.

Captain.

First Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant.

Privates.

Sergeants.

Joseph Reinhardt.

John M. Gartner.

Joseph Gartner.

Charles Smith.

Leah Lisch.

Peter All.

Corporals.

John Miller.

Jacob Krone.

William Schroeder.

Samuel Whitson.

Christian Miller.

Jacob Brown.

John Owing.

Drummers.

George Schlusser.

Fifer.

First Band.

Privates.

Jack Brown.
George Conn.
David Clingman.
Thomas Corbin.
Philip Deitsh.
John Ernert.
Henry Ernert.
Christian Ernert.
Charles Eichelberger.
Jacob Fry.
Daniel Ford.
J. Morris Gartner.
John Heindle.
Nicholas Huber.
Jacob Haldeman.
Jeremiah Hess.
Christopher Irwin.
Elisha Jacoby.
Jacob Krone.
Henry Kneifelter.
Frederick Kaler.
John Kuch.
Jacob Koch.
Christian Miller.
Henry Miller.
John A. McCartin.

Michael McKinney.
George McIntire.
Jeremiah McLaughlin.
Abraham Mann.
Abraham Norris.
William Neuffer.
John Owings.
William Peters.
David Reisinger.
James Renshaw.
William Schroeder.
Peter Shreibich.
Frederick Slotterbeck.
George Sheffer.
Charles Smith.
John Stump.
Joseph Taylor.
Samuel Whiteford.
George Wotery.
Philip Ziegler.
John Ziegler.
Charles Blackbey
(servant).
William Blackbey
(servant).

The following is the muster roll of a company of riflemen from York in the actual service of the United States under the command of Colonel William Hamilton in the Second Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, commanded by Captain Thomas Shriver, from

The following is the muster roll of a company of volunteer riflemen from the lower part of York County under the command of Captain William Alison, of the detachment of militia in the service of the United States, organized by Major John Shank, from November 7, 1814, when ordered out, to November 22, 1814, when discharged:

Captain.
William Allison.
First Lieutenant.
James Edie.
Second Lieutenant.
James Wallace.
Ensign.
James Hayes.
Sergeants.
Thomas McAlister,
John Smith,
James Collins,
John McPherson.
Corporals.
Robert Hyson,
John Smith,
Peter Werkener,
Robert Bell.
Musician.
Christopher Smith.

Privates.
Andrew Arnott,
John Anderson,
James Anderson,
David Anderson,
Andrew Brown,
Andrew Bennet,
William Blair,
John Bortner,
Jacob Bortner,
William Collins,
Robert Criswell,
Abraham Corbin,
Jonathan Duncan,
John Falkener,
David Genamel,
Joseph Gemmel,
George Gemmel,
William Honigan,
David Hyson,
John Heckman,
James Johnson,
John Leite,
Thomas Montgomery,
John Morrison,
David McLaughlin,
Samuel McLaughlin,
Samuel Martin,
John Miller,
Andrew Morton,
John McAllister,
Robert McGaw,
William Morrison,
George Morrison,
Samuel Miller,
James Patterson,
Andrew Proudfoot,
Samuel Roy,
William Smith,
Peter Stewart,
John Silk,
Windle Trout,
Joseph Wilson,
William Wallace,
Andrew Walter.

Notes of Interest.

At the opening of the war of 1812, two military companies of Virginia arrived in York and encamped on the Public Common for several days before they took up their march for Canada.

The York Armory, during the War of 1812, was kept in the dwelling house of John Bittner, on Market Street. The gunsmiths were Michael Edwards, Henry Pickel, Martin Frey, Jacob Doll, Philip Heckert, Jacob Letter, Ignatius Lightner and Frederick Zorger. These men worked under Jacob Welshans as chief gunsmith, and made large numbers of rifles used by the state militia in the second war with England. They were made under the direction of Archibald Steele Jordan, of Hopewell Township, then brigade inspector of the militia of York County.

George Shetter, at his shops on North George Street, made a number of cannon

cartridges used by the government in the same war.

A company of militia from Hopewell Township, in which Robert McDonald served as lieutenant, marched to the defence of Baltimore.

Lieutenant Jacob Barnitz, who served as lieutenant in Captain Michael Spangler's Company of York Volunteers, at the battle of North Point, carried the sword owned by Colonel David Grier, in the Revolution. Lieutenant Barnitz held various positions in the state militia and in 1842 was appointed by Governor David Porter, major-general of the Fifth Division, composed of the militia of York and Adams Counties.

General Henry Miller and Major John Clark, whose biographies appear on pages 202 and 205, took a conspicuous part in the defence of Baltimore.

General William Reed was an officer in the Third Battalion of York County militia during the Revolution. He was chosen a member of the convention which framed the second constitution of Pennsylvania, in 1790; became brigade inspector of York County militia, April 25, 1800, and member of the State Senate from 1800 to 1804; appointed adjutant-general of the State of Pennsylvania, August 4, 1811, took sick and suddenly died, June 15, 1813, at New Alexandria, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, while organizing the state militia during the war of 1812-15. His remains were buried near Fairfield, Adams County.

Archibald Steele Jordan, of Hopewell Township, was brigade inspector of York County during the war of 1812, and served in that position for a period of twelve years. He called out the county militia for the defense of Baltimore in 1814, and ordered them to rendezvous with the other Pennsylvania militia in York to await the call of the President and the Governor of Pennsylvania. During the time the county militia was in service he also acted as paymaster. He was married early in life to Miss Turner and had fourteen children, some of whose descendants now reside in the lower part of York County.

When the British attacked Baltimore, in 1814, Francis Scott Key was practicing law in Washington, where he had gained a reputation as a poetical

**Star
Spangled
Banner.**

writer. He was a native of Frederick County, Maryland, where he was born in 1780. Hearing that his friend, Dr. William Beanes, of Marlboro, Maryland, was held as a prisoner on board the British fleet, Key resolved to secure his release. President Madison placed a small vessel at his service. With a flag of truce, he joined the British fleet on the Chesapeake as it was nearing Baltimore. When he made his appeal to General Ross, the latter consented to release Dr. Beanes, but stated that Key should be detained during the attack on Baltimore. He was transferred to a vessel commanded by Sir Thomas Cockburn, son of the Admiral. When the bombardment of Fort McHenry opened, Key was returned to his own vessel, from whence he witnessed the engagement. It was during the awe-inspiring scenes of the bombardment that Francis Scott Key wrote the "Star Spangled Banner," which has since been recognized as a national air of America. On arriving in Baltimore he finished the lines which he had hastily written on the back of a letter, and gave them to Captain Benjamin Eades, of the Twenty-seventh Baltimore Regiment, who had participated in the battle of North Point. Seizing a copy from the press, Eades hastened to the old tavern next to the Holloday Street Theatre, where the actors were accustomed to assemble. The verses were at first read aloud by the printer, and then, in answer to a call from the crowd, Ferdinand Durang mounted a chair and sang them for the first time. Soon afterward they were familiar throughout the United States.

Mrs. Elliott, wife of Commodore Elliott, who was second in command under Perry at the battle of Lake Erie, resided in York for a period of nearly thirty years. Her husband died in 1845 and she survived him until 1875.

CHAPTER XXII

MEXICAN WAR.

Call for Troops—Pennsylvania Regiments—Taylor's Victories—Scott's March to Mexico—York County Soldiers.

The annexation of Texas, in 1845, resulted in a war between the United States

and Mexico. A few years before, Texas had declared herself independent of Mexico and organized a republican form of government. After her annexation a dispute arose between Mexico and Texas about the boundary line. Texas claimed that her territory extended to the Rio Grande River, while Mexico insisted that the Nueces River was the true division line. President Polk sent an envoy to Mexico, but that government refused him a hearing.

Meanwhile General Zachary Taylor, with a small body of troops, had been ordered to Corpus Christi, on the borders of the disputed territory, and a little later to advance to Fort Brown, on the Rio Grande. The Mexicans naturally looked upon this as an invasion of their country and ordered a body of troops across the river. Soon after followed the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma in which the Americans were victorious and the Mexican War was begun. This was April 24, 1846. Polk sent a message to Congress, in which he said, "War exists, notwithstanding all our efforts to avoid it—exists by the act of Mexico herself. Mexico has passed the boundary of the United States, has invaded our territory and shed American blood upon American soil."

Congress responded to the President's message by declaring that war existed "by the act of Mexico," and authorized a call for 50,000 volunteers, and appropriated \$10,000,000 to meet the expenses. From most of the country excepting the New England States, the call for volunteers was answered with promptness.

Immediately after President Polk had issued a proclamation announcing that the United States had declared war against Mexico, the military spirit of the people of the borough and county of York was again aroused as it had been during previous wars. Two volunteer companies in the borough were then under excellent drill and discipline. These were the Washington Artillerists commanded by Captain Robert Bruce, and the York Rifles, by Captain George Hay. The York companies, and the United Blues of Hanover, Captain A. W. Eichelberger, and the Carroll Guards of Dillsburg, Captain Totten, offered their services to the United States government. This occurred in May, 1846.

Call for Troops.

There was no call for troops from Pennsylvania until November 16 of that year, when President Polk asked for one regiment from this state. In response to the call, Governor Shunk ordered the uniformed military companies of the state to rendezvous at Pittsburgh. In a short time fourteen companies proceeded to that city. Only ten could be accepted to form a regiment. Six of these came from Philadelphia, two from Pittsburgh, one from Pottsville and one from Wilkes-Barre. Although the York County companies were not accepted in a body, nine young men from York joined the Monroe Guards, one of the Philadelphia companies. The names of these men were Thomas A. Ziegle, who was made a sergeant; Peter Ahl, Jr., Daniel Craver, Albertus Welsh, Jacob Danner, Samuel Stair, William Eurich and Robert Patterson. Edward Haviland, afterward a well known architect of York, and R. M. Russell of Hanover, who during the Civil War became lieutenant-colonel of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, also served in this regiment.

Pennsylvania Regiments.

The ten companies which rendezvoused at Pittsburgh were organized into the First Pennsylvania Regiment on December 15, 1846, with Francis M. Wyncoop, colonel; Samuel Black, lieutenant-colonel. The regiment soon after proceeded to the front and joined the army under General Scott at Vera Cruz, before he began his triumphant march to, the Mexican capital.

The first call for troops from Pennsylvania was answered by enough military companies to form six regiments. Only one regiment was wanted from Pennsylvania at that time. Late in December, 1846, the president asked for another regiment from this state. Pittsburgh had been the place of rendezvous for a large part of the American troops in the War of 1812. At the same city, the Pennsylvania regiments which went to Mexico, were organized.

January 5, 1847, the Second Pennsylvania Regiment was mustered into the service. The companies forming this regiment came from different parts of the State. Company C, known as the Cameron Guards, had been organized at Harrisburg, by Captain Wil-

liam A. Small. There were a number of York County men enlisted in this company, including Samuel Roller, Jacob Snyder and John Walters. Immediately after its organization was completed, the Second Regiment, under command of Colonel Roberts, left Pittsburgh for New Orleans, going there by steamboat down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

Taylor's Victories.

The troops encamped on the historic battlefield where the American Army under General Jackson defeated the British forces on the 8th of January, 1815. The regiment had a stormy passage across the Gulf of Mexico, landed at Vera Cruz, reaching there on the evening of the capture and surrender of the fortress, March 29, 1847. General Taylor, commanding the army in the northern part of Mexico, had already triumphed over the enemy in four important battles.

The government had now determined that an army of about 20,000 men should march from Vera Cruz, through the valley and over the mountains to the city of Mexico. There was one great difficulty to surmount. Many of the American troops could not endure the climate and as a result of this a large number took sick. Some of them died in hospitals of fever, while others took the smallpox. Early in the year 1847, the two Pennsylvania regiments were placed in the Second Division, commanded by General Worth.

Scott's March to Mexico.

General Taylor, having conquered the Mexicans along the Rio Grande River, a portion of his army was now sent to General Scott. On March 29, five thousand Mexican troops surrendered to General Scott at Vera Cruz, and on April 8, he began his march toward the Mexican capital. On the 18th of April, he defeated Santa Anna, commanding an army of 12,000 men, at the mountain pass of Cerro Gordo, capturing five generals, 3,000 men, 4,500 stands of arms, and 43 cannon, and killing and wounding more than 1,000 men, with a loss of less than 500 out of 8,500 Americans engaged in the battle. Scott paroled the prisoners, and the next day advanced to Jalapa, which he captured, April 19. He continued his march to Puebla, which he occupied May 15th. At this place

General Scott remained for drill and discipline of his army and reinforcements, until August 7. On that day he advanced on the City of Mexico and soon after attacked and captured Contreras and Churubusco. An armistice was now agreed upon between the contending armies, during which time the American commissioner failed to negotiate a treaty of peace with the Mexicans.

His Army Victorious. Operations were resumed on the southwest of the city, defended by 14,000 Mexicans occupying Molino del Rey, and General Worth's loss was in storming Molino del Rey before the attack on the wooded and strongly fortified eminence of Chapultepec. On September 8, General Worth with 3,500 men attacked Molino del Rey, capturing much material and more than 800 prisoners, but losing one-fourth of his command, including 58 officers. On the 13th, Chapultepec was stormed and carried, and on the morning of the 14th, Scott's army marched into the city and occupied the national palace.

End of the War. And thus ended the war with Mexico. Within six months the strongest places in the country, won battles against armies double, treble, and even quadruple his own, and marched without a single reverse from Vera Cruz to Mexico. He had lost fewer men, made fewer mistakes, and caused less devastation in proportion to his victories than any invading general of former times. When the Duke of Wellington was asked by a great soldier what he thought of Scott's Mexican campaign, his reply was, "It was a war of miracles!"

The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was concluded February 2, 1848. New Mexico and Upper California were ceded to the United States, and the western boundary of Texas was fixed at the Rio Grande del Norte. In return the United States agreed to pay fifteen millions of dollars, and to assume the debts due American citizens by the Mexican government to the amount of three million five hundred thousand dollars. The war cost the United States about twenty-five thousand men (most of whom had died by disease) and one hundred and sixty million dollars.

York County Soldiers.

Here is a list of the soldiers from York County who served in the Mexican War, in the different companies: Emanuel Bates, James A. Rice, Jacob Patterson, George Johnston, George Smith, William Turner, William Fogg, David Hark, Samuel Semons, John Fields, Henry Stang, Edward Lay, Alexander McPherson, Lieutenant Theodore D. Cochran, John Leamon, Colonel R. M. Russel, William Bair.

All the volunteer soldiers from York County who served in the Mexican War were in the army of General Scott. They took part in the battles of his brilliant campaign. William Eurick was killed at the siege of Puebla under General Scott on his march to the Mexican capital in 1847. Jacob Danner died of sickness. After being discharged, five of their comrades each contributed ten dollars for the purpose of bringing the remains of the deceased soldiers to York for burial, where they were interred with military honors. Jacob Snyder and John Walters, from York County, who served in Company C, Second Pennsylvania Regiment, died of fever in the hospital at Puebla.

Colonel Albert C. Ramsey, captain of York County and a member of the bar, commanded the Eleventh Infantry, in the Mexican War. There were some York County soldiers in his regiment which distinguished itself in the battle of Molino del Rey. George Johnston, of York, was killed in this battle. Weirich Pentz, Colonel Brough and David Hays served in Ohio regiments.

Theodore D. Cochran, one of the editors of the York Republican, was first lieutenant of a company of cavalry connected with the Eleventh United States Infantry. His command did valuable service in the campaign under General Scott. During the Civil War, he commanded a company in the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment.

A number of York Countians belonged to the United States army and navy at the opening of the Mexican War. Richard E. Cochran, brother of Hon. Thomas E. Cochran, of York, and a captain in the regular army, served under General Taylor and was killed while leading his company at the battle of Resaca de la Palma.

General William B. Franklin, who commanded two army corps at the battle of Fredericksburg and won distinction as a soldier in the Civil War, served as a topographical engineer under General Taylor, during the first part of the Mexican War. He was a native of York and a graduate of West Point in the same class with General Grant, in 1843. His brother, Samuel R. Franklin, a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, served as a lieutenant on the frigate America, which formed a part of Admiral Conner's fleet, which guarded the harbor at Vera Cruz.

Horatio Gates Gibson, brother of John Gibson, president judge of York County Courts, served as second lieutenant in the Third Artillery, in Scott's army, and became a brigadier-general during the Civil War. His brother, William Gibson, served on the gunboat Reefer, in the Gulf of Mexico, and was present at the attacks on Alvarado and Tabasco. Lieutenant George P. Welsh, son of Henry Welsh, of York, was present at the bombardment of Vera Cruz, and in the expeditions against Tampico and Alvarado.

Granville O. Haller, a native of York and a graduate of West Point, served during the Mexican War, as first lieutenant of Company C, Fourth United States Infantry. He was in command of his company on the March to the Mexican capital. Ulysses S. Grant was second lieutenant and quartermaster in the same regiment. On the 12th of September, Grant asked permission of General Worth to place a mountain howitzer in the steeple of a Catholic Church which stood on an eminence overlooking the city. With this small cannon he sent solid shot which landed in the grand plaza or centre square in the City of Mexico. For this achievement, Grant received the commendation of General Worth before his entire division. Three days before this event, General Grant issued an order to Lieutenant Haller. This order shows that the Fourth United States Infantry at that time was using flint-lock rifles. The order, which was presented to the York County Historical Society by John B. Welsh, reads as follows:

Invoice of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores this day turned over to Lieutenant G. O. Haller, commanding Company C, 4th Infantry, by Lieut. U. S. Grant, 4th Infantry. Viz.:

3212 Three thousand, two hundred and twelve ball and buck shot cartridges.

250 Two hundred and fifty Flints.

Tacubaya, Mex.,

Sept. 9, 1847.

Signed Duplicates.

U. S. GRANT,
2d Lieut. 4th Infantry,
Regimental Q. M.

The famous Ringgold Battery from Reading, Pennsylvania, which afterward won such high laurels in the Civil War, passed through Hanover, in an overland route, on the way from Baltimore, where they had landed.

In 1906, Colonel R. M. Russel and William Bair, both 82 years of age, were the sole survivors of the Mexican War, then residing in York County.

An enthusiastic reception was given to the Mexican soldiers on their return to York, July 31, 1848. When the news arrived that these veterans had reached Baltimore, a committee of York citizens went down to meet them and escort them home. The soldiers were accompanied by Captain William F. Small, of Harrisburg, under whose command some of them had served in the war.

A procession had been formed in centre square with Major George Hay as chief marshal. In the line of march were three local military companies, the Independent Blues, the Washington Greys and Pennsylvania Guards. They were commanded by Captain Daniel Motter. The procession moved up George Street to Centre Square and then proceeded to a position in front of the Court House. The military companies were drawn up in line facing the Court House steps. At this juncture, James Buchanan, of Lancaster, who afterward became President of the United States, addressed the veterans of the Mexican War and paid tribute to the fine military appearance of the local companies. Speeches, on behalf of the returning soldiers, were made by Sergeant Thomas A. Ziegle and Captain W. F. Small.

CHAPTER XXIII

THE CIVIL WAR.

Fort Sumter—Call for Troops—Camp Scott—Local Patriotism—Regimental Muster Rolls—Confederate Invasion of 1862—Invasion of 1863—Battle of Gettysburg.

The Civil War was the result of the difference of opinion between the North and the South in reference to the questions of slavery and the individual rights of states. The national constitution was not clear and definite in its reference to these subjects, and the fathers of our republic left these puzzling questions to be settled by their descendants.

Soon after the year 1800 the southern statesmen proclaimed the doctrine of state sovereignty. In 1820 Henry Clay, of Kentucky, who in 1815 had been one of the commissioners to sign the treaty of peace which closed the second war with England, brought into the United States Senate what is known as the Missouri Compromise. This bill which became a law admitted Missouri as a slave state. About the same time the southern statesmen permitted the admission of Maine as a free state without dissent. From that time forth until the opening of hostilities in 1861 there was a contest in the United States Senate and in the halls of the House of Representatives in reference to the admission of states to the Union. As soon as any territory south of Mason and Dixon's line became a part of the Union, one was added in the North in order to balance the power in the Senate.

John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, became the leader of his countrymen who advocated state sovereignty. Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, the ablest orator of his time and the great expounder of the constitution, was the leader of the northern statesmen who opposed the extension of slavery and the individual rights of states. His eloquent words "not liberty first and union afterwards, but liberty and union now and forever, one and inseparable," were echoed and re-echoed throughout the northern states until the opening of the war. It was this sentiment that stirred up the patriotism of the northern people and caused the noble defense of the Union

in the great war which lasted four long years.

For a period of fifty years the United States Senate and the affairs of the government had been controlled by the statesmen of the South. The crisis in public affairs came after the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, leaving to the voters of the territory of Kansas to decide whether it should be admitted as a slave or a free state. This doctrine became known to American history as "Squatter Sovereignty." The great contest, in 1858, in Illinois between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas for the control of the State Legislature and the election of a United States senator brought forth Mr. Lincoln as the candidate of the Republican party for President of the United States. After his election in November, 1860, the affairs of the Government were no longer in the control of the southern statesmen. South Carolina seceded from the Union December 20, 1860, and six other southern states followed her example. At first there was a disposition among some northern people to give consent to the secession of these states, and at this time Horace Greeley published in the "New York Tribune" his famous editorial, "Wayward Sisters go in Peace." This sentiment did not prevail. President Lincoln refused to recognize the right of secession and prepared to defend the Union.

The Confederate Government was organized at Montgomery, Alabama, on February 4, 1861, by the election of Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, president and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, vice-president. This was a temporary organization until the Confederate capital had been removed to Richmond in February, 1862. Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated President of the United States on March 4, 1861. His inaugural address is one of the masterpieces of American literature. It intended to pacify the south, but the sentiment of secession had spread over that region like a tornado. Maryland and Kentucky were still in doubt but they were saved to the Union. Before the inauguration of Lincoln all the national forts in the seceded states, except Sumter at Charleston, South Carolina, and Pickens at Pensacola, Florida, had been surrendered to the state authorities.

At this period only seven states had seceded, but others threatened to go if the Federal authorities used force to compel the return of those states to the Union.

Fort Sumter. On April 8, President Lincoln stated in a public document that Fort Sumter would be provisioned by force, if necessary, orders having been given to send a fleet to its support. It was then garrisoned by Major Robert Anderson, commanding eighty Federal troops. On April 12, before the fleet could reach its destination a battery had been planted along the shores of Charleston Harbor by the Confederates and fired upon Fort Sumter. Major Anderson replied to this fire and the contest continued for twenty-four hours without the loss of life. After having exhausted his ammunition, and the fort being on fire, Anderson surrendered but with the honors of war was permitted to sail for New York.

The effect of the news of this engagement was marvelous. Up to this time most of the northern people had not believed that the South was in earnest. They thought that the questions were political, and like similar ones in the past would somehow be settled as heretofore. When the news of the fall of Sumter was received, the people of the free states seemed to be of one mind and everything else was forgotten. When President Lincoln, on April 15, two days after the surrender, issued his call for 75,000 volunteers, "to maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our national union," the answer was prompt. Thousands more than were called for volunteered, and provisions, money, arms and supplies of all kinds were tendered by states and by individuals.

Call for Troops. Pennsylvania was to furnish 14,000 of the troops, in all sixteen regiments, called for by President Lincoln. Andrew G. Curtin, who had been elected governor of the state in October, 1860, was an ardent Union man. His inaugural address, in January, 1861, referred to the unfortunate condition of the country. Soon after hearing of Lincoln's proclamation, he called upon volunteer companies in the state to assemble at Harrisburg and prepare for the defense of the nation. Even before this call telegrams came to him from uniformed companies from

every section of the state tendering their services.

On the evening of April 16, a military camp was organized at Harrisburg, composed of five companies which had already reached that city and tendered their services to defend the state and nation. These were the Logan Guards of Lewistown, the Ringgold Battery of Reading, the Allen Rifles of Allentown, the Washington Artillerists and the Light Infantry from Pottsville in Schuylkill County. On the morning of April 18, these companies left Harrisburg over the Northern Central Railroad. The city of Baltimore was then divided in sentiment. A large number of her citizens favored secession. Although the Pennsylvania troops in their passage through that city were insulted by a mob, they were not fired upon, and they reached Washington at 7 o'clock on the same evening. The Logan Guards had rifles but no ammunition. Most of the men in the other companies were unarmed, expecting to be armed and equipped when they reached the capital. Accompanying these first defenders of the nation to Baltimore were forty-five troops of the regular army under the command of Lieutenant Pemberton who afterward joined the Confederacy and surrendered to Grant at Vicksburg.

These regular troops were sent to Fort McHenry. The Logan Guards of Lewistown, contained one hundred men, four of whom afterward became brigadier generals by brevet, four colonels, four lieutenant colonels, six majors, eighteen captains, and thirty-two lieutenants in the volunteer service of the United States. The Ringgold Battery and the Washington Artillerists had served with distinction in the Mexican War under Scott.

Sixth Massachusetts. On the night of April 16, the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, left Lowell under command of Colonel Jones for the defence of Washington. These troops were all armed and equipped for war. When they reached Philadelphia, they were joined by a regiment of 1,000 men under Colonel W. F. Small, who had commanded a company in the Mexican war, in which our York County troops served. His soldiers were all unarmed. When the Sixth Massachusetts was approaching Baltimore,

Colonel Jones informed his men that they were in danger of being attacked by a mob while passing through Baltimore. He ordered them to load their muskets and prepare for an attack, but not to fire unless the mob had first fired upon them. These early defenders of the nation were travelling in thirty-five cars, drawn by three engines. When they reached the station at Baltimore, they began to move across the city in cars drawn by horses to Camden station, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. At this time, locomotives did not pass through the city. As Colonel Small's troops were unarmed, they remained at the station for a time and then by order of the governor, returned to Philadelphia.

Four companies of the Sixth Massachusetts marched through the city. These were attacked

by a mob, throwing stones and brickbats and firing upon the soldiers who quickly returned the fire, killing seven citizens of Baltimore and wounding several others. Two of the Massachusetts soldiers were killed. This event occurred on April 19, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington and Concord in the Revolution. Intense excitement prevailed in Baltimore, and the news of the mob attacking the troops, was telegraphed all over the northern states. It aroused the patriotic ardor of the loyal people.

As early as January 15, 1861, a Union meeting had been held in the Court House at York, to discuss the condition of affairs in the country. When the news of the attack on Fort Sumter reached the town, the Worth Infantry, Captain Thomas A. Ziegle, and the York Rifles, Captain George Hay, offered their services to the government. These companies were both armed with rifles which had been furnished them two years before by the secretary of war. On April 17, the governor accepted their services and they awaited the call to duty.

Immediately after the attack on the troops at Baltimore had occurred, Governor Hicks, of Maryland, ordered the bridges of the Northern Central Railroad north of the city and the bridges on part of the road from Baltimore to Wilmington, to be burned. He claimed to be in favor of the Union and ordered this destruction of the bridges for the purpose of preventing troops

from the northern states passing through the dominion of Maryland.

On the evening of April 20, General W. H. Keim, commanding the militia of Pennsylvania, arrived at York from Washington. Because of the destruction of the bridges, he was driven to Cockeysville in a carriage, and reached York on a locomotive. He gave authority for the Worth Infantry and the York Rifles to proceed to Parkton for the purpose of guarding the bridges at that point. They left York at 11 o'clock on the night of the 20th. Before leaving these companies molded bullets and were fully armed and equipped for the military service.

Governor Curtin organized the First, Second and Third Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers, at Harrisburg, and sent them late in the night of April 20, to Cockeysville, to defend the bridges and the American flag. These troops were all armed with twenty rounds of ammunition. They were provided with rations for two days only and it soon fell to the duty of the citizens of York to slaughter bullocks on the Public Common and gather together other provisions and send them to the troops at Cockeysville and Parkton. Meantime, Mayor Brown and two prominent citizens of Baltimore, called upon President Lincoln at the White House, and asked that these Pennsylvania troops be sent without the state of Maryland in order to prevent bloodshed, because of the secession sentiment in Baltimore.

On April 23, the three regiments at Camp Cockeysville, numbering in all 2,400 men, and the two York companies at Parkton, were sent to York and went into camp on the Fair Grounds, southeast of the town. On Sunday, April 21, a company had arrived from Gettysburg, together with the Hanover Infantry, Captain Cyrus Diller, and the Marion Rifles, Captain H. Gates Weiser, and were quartered either on the Fair Grounds or at Odd Fellows Hall, which was then used as an armory. The place of rendezvous on the Fair Grounds was named Camp Scott.

Early in May, 1861, there were six full regiments stationed at Camp Scott. In the brigade under Brigadier General G. C. Wynkoop were the First Regiment, Samuel Yohe, commander; Lieutenant Colonel

Tilghman Good, and Major Thomas W. Linn; the Second Regiment, Colonel F. S. Stambaugh, Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Welsh, Major James Givens; the Third Regiment, Colonel Francis P. Miner, Lieutenant Colonel John M. Power, Major Oliver P. Irvine; the Sixteenth, Colonel Thomas A. Ziegler, Lieutenant Colonel George A. Higgins, Major Frank T. Bennett. All the companies in the Sixteenth except the Doylestown and the four York County companies were from Schuylkill County.

In the brigade under Brigadier General J. S. Negley were the Twelfth Regiment, under Colonel David Campbell, Lieutenant Colonel Norton McGriffin, Major Alexander Hay; the Nineteenth, Colonel T. A. Rowley, Lieutenant Colonel J. N. Purviance, Major W. S. Millinger.

The stock stalls, sheds and buildings on the fair grounds being insufficient for the accommodation of so large a number of troops, board sheds were erected for many of them. The main building was turned into a hospital. The fences around the race track were removed to make room for drills. Captain Campbell's battery of artillery from Chambersburg formed part of the camp.

On May 3, snow fell to the depth of several inches and was followed by warm weather. This caused the camps to be very uncomfortable for several days when many of the troops were quartered in different buildings at York. These six regiments remained in camp at York until June, when they were sent to the front and joined the army in the field. Meantime affairs at Baltimore were in an exciting condition.

On April 21 Colonel Benjamin F. Butler, commanding the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, arrived at Perryville on the Susquehanna, being unable to reach Washington through Baltimore. His regiment moved on flat boats to Annapolis and reached Washington the following day. Two weeks later he was sent with his regiment to Baltimore. The railroad bridges had been rebuilt and trains passed from Harrisburg through York and Baltimore to the national capital. While Butler did not place the city in a state of siege his gallant conduct compelled the secessionists to remain quiet, and for his skill and strategy he was made a major general of volunteers.

Soon afterward the Department of Maryland was created. General John A. Dix, of New York, was placed in charge.

Local Patriotism. On April 20, soon after receiving the news of the attack on Baltimore, large flags were floated to the breeze from the offices of the York Gazette and the York Republican, and also from the Tremont House, later the National Hotel, which was the stopping place for military officers. Other flags were displayed from the private residences of many citizens. On Monday, April 22, a tall pole was erected in Centre Square and a bunting flag unfurled to the breeze. During this ceremony, the Worth Infantry Band played the Star Spangled Banner. Hon. Robert J. Fisher delivered a speech on this occasion. In the afternoon of the same day, a flag pole, one hundred feet high, was erected in front of the lumber yard of H. Small & Sons, on North Duke Street, when patriotic speeches were delivered by Henry L. Fisher, John Gibson and John W. Bittinger. The Continental Club also unfurled a flag. There was a universal sentiment of patriotism in York and throughout the county and a few days later a flag, thirty-five feet in length, made by the patriotic ladies of York, was unfurled from the top of the pole in Centre Square. This was the flag that was taken down by the Confederates when they entered the town June 28, 1863.

At the meeting of the court on Monday, April 22, the president judge, Robert J. Fisher, in charging the grand jury, referred to the distracted state of the country, and urged upon them the necessity of providing for the comfort and support of those who had so promptly obeyed their country's call. He stated that the citizens of York had subscribed several thousand dollars, and that the borough authorities had appropriated \$1,000, and recommended the grand jury to request the commissioners to make a liberal appropriation for the same purpose out of the county funds, and said that he had no doubt the appropriation would be legalized by the Legislature. Several members of the bar also addressed the grand jury. The scene was a very impressive one. The grand jury the next day recommended that the commissioners appropriate \$10,000.

which was promptly done. Hanover and Wrightsville made liberal appropriations, aggregating about \$15,000 in all. The Legislature subsequently ratified these proceedings.

The attack on Fort Sumter was the opening of hostilities between the two sections of the Union. Soon afterward four more states seceded, making in all eleven to form the Confederate States of America. The news of the progress of the war was watched with eager interest. Pennsylvania became one of the border states. The quota of sixteen regiments for the three months' service, was soon furnished by the Keystone State. At first it was believed that the war would end in a few months, but the Battle of Bull Run, fought on July 21, 1861, gave encouragement to the south and a long war was imminent. It was then that Lincoln called for troops to serve for three years, or during the war. Pennsylvania showed her loyalty and furnished in all 366,000 men for the defence of the Union. Before the war had ended, a division of 9,000 troops for nearly three days occupied the town of York. The story of the part taken by York County in one of the greatest wars of modern times, is best told in the history of the different regiments with which York County troops served.

SECOND REGIMENT.

The Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the three months' service, was organized at Harrisburg, April 21, 1861, nine days after the attack on Fort Sumter, Frederick Stambaugh, of Chambersburg, was appointed colonel, Thomas Welsh, lieutenant-colonel, and James Given, major. On April 21, the regiment was sent to Cockeysville, Maryland, to aid other commands in guarding bridges along the Northern Central Railroad. Two days later, it returned to York and while quartered at Camp Scott, the York Rifles, under Captain George Hay, became Company K of this regiment. At this early period in the war, Camp Scott was a training post for undisciplined soldiers. The Second Regiment remained here until June 1, and was then sent to Chambersburg, where it became part of the Second Brigade, Second Division, of General Patterson's Army, which

was charged with guarding the lines of communication with Washington and operating against the Confederate forces in the Shenandoah Valley. On the 16th of June, Patterson left Chambersburg on a forward movement and, having crossed the Potomac on July 2, the regiment encamped at Martinsburg, Virginia. His army kept pushing the Confederates steadily southward beyond Bunker Hill, and on July 16, Patterson made a demonstration in force and struck the enemy's main line. On July 17, the term of the Sixteenth Regiment having expired, it marched to Harper's Ferry, where the men boarded cars for Harrisburg and were mustered out July 26. When Company K returned to York the men were welcomed by the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, speeches and a banquet. Most of its members afterward enlisted in other regiments, largely in the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania.

The following is the muster roll of the York Rifles, which became Company K of the Second Regiment:

Officers—Captain—George Hay, First Lieutenant—John W. Schall, Second Lieutenant—Jacob Emmett, Jr. Sergeants—John Albright, Philip Peiffer, Oliver P. Stair, Emanuel Smith, Corporals—Edward F. Smith, Charles W. Stubbins, William C. Getz, Albert A. Welsh, Musicians—Samuel Simons, Zachariah Zimmerman.
Privates—John Bush, Ferdinand Buckingham, George N. Barnitz, Adam Bein, Charles Busey, William Clapper, Daniel Cooks, John Dennes, John A. Epply, George W. Feistell, David Fox, Emanuel Foust, Ambrose Foust, Matthew Foose, George Greysley, Andrew J. Gotwalt, Frederick Ginter, Lewis Hoffman, Solomon R. Haugh, Joseph W. Houghes, Peter Hubert, Charles F. Hauck, Charles Harkins, Joseph Harman, Joseph A. Heidler, John Kise, Robert W. Keech, Daniel Landis, Augustus Loucks, Jacob Lehr, Franklin Morgan, John Mellyvaine (M. D.), Peter K. Myers, Henry Marks, Jeremiah Oliver, David Reese, Samuel Ruth, William Ranson, George Rudisill, William A. Reisinger, Jacob Smith, Robert Smith, Daniel Spangler, Charles F. Stroman, William H. Smyser, Martin Selack, Charles A. Shetler, Jacob Smyser, Henry Smallbrook, Isaac C. Simmon, George C. Stroman, William Seyfert, Henry Seipe, John N. Taylor, William H. Tomes, Charles Wolf, Alexander C. Ward, John F. Williams, Harrison C. Wiest, John Willy, Henry Young, Daniel Zellers, Joseph Zendlick, Franklin Zenger.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

The Sixteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, answered the first call of President Lincoln for troops. It was organized at Harrisburg, May 3, 1861, by the election of Thomas A. Ziegler, of York, as colonel. He had a good military record in the Mexican war and for twelve years had been captain of the Worth Infantry, a noted military

organization of York. George J. Higgins was chosen lieutenant-colonel, and Frank T. Bennet, major; A. Hiestand Glatz, of York, quartermaster; Charles Garretson, assistant-quartermaster.

Soon after organization, the Sixteenth Regiment was brought to Camp Scott, at York, and remained here, engaged in drill and discipline, until June 8. Before its departure to the seat of war, the regiment was presented with a flag by the ladies of York, and then proceeded to Chambersburg, where it was placed in the Fourth Brigade, First Division, of General Patterson's army, which was preparing to move into the Shenandoah Valley. The regiment crossed the Potomac at Williamsport, proceeded to Martinsburg, and from thence to Bunker Hill, near Winchester, Virginia, and drove in Johnston's advance guard. The regiment then made a forced march to Harper's Ferry, the enemy's pickets retreating before them, and encamped at Charlestown, on the 17th of June. It remained in this position until the expiration of the three months' term of service. Although in constant expectation of meeting the enemy, General Patterson's army was not engaged in battle. The Sixteenth Regiment, at Charlestown, was within hearing distance of the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. It was mustered out of service at Harrisburg, July 30.

The Worth Infantry, Company A, York Voltiguers, Company H, Marion Rifles, of Hanover, Company F, and Hanover Infantry, Company G, served in this regiment. They were all York County troops. These four companies had existed for several years before the war opened, and were quick to respond to Lincoln's first call for troops.

The following is the muster roll of the Worth Infantry, which entered this regiment as Company A:

Officers—Captain—John Hays. First Lieutenant—Solomon Myers. Second Lieutenant—John M. Detch. First Sergeant—Jacob Stough. Second Sergeant—Elias Spangler. Third Sergeant—William F. Frank. First Corporal—Jacob L. Young. Second Corporal—William H. Albaugh. Third Corporal—Lewis Small. Fourth Corporal—Zachariah Knaub. Musicians—George H. Brierman, Henry Zorger.

Privates—William Baum, John W. Baum, Charles M. Bramon, Frederick Baustean, Frederick Breidling, Henry Brimstock, William H. H. Craver, Murray I. Cross, Samuel S. Crull, William R. Crull, Leonard Doll, Edwin C. Duncan, David Everhart, Joseph H. Ensign, George S. Frey, John J. Frick, Charles J. Fox, Albert

Ford, Samuel Funk, Charles E. Gardner, George W. Glessner, H. E. F. Grubb, Oscar K. Harris, John Haslap, Henry Hemple, John Hoelle, Joseph Ilgenfritz, David F. Ilgenfritz, Edward Kraber, John Kluedinst, Benjamin I. King, Gabriel Marks, Christian Miller, George Moore, William F. Moorehead, Peter Nickel, George Rabine, Frederick Reinhart, William Reisinger, George H. Ropp, Charles F. Ropp, Alexander H. Rupert, Samuel Rudy, Harrison Stair, George C. Stair, Samuel H. Spangler, George I. Spangler, William A. Spangler, Charles A. Strack, Charles H. Stallman, William Swartz, David Sirp, John Smeltzer, John Shirey, John Strickler, Alex. A. Strickler, Philip M. Shive, Lewis M. Smith, Edward L. Schroeder, Henry I. Test, Lewis Thomas, Daniel L. Welsh, Franklin I. Welsh, Christian Yenser.

The following is the muster roll of the Marion Rifles, of Hanover, which entered this regiment as Company F:

Officers—Captain—Horatio Gates Myers. First Lieutenant—Joseph Renaut. Second Lieutenant—Jacob W. Bender. Sergeants—Alfred McKinney, William Troup, George Kochler, Henry Houser. Corporals—Adam Klunk, Abraham Baker, Henry Trone, Andrew Miller, Musicians—Silar Gengling, Lewis Renaut.

Privates—William Allwood, Jerome Adams, Thomas Brown, Henry P. Bittenger, William Bair, Israel Boblitz, Henry Carr, Henry F. Constine, Jeremiah Carbaugh, Lewis Chine, George Colbeg, Jacob Doll, Martin Diehl, Henry A. Eckenrode, Charles Fiscus, John Gross, Franklin Gipe, James Grimes, William Gahmittle, Hamilton S. Grim, Joseph Grim, Nicholas Hamlin, George Jones, William Klunk, Daniel Keesey, Anthony Klunk, William Low, John Low, Daniel Lookabaugh, Adam McKinney, John McElroy, William McFarland, Michael Mulgrew, Jerome McWilliams, John Martin, Jacob D. Neiderer, Dan. Neiderer, Alexander Parr, Rolandus Rolland, Adam Rabbung, Adam Reiling, William Rhine-Sollner, Edward Slagle, William Stanton, John Soule, Reuben Stonestier, Calvin Simpson, Peter Schuck, James Stewart, Daniel Weaver, William White, George Warner, John Wheeler, Jackson Winter-ole, Daniel Wimmer.

The following is the muster roll of the Hanover Infantry, which became Company G of the Sixteenth Regiment:

Officers—Captain—Cyrus Diller. First Lieutenant—Henry Morningstar. Second Lieutenant—Joseph S. Jenkins. Sergeants—Michael Harmon, Isaac Wagner, John Shaney, Joel Henry. Corporals—Adam Morningstar, William Shuman, George E. Yingling, Joseph A. Slagle. Musicians—Simon J. Diller, Thomas L. Wirt.

Privates—Theodore Bair, William A. Beard, Walter F. Beard, Peter Butt, Martin Buchler, William Bupp, Frederick M. Boyer, William Collins, John Divine, Samuel Dillen, John A. Eline, John S. Forest, Henry Fleming, Leo Gleason, Sebastian Grimm, Henry Hubley, Michael Herman, John Kouck, John H. Krook, Daniel Kniedler, Levi King, Adam King, George Livingston, Jacob Low, George Luttenberger, George Long, Charles Mowery, Charles Myers, Joseph McKinsey, Matthias Mann, Henry C. Metzger, William Newman, John Petry, Rufus Parr, Peter Reaver, George Ritzel, Jacob Runk, John Spence, David Shull, William Sichel, George Sichel, Henry Stine, Andrew G. Shull, Daniel F. Stair, Jacob H. Shriver, Franklin Steinginger, Henry Schrahl, John Simpson, Michael Schrum, Thomas Sayers, John Sharp, Edward H. Snyder, Conrad Snyder, Gustavus Trone, Abraham Test, George W. Walker, Michael Wise, Samuel Witter, John Wagner, Andrew Wolf, George W. Welsh, Christian Wagner.

The following is the muster roll of the York Voltiguers, which became Company H of the Sixteenth Regiment:

Officers.—Captain—Theodore D. Cochran. First Lieutenant—Michael Gallagher, Jr. Second Lieutenant—Andrew D. Vocum. Sergeants—John A. Ettinger, Jacob Sheets, William E. Patterson, Charles D. Henry. Corporals—Henry Buckingham, Jacob Buckmurst, Andrew J. Fulton, John W. Carey. Musicians—Isaac Rudisill, Andrew Z. Frey.

Privates.—Samuel B. Bair, James F. Barnitz, John Barnmiller, Jesse Beck, John Beers, Oram G. Blake, Thomas Z. Bevis, Matthias Bloom, Jacob Cooks, Emanuel C. Coleman, George Dietz, Johannis Deckling, Samuel Evans, John Engles, William Giroy, John Hagan (first), John Hagan (second), Henry Huebner, Jerome Heidler, Jacob Hauck, Paul Herman, William Ilgenfriz, Jonathan Kersey, John H. Keesey, Daniel G. Keesey, Oliver Keesey, John Kendig, Frederick Kinefelter, Frantz Kettles, Frank Kettling, George Knodle, Harrison Keesey, Benjamin Leber, Henry Leibnigh, Jacob Marver, Henry C. Miller, John Miller, Abraham Myers, Sigmond Myers, Joseph Motter, James C. McGuire, William H. McCauley, John Michael, Thomas J. Montgomery, Samuel F. Neoin, Edward Ness, Edward Owens, William Owens, Morris Parvell, John Rapp, Henry H. Riley, Martin Richard, Eli Ream, Jeremiah T. Reary, John Stough, Charles Snyder, Samuel Saylor, Franklin Stallman, John Schellenberger, William Schriver, Nathaniel Thompson, Henry Weidner, Patrick Whaling, Peter K. Yost.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT.

The Thirtieth Regiment, First Pennsylvania Reserves, was organized at West Chester, on June 9, 1861, by the election of R. Biddle Roberts, of Pittsburg, colonel; Henry M. McIntire, lieutenant-colonel, and Lemuel Todd, of Carlisle, major. Company D of this regiment was recruited in York and Lancaster Counties. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States at Camp Carroll, Baltimore, Maryland, July 27. It was assigned to McCall's brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserves, near Washington, on August 30, and during the Peninsular campaign, in 1862, served in Reynold's division of the Second Corps, commanded by Fitz John Porter. It engaged the enemy in fierce contest at Mechanicsville on June 26. In this battle the regiment lost seven killed and twenty wounded. It took an active part in the battle of Gaines' Mills on June 27, where it came to the support of Duryea's New York Zouaves. After the battle of Malvern Hill, Colonel Roberts and his men received the commendations of their division commander for gallantry. In a contest at Nelson's Farm, Captain Hess was mortally wounded, and Lieutenant-Colonel McIntyre was wounded and disabled for

further service. The regiment participated in the battle of Antietam, and in Crawford's division took part in the hardest fighting of the second day in the battle of Gettysburg. During the year 1864 it served in the Army of the Potomac, under Grant, in the movement upon Petersburg and Richmond. The First Reserves took rank as one of the best trained regiments in the army.

The following is a muster roll of Company D:

Officers.—Captains—George H. Hess, William G. Wasson. First Lieutenant—William H. Trapnel. Second Lieutenant—David Warfel, Amos W. Sourbecker. Sergeants—Samuel Pickel, Charles K. Wasson, Abraham J. Taylor, George M. D. Lemmon, Elias Funk, John R. Courtney. Corporals—Lindley McClane, Franklin Sourbecker, Jacob Shaub, John Gilbert, William Bruce, Jacob Finney, John F. Dablor, Henry Pickel, William Laferty. Musicians—William Klineyoung, Jacob Diefenderfer.

Privates.—William Allison, James Boyle, Miller Brady, John Beichall, John Bechtold, William J. Bowers, William Brown, Abraham Brubecker, Barziles Bruggles, James Barbew, Amos Bushorn, Mark Beatty, Jacob Byers, E. M. Clark, James Cresswell, Samuel Campbell, Frederick Davis, Joseph Dietrick, Charles Dorn, Joseph Flick, Aaron Fralick, John Ferguson, Charles R. Grosh, T. L. Graham, Samuel P. Groff, Samuel Gordon, Gottlieb Garner, Valentine Hoffman, Hiram Hughes, John Hill, Amos Hoak, John B. Heble, Amos Harmer, David Heiney, Samuel Herr, Aldus Hawthorne, Jacob Hiller, Charles Homberger, George Heiny, David Hamilton, Amos Haverstick, Jacob Harnish, Christian Henninger, Israel Jacobs, Amos Johnson, Jacob Johnson, John W. Kise, Francis Kelborne, Joseph Knight, Lemon Kline, Charles B. King, Daniel Kauffman, Jesse M. Kughn, Uriah H. Love, George Lanning, George Miller, Isaac Musser, John Maynard, John M'Farland, Samuel M'Farland, William M'Coy, Peter M'Bride, Michael M'Cabe, William Norris, Samuel Ohnrite, William Peck, Freeman Powers, John Rhoads, John Reed, Samuel Robison, John Sourbecker, Henry Shoff, Franklin Smith, Robert Scott, Charles D. Trippie, William Tweed, John W. Urban, Benjamin F. Urban, Frederick Vierling, Samuel White, Robert Wertz, William Wright, William J. Webb, Hiram Will, Zachariah Wilhelm, Urie Wilson, William Williamson.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

The Forty-first Regiment, Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserves, was organized at Camp Curtin, in June, 1861. John H. Taggart, of Philadelphia, was chosen colonel; Samuel N. Bailey, of Dillsburg, lieutenant-colonel; Peter Baldy, major, who succeeded Bailey as lieutenant-colonel upon the resignation of the latter, March 4, 1862. Company G of this regiment was recruited in York County and commanded by Charles W. Diven, who was promoted major of the regiment, April 19, 1864. In the fall of the same year he was chosen colonel of the Two Hundredth Regiment in the one year's

service, and commanded it in the attack on Fort Steadman and in the siege of Petersburg. The Twelfth Reserve Regiment served with its division in the Peninsular campaign with gallantry. At the battle of Charles City Cross Roads, Lieutenant William W. Arnold, of Company G, was killed. The regiment was conspicuous for its valor at Antietam, Fredericksburg, and under General Crawford, at Gettysburg, performed important service in the second day's battle at Little Round Top. It took part under Grant in the Wilderness campaign until its term of service had expired on June 11, 1864, shortly after the battle of Cold Harbor. The re-enlisted men remained in the service until the end of the war. The following is the muster roll of Company G:

Officers.—Captain—Charles W. Diven. First Lieutenants—William W. Arnold, George Huber, James K. Miller. Second Lieutenant—Nathan Carman. First Sergeant—George W. Ebaugh. Sergeants—Henry Gise, John Conway, Isaac D. Culmerry, George C. Bush, James L. McClure. Corporals—Jeremiah Waltmeyer, Henry Balsi, George Writer, Ambrose Ensminger, Jacob Shannon, John D. Campbell, Charles Halmer, Augustus L. Hursh, Hiram Kendig, Eli Harnish, Daniel D. Bailey, Christian S. Wagner. Musicians—Jacob Eppley, John Embeck, Daniel Reiman.

Privates.—George Albert, Levi Akin, Paris W. Albert, Washington Alexander, William Bettinger, Michael Berger, John Bishop, Frederick Bongey, Samuel Breneman, Hugo L. Bush, George B. Brown, Solomon Barlin, Winfield S. Duffield, John A. Duffield, Amos Day, Wilson Everal, William Eaton, William R. Eaton, David Ehrman, William C. Fox, John B. Fry, Arthur E. Fulton, James Feltenberger, William B. Fox, John Grantz, William Gibbs, Arnun Gessler, Lewis Grove, Henry Gable, Moses Gardner, Henry Gessler, Nicholas B. Heim, Solomon C. Hampson, George Hardy, Michael Haley, Cornelius Hoover, Henry Harman, Jacob Hanafius, James Isenberg, Frederick Ingles, Andrew Kinter, Jacob Kaylor, George Keeny, George W. Lowe, Chistian C. Leib, Washington Laird, Ira E. Lowe, Tolbert Lowe, John A. Marks, Archibald McMonagle, Edward Mackinson, Wesley McLeary, William Myers, James Morrison, George Messamore, Charles Montgomery, William Mentzberger, Charles Moyer, James Martoe, James Osbourn, Jeremiah Parson, John Rohabough, David Shirk, Augustus Shaefer, Joseph Shaefer, Robert Stevenson, James Stevenson, Orlando Simpson, Charles Stewart, George W. Smith, Henry Smith, Richard Sneath, George F. Streading, Samuel Skipper, John Tennis, David Torbit, John Waltmeyer, William Wetzel, Adam Waltmeyer, Washington Williams, John Wisser, Lewis Waltmeyer, Thomas H. White, Peter Whalen, Henry Zorger.

FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

The Forty-third Regiment, First Pennsylvania Artillery, was organized at Harrisburg in June, 1861, in answer to the first call of President Lincoln for troops. Charles T. Campbell was chosen colonel.

Alfred E. Lewis, who had recently been admitted to the York County Bar, recruited Battery E, in York. Early in August the regiment was sent to Washington and went into camp near the government arsenal, where it was armed and equipped, receiving horses for the batteries, and a supply of ammunition. The regiment when formed was composed of ten batteries, in all sixty guns, each battery containing more than one hundred men and about sixty horses. The batteries were assigned to different commands in which they served for a term of three years. Major Lewis retired from the service July 29, 1862. Batteries C, D, E, and H served in the Peninsular campaign in 1862, in Couch's division, Fourth Corps, under General Keyes. On August 11, 1862, Thomas G. Orwig, of York County, was promoted to captain of Battery E, to take the place of Theodore Miller, resigned. Batteries C and D accompanied McClellan's army in the Antietam campaign, while Batteries E and H remained on garrison duty at Yorktown, Virginia.

During the spring of 1863, Battery E was on duty with the Army of the James, and rendered valuable service in the attack on Drury's Bluff, and in furnishing and manning the guns at Fort Harrison. During the siege of Petersburg, and indirectly of Richmond, the battery served under General Weitzel. In the attack on the enemy's forts on the Williamsburg road, near Seven Pines, it was hotly engaged, and in the memorable siege events of 1865, it was kept in daily practice upon the enemy's works. Upon the evacuation of Richmond, on April 3, it had the honor of being the first battery that entered the city. The batteries of the brigade had received orders to hasten forward, and in a spirit of honorable rivalry, Battery E, attained the head of the column and actually passed the skirmish line in front, reaching the capital before the enemy's flag was pulled down, and by its timely arrival, hastening the retreat of his rear guard, charged with firing the town, and staying the execution of the order. After the surrender of Lee's army, the battery was detached from corps duty, and with Battery A, was ordered to report to Colonel Brady, under whom it was engaged in dismantling

Confederate works, and removing and shipping ordnance and ordnance stores. On the 4th of July, it was relieved from duty and ordered to turn in its guns and horses to the ordnance officer stationed at Richmond. From thence it embarked for Philadelphia, where, on the 20th of July, it was mustered out of service.

The following is the muster roll of Battery E:

Officers.—Major—Alfred E. Lewis. Captain—Jacob M. Barr. Major—Theodore Miller. Captains—Thomas G. Orwig, Henry Y. Wilkey. First Lieutenants—Abingdon W. Mimich, John Hardy, Benjamin M. Orwig, William H. Kilgore. Second Lieutenants—Frank C. Choate, William C. Wick, John Hassler, Gustavus Reeling, John Perrin. Sergeants—John Gnaw, Jedediah D. Lincoln, David Givens, James O. Blauvelt, John Miller, George Miller, James A. Fish, Joshua E. Price, Charles D. Elliott, Albert W. Goff, Henry Greybill, Jacob S. Bernheiser, John Hoggis, Isaac I. Kenyon, Fordyce A. Lyman, H. W. Strawser, George W. Cripps, Daniel W. Styles. Corporals—T. W. Fullerton, William Wilson, Charles Anderson, George N. Tuttle, Fleming Mathews, John R. Foust, William McGuirk, William Tateman, Harlow Moon, James Wereham, Ephraim Oakley, Francis Rick, Barton Beck, H. D. Gochemus, Tilghman Jacoby, C. A. Keampher, Joseph R. Miller, Andrew D. Townsend, George B. Barkley, Patrick Kane, H. E. Ebenshade, John Flannegan, Howard Smith. Buglers—Adam Seeger, Charles T. Seitz, William G. S. Allen, John Harris. Artificers—Joseph W. Bryant, Allen Stoner, Edward B. Hart, Stephen Redson.

Privates.—James Armstrong, Henry Armpriester, George Auble, William Auble, Frederick Arneck, Erasmus Ames, Robert A. Anderson, Patrick Allen, James Barnes, Milton Bassett, Silas T. Bemis, Silas Beerup, Andrew F. Birch, Stephen Blanchard, Thomas R. Blauvelt, Edward O. H. Boose, Henry L. Boyce, Joseph Broher, George W. Broadbent, Henry P. Brown, Joseph E. Brown, Jacob Butt, Eli H. Burt, Hollis Barrett, Daniel Berke, William Brien, John H. Benson, Robert Burnett, Henry Beck, Thomas Boyle, Patrick Breen, William H. Blake, Penfield Burchinal, Adam Byen, Byron Burr, Curtis Beebe, Curtis Buly, Charles Bettinger, Hosea M. Benson, John M. Clark, Andrew J. Clark, Philip Coyle, Jacob Cover, George W. Cogley, C. Cunningham, William O. Combs, John Cox, Charles Clark, Lorentus S. Cole, William F. Cline, Hart Cole, Samuel Craig, Theodore Denacre, Andrew Derringer, Andrew Day, Charles Deem, Edward DeForce, Melvin P. Demick, Eli Dittman, Daniel Donohue, William Dull, Robert Davis, Frederick Diehl, Daniel Daniels, Daniel A. Everett, Isaac R. Eaton, Houser Finton, Thomas J. Fisher, Andrew Fizell, Henry Forrey, Daniel Fry, Matthew Fry, John Fry, Henry Frickman, Wilson Frew, James Frederick, Edgar M. Foster, John Fischer, Thomas Farron, Washington Frankford, Abner Folsmer, George B. Franklin, Richard Groff, Augustus Gingerick, Jacob Gurdiger, Daniel Gallagher, William Gaul, Nicholas Gay, Thomas Grey, Jacob H. Grooner, John Guilman, R. M. Grubb, Barton Herr, John A. Hetrick, Henry Horn, George Horn, William T. Heazlett, Jacob Hengst, John Haines, Wesley Hinkle, John Harkey, James Hickey, Edmund Hart, Patrick J. Harrington, Michael Innebest, Barton A. Jacobs, Edward Jacobs, Henry Jennings, John Jarvis, Ireneus Jones, Lawrence Kauffman, George W. Kline, Edward Kipp, John Kuhns, Henry Long, John Lorenz, William Lloyd, James S. Leiser, Peter Lever, Philomen C. Lovell, George Lafayette, Edwin Lyman, William H. Larraba, Henry Mar-

tin, S. T. Mayberry, Jacob Mowrer, William Murphy, Samuel Murphey, John W. Murphey, T. McAndrews, William McKay, A. J. McCollough, Edward McGraw, William D. McLain, Thomas Murphey, Jacob Myer, Harrison McCord, Philip Miskell, Henry McIlhenny, William H. Meyers, Edward Marks, John Marks, Joseph Marshall, James H. McGee, Conrad Mouse, Nervin Miller, William Murphey, Joseph Michaels, Richard McConnell, John D. McGeehan, William Nicholas, Patrick O'Donnell, Adam Onstott, William Phillips, James Poleman, Courtland W. Potter, Jesse Reed, Robert A. Reed, Charles L. Robinson, William G. Roper, Cornelius Robinson, Francis Ramish, Henry S. Reynolds, Josiah Reber, John Ripple, Benjamin F. Roberts, Michael Robinson, William A. Rarey, Henry Robinson, Henry Ritter, James A. S. Ratcliff, Salathiel Sankey, Benjamin F. Siler, Valentine Shadle, Jacob W. Stauffer, Solomon Shary, Andrew Shick, Adam Shriver, Gideon Stanley, John S. Stafford, Theophilus H. Stees, William E. Stiner, H. Stoutzenberger, Samuel Stuck, Henry Smith, Charles Stroube, Thomas Simpson, John Sullivan, Samuel H. Slifer, John Savage, Jr., Elijah Solliday, Charles Smith, John Smith, Frederick Summers, William Stahler, Tru'n W. Stafford, Edwin Spear, William Stineberger, Levi Stump, Martin Swick, D. H. Shenberger, Edwin Stees, John Tatnall, John H. Turner, W. H. H. Thompson, Joseph Townsley, Jack M. Vanhomer, Thomas M. Watson, John H. Weidle, John Weller, George Willey, Michael Williams, William D. Woodring, John H. Wise, George Wire, John F. Wentz, John Wiley, William Worl, Frederick Weller, Jacob Weller, John S. Wade, George Wolf, Peter White, Mark Wasner, Samuel Yoder, Thomas Zules, Jacob Zimmerman.

The Seventy-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, in the three years' service, served with distinction in the Army of the Potomac. Company G, of this regiment, was recruited by Captain William J. Bart, who resided near Hanover. Among those who enlisted from Hanover and vicinity were Lieutenant J. H. Lohr, Oliver W. Garret, Henry K. Wentz, Ephraim J. Stegner, John W. Craumer, David Zumbrum, John Zumbrum, Edwin Garret, David Willet, Josiah Becker. Henry K. Wentz, of Hanover, served as an orderly on the staff of General Peck. This regiment served in the Sixth Corps, in the Peninsular campaign, and later in the Ninth.

SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

The Seventy-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, which served for a period of three years in the Union Army, was organized August, 1861, at Camp Simmons, by the election of John M. Tanner, colonel; D. H. Wallace, lieutenant-colonel; Oliver M. Irvine, major, and Charles Garrettson, of York, quartermaster, who, while serving in this position, was appointed a captain in the regular army.

Early in the summer of 1861 two companies were organized for the three years'

service in York County, one by Captain H. Clay McIntyre, of York, and the other by Cyrus Diller, of Hanover, soon after he returned from the three months' service. These became known as Company D and Company I of the Seventy-sixth Regiment, and both had an honorable record during the entire Civil War. The captains of Company D were successively Cyrus Diller (afterward major), William S. Diller and Charles L. Bittinger. The captains of Company I, in order of succession, were H. Clay McIntyre, Jacob J. Young, Frank J. Magee and Harrison Stair.

On November 18, 1861, the regiment received its colors from the hands of Governor Curtin, and proceeded to Fortress Monroe. It sailed from there to Hilton Head; assisted in taking Fort Pulaski at the mouth of the Savannah River; participated in the attack on Charleston under General Wright, and engaged the enemy with heavy loss in an expedition to sever communication between Charleston and Savannah.

On July 6, 1863, the regiment moved to Morris Island, Fort Charleston Harbor, and on the **Wagner**. 10th took part in the memorable assault on Fort Wagner, where it achieved distinction for gallantry. The regiment received the order to charge as the flash of the artillery fire was seen. The men dropped to the ground, the discharge from the cannon passing over them, then started forward with a yell. The ranks were thinned at every discharge. The moat was reached and crossed, and many fell on the parapet beyond; 130 men and five officers of the regiment were left behind.

A second assault took place on July 18. Captain Frank J. Magee acted as aid to General Strong in the engagement. Company L went in with thirty-six men and but twelve escaped. Twelve regiments were afterward ordered to take the fort by storm, but were repulsed with great loss. Fort Wagner was a heavy sand defense, bomb proof, covering several acres. It was ultimately demolished after a fierce cannonading of fifty days' duration, when it was discovered that it had been abandoned by the enemy.

In May, 1864, the Tenth Corps, to which

the Seventy-sixth belonged, was ordered to Virginia. The regiment took part in the battle at Drury's Bluff, where Captain Young, of Company I, was killed. It was present at Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom, and engagements before Petersburg.

The Seventy-sixth, under command of General Pennypacker, assisted in the capture of Fort Fisher, at Wilmington, N. C., in January, 1865. It was mustered out at Harrisburg, July 23, 1865, after one of the longest terms of service in the war.

The following is a muster roll of Company D of this regiment, when it entered the service:

Officers.—Captains—Cyrus Diller, William S. Diller, Charles L. Bittinger, James J. M. McCormick, Lieutenants—Samuel T. Cleckner, Luther Y. Diller, M. T. Heintzelman, James E. Gordon. Sergeants—Joseph A. Slagle, John J. Bussler, Benjamin Minsker, Edward K. Boyer, Valentine Cook, Noah Waltersdorf, Jacob M. Duck, Oliver R. Milhouse, Henry D. Miller. Corporals—Jackson Williams, Obadiah A. Hines, Edward Lee, Henry Strouse, William Allenman, John F. Berner, John O'Donald, William H. Friede, Joseph Stone, William Rhell, Henry Eichinger, George Frederick, Jacob Lechner, William Simpson, Oscar R. Hildreth, Ira H. Woodward, Curtis Sanders, William Cromie, Abner Anrand, Christopher Hynicka, Henry Spect.

Privates.—Edward S. Allen, George Atkinson, William J. Berry, Zachariah Bloom, Samuel Bowersox, Andrew Brown, Horace Burchell, George Baker, Henry Bly, Frederick Boyer, Patrick Barrett, Lot Burns, Jacob Banofe, Cornelius Bollinger, Joseph Buchenmeyer, Joseph Blander, Jacob Brown, Michael Burns, James Coxey, John Crook, Richard Collins, James Cochran, Rodney Campbell, Emerson Campbell, George Crouch, Andrew Crick, Edward Chester, Charles Caldwell, Andrew Cregar, Francis Cramer, Jeremiah Cramer, Isaac Dobbs, Thomas Dawson, George Dresher, Patrick Donahoe, James A. Detrick, Hiram Erisman, Henry Ernest, John Ernest, John A. Eline, William Fisher, John Fisher, Patrick Finn, Henry Fisher, Michael Fiedler, Jeremiah Fisher, John Garra, Daniel Gallagher, George Green, John Gross, Charles Groff, John Greenmiller, Daniel Gallagher, Joseph Gramer, John E. Hand, Jonathan Hardin, Jacob Hehr, Peter Hauser, Thomas C. Horan, Samuel Hoyman, David Hildebrand, Lewis Hall, George Hallenbach, John Hamlin, Frederick Hendricks, George Holtzman, James Hughes, Charles Helsby, Morris Hickard, William Irvine, Benjamin Jones, Harvey Joslin, Morris Jackson, James Kearney King, Thomas Kelley, George Koch, Michael Krimbechin, Noah Klinefelter, Uriah Krelbs, Isadore Kreever, David King, Moses Kister, Joshua Knedle, William Kantner, Charles W. Lawson, Amos F. Leschey, Martin Long, William Laughrey, William Lyons, Henry Lambertson, Charles Lewensdorf, Thomas Martin, John W. Moyer, Joseph L. Moyer, Charles Meyer, Samuel Musselman, Isadore Markard, Isaac Musselman, Stephen Maroney, William Munnert, Jacob Morningstar, Henry Morningstar, Isaac Miller, James Miller, John Miller, Daniel Meyer, Matthew McDonald, John M'Glaughlin, Thomas M'Adams, John M'Cauley, John Nolan, Henry Petzold, Maris Piccard, Thomas Powell, Cornelius Price, John Pollard, Christian Packard, John Piarr, William K. Parker, James Quirk, William Raub, Thomas Reily, Franklin M. Roberts, William Roberts, William Reubenbach, John C. Rhell, Adams C. Reinoehl, Lewis Rake, Charles

M. Reilly, Frederick Samlers, Robert Smith, Samuel Stitzan, Frederick Swartz, George Sickle, William Sickle, Charles W. Smith, Charles Snyder, James A. Stewart, Henry Sherwood, H. Schmidtman, William Shriver, Frederick R. Smith, Edward Shaffer, M'Age Slade, Joseph Spitz, Henry Schmidt, Robert Slutman, James P. Tracey, Adam Varner, George Veitengruber, Hugh Walker, Lewis Walton, Lewis Wambaugh, Dallas Watson, Andrew Warner, John Wilson, Pius Wanner, George W. Wilson, Solomon Williams, James Wiltner, Jacob Wendle, Wesley Wagner, Robert Wittenmeyer, Henry Yocum, John Yorger, John Zett.

The following is a muster roll of Company I of this regiment:

Officers—Captains—Henry C. McIntyre, Jacob J. Young, Frank J. Magee, Harrison Stair, First Lieutenants—Joseph H. Ensign, Paris Rudisill, Second Lieutenant—J. W. Morningstar. Sergeants—William H. Ziegler, Henry Birnstock, John Loucks, John Lee, Henry Haines, Daniel Lichtenberger, Robert Smith, Elias Spangler, Silas M. Smith, Corporals—David K. Palmer, William Naef, Henry Reicherd, Jacob Campman, John H. Simmons, Leander Lewis, George D. Ziegler, Sigmond Myers, Albert H. Mann, William H. Albright, Joseph London, Andrew B. Frey, Ira H. Woodward, Henry James, William H. Smith, Musician—George Biernan.

Privates—Isaac Adams, Pherick Adams, Julius Bentz, Levi Berkenheiser, Andrew Bechtol, Edwin B. Burr, Jeremiah Bowser, Porter Bender, Thomas Burrows, John Bruner, Hiram E. Bixler, John W. Baum, William Blanck, Jr., James E. Barnitz, Charles J. Beals, Patrick Cawley, Stephen Crumay, James Coslow, Michael Conroy, James Connelly, William H. Carlinger, John Cook, Dennis Curtin, William J. Carver, Samuel Dellinger, Joseph Dunham, Anthony Dorman, James A. Decker, John Duncan, Andrew J. Duden, Edwin C. Duncan, George Dietz, Francis Doonan, William H. Fishel, John Fry, Patrick Fargus, George Foust, Rufus B. Frank, Patrick Finne, James Frederick, Edward Fournace, Harvey Ford, Michael Golden, William Gray, John M. Gompf, Frederick Guyer, James B. Gamble, Leo Gleason, Daniel Heffner, H. M. Hullenbaugh, Jarius D. Horton, John Hetz, Francis M. Hudson, Edmund Heikus, John Hoffmaster, James Hogan, Michael Hullahen, Calvin Harris, Edwin Harris, Jacob Hulsinger, John Jacobs, William Jones, George Johnston, William Joseph, Patrick Kelly, Francis Kane, Rudy Kennard, Edward Keister, John Lippy, Anthony Leiban, James Lowe, Frederick Lumber, Morris Lent, Peter Lynot, Samuel Law, Franklin Lyman, William Lewis, Charles Lorick, Samuel Minichan, Charles Martin, Patrick Middleton, Charles Markle, Henry Matteson, Michael Miller, Henry Murray, Samuel B. Moore, Samuel Medlow, John J. Miller, Michael McDermot, Charles McGlenley, John Oertel, James K. Oatman, John O'Brien, John Powers, Thomas E. Palmer, George Peters, James S. Patterson, Edmund Peters, William K. Pomeroy, Thomas J. Pennington, Bernard Roberts, Percival Romberger, John W. Reynolds, George Rhine, Henry Reatz, Samuel S. Rogers, Alexander Rider, William F. Reisinger, John Reed, Jesse Rhodes, John Stough, Enoch Sweesey, John C. Spencer, James Slack, John F. Snyder, David Shook, Robert Sutton, Stephen Sybert, Reuben Stough, John Sanford, Isaac Sears, John Sharp, Frederick Sultzbaugh, David Savage, Daniel Sloat, John J. Stengle, Thomas Stevens, G. W. Shenberger, Oscar R. Stearns, Reuben Snell, Peter Thompson, Byron Turner, Sydney W. Thomas, Henry Thompson, Jesse Weiser, Roland Wilcox, Henry Woolley, James Wiseman, James Willis, Henry H. Writer, Adam Weaver, Louis Welsh, George Warner, John Weigel, Jacob Weigel, James Walsh, Pardon

Welsh, Enoch Wood, Eli Wilhelm, George White, Wesley L. Webster, Henry Zorger, Samuel Zell, John Ziegler.

CAPTAIN FRANK J. MAGEE, who commanded Company I in the Seventy-sixth Regiment, was born at Wrightsville, York County, December 18, 1837. After leaving the public schools in his native town, he entered Georgetown College, Washington, D. C., and was graduated in 1859. When the Civil War opened he was principal of the schools at Wrightsville and entered the army as second lieutenant of Company I, and participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged. For meritorious services, he was promoted to first lieutenant and later captain. He was also aide on the staffs of Generals Terry, Ames and Strong. After the close of the war, Captain Magee returned to Wrightsville, where he served as principal of the public schools until 1871. Meantime, he was editor and owner of the Wrightsville Star, a local newspaper. For several years he was captain of the Wrightsville Grays. Upon the organization of the National Guards of Pennsylvania, he was made colonel and later was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, which rank he held when he died.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The Union forces met with a reverse on the 21st of July, 1861, at Bull Run, where the first hard fighting of the Civil War took place. The people who expected the war to end in three months and were eager for a great battle, now looked upon the situation with anxiety and alarm. President Lincoln was equal to every occasion during those dark times in our country's history. When he issued his second call for troops to defend and perpetuate the government which our forefathers had brought forth on this continent, patriotic freemen from all the Northern states responded with promptness. Failure had not diminished zeal for a good cause; disaster had not abated devotion to country, and 500,000 men rushed to arms. It was this condition of affairs and of public sentiment that gave birth to the Eighty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, to serve for three years or during the war.

Company A was organized by Captain

James A. Stahle, May 10, 1861, as the Ellsworth Zouaves, and was composed of young men nearly all of whom were under age, residing in York and vicinity. For several months this company retained its zouave uniform, which was changed for the regulation uniform of the infantry. Company B was recruited in Newberry Township, and was largely composed of the Washington Guards, a military company that had been drilling for ten years under Captain John Crull. A portion of its enlisted men came from Dauphin County. Company C was recruited from Hopewell, Chanceford, Fawn, Lower Chanceford, Windsor and other townships in the lower end of the county. It was organized by the election of Andrew J. Fulton as captain. Company D was organized out of enlisted men from Shrewsbury and vicinity by Captain Noah G. Ruhl, who had served five years in the regular army. On September 19, the company was mustered into service by Lieutenant Baldwin. Company E was organized by Captain Solomon Myers, of York, who had previously served as first lieutenant of Company A of the Sixteenth Regiment in the three months' service. Company F was recruited at Gettysburg by Captain Charles H. Buehler, who, in 1862, became colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Regiment in the nine months' service. Company G was organized at Hanover, largely by Lieutenant Henry B. Morningstar, who had served as first lieutenant in the Sixteenth Regiment in the three months' service. Company H was recruited at Wellsville and was composed of enlisted men from Warrington and adjoining townships. It was commanded first by Captain Ross L. Harman, and later by Captain Wells A. Farrah, who was killed at the battle of Carter's Woods, near Winchester, Virginia, in 1863. Company I was recruited at New Oxford and was composed of men from Adams County and the western part of York County. This company was at first commanded by Captain Pfeiffer, who was killed at Cold Harbor, in June, 1863. Later it was commanded by Captain W. H. Lanius, of York. Company K was recruited at York by Captain John W. Schall, who had served as first lieutenant in the Second Regiment in the three months' service.

The different companies of this regiment rendezvoused on the **Guarding Bridges.** Public Common, which was named Camp Scott, in honor of Colonel Thomas A. Scott, assistant secretary of war. September 16, five companies under Lieutenant Colonel John W. Schall, left York for Cockeysville, Maryland, where they were placed on duty guarding railroad bridges. The other five companies proceeded to the same place under Colonel George Hay, on September 29.

The Eighty-seventh remained on guard duty along the railroad, distributed from the Maryland line to Baltimore, until the latter part of May, 1862, when the different companies rendezvoused at Camp McKim, Baltimore. On June 22, 1862, orders came for this command to go to the front. It was transferred by rail to New Creek, the present site of Keyser, West Virginia. At this camp, the Eighty-seventh attracted wide attention among the soldiers there for its excellent drill and discipline. During the fall of 1862, the Eighty-seventh, under command of Colonel George Hay, had a romantic history. It was sent with other regiments to drive out the Confederates from the mountains of West Virginia, where they had been carrying on a guerilla warfare. For several weeks, it marched through snow and rain over hills and through the defiles of the mountains, and then returned to New Creek, where, in December, 1862, it was placed in the brigade of General Cluseret, a French soldier of rank and station, and marched to the Shenandoah Valley, arriving on Christmas Eve at Winchester, where they went into camp for the winter. The regiment was placed in Milroy's division of the Eighth Army Corps, under General Schenck. It took a conspicuous part in the defence of Fort Loudon, and upon the retreat of Milroy on June 15, 1863, under command of Colonel John W. Schall, led the charge in the battle of Carter's Woods. General Milroy had attempted to defend his position against Ewell's entire corps of Confederates on their northern march in the Gettysburg campaign.

In the battle of Carter's Woods, **Carter's Woods.** Captain Farrah, of Company I, was killed, Lieutenant Slothower was mortally wounded, and Colo-



EIGHTH SEVENTH REGIMENT AT THE BATTLE OF WINCHESTER, IN SEPTEMBER, 1862

nel Schall had a horse shot under him. A number of men were killed and wounded, and two hundred of the regiment were captured and held for a few weeks as prisoners of war at Libby and Belle Isle, in Richmond, Virginia. After the battle of Carter's Woods, the Eighty-seventh was divided. Some of the men who were not captured marched to Harper's Ferry under Colonel Schall, others moved to Bloody Run, in Pennsylvania, and for a short time remained under command of Major Ruhl. After the defeat of the Confederate army at Gettysburg, the two battalions united in Virginia, and welcomed back the balance of the regiment who had been released from prison.

During the fall of 1863, the Eighty-seventh was placed in the Third Brigade, Third Division, Third Army Corps, under General French. It was in command of Colonel Schall, with James A. Stahle, lieutenant-colonel, and Noah G. Ruhl, major.

It was in December, 1863, when **Mine Run.** General Meade decided to attack Lee's position at Mine Run, Virginia. He moved forward with three army corps and laid plans to assault the enemy's works. The Eighty-seventh Regiment with the entire brigade to which it belonged, was drawn up in the first line of battle. Had this charge been made, a heavy loss in killed and wounded would have been inevitable. The weather was cold and dreary, and the roads were frozen hard and ice covered the streams. General Sedgwick reconnoitered the enemy's line, dressed in the uniform of a private, and at a council of war with Meade and other corps officers, it was decided not to make the attack. The Eighty-seventh took part in the battles at Bealton and Brandy Station, and lost several men in killed and wounded in the affair at Locust Grove.

Late in December, 1863, the regiment went into winter quarters with the Army of the Potomac, on the Rapidan, near Brandy Station, where many of them enlisted in the veteran service. During this winter the Eighty-seventh won a reputation as one of the best drilled regiments in the Potomac Army.

Upon the re-organization of the army in the spring of 1864, when General Grant took charge of all the forces in the move-

ment toward Richmond, the Eighty-seventh was placed in the First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps, under General Sedgwick, who had been offered by President Lincoln the command of the army before the battle of Gettysburg, and was killed while standing near Captain John Fahs, commanding Company A, of the Eighty-seventh Regiment, at Spottsylvania, on May 9. The Eighty-seventh took a prominent part in the battle of the Wilderness. At Spottsylvania, a few days later, General Morris was wounded and Colonel Schall was placed in command of the First Brigade, and Lieutenant Colonel James A. Stahle took command of the regiment. Lieutenant Lanius, of Company I, was placed on brigade staff.

At the battle of Cold Harbor, on **Cold Harbor.** June 1, when an assault was made on the enemy's works along the whole line, the Eighty-seventh charged over a morass and took a conspicuous part with the division in capturing nearly two regiments of North Carolina troops. The men slept on their guns that night, having gone farther ahead than any other regiment of the Sixth Corps. It remained in the front line during the succeeding days of this engagement, when the two armies were approaching each other by the construction of zig-zag entrenchments. On June 3, Captain Pfeiffer, while commanding the skirmish line, was killed by a sharpshooter. Colonel Schall, commanding the brigade, was wounded in this charge.

When Grant changed his base and marched towards Petersburg, the regiment moved with the Sixth Army Corps. While in front of Petersburg, on June 22, Lieutenant Charles H. Stallman, of Company C, and 16 men on the skirmish line, became prisoners of war. In Rickett's movement forward the next day, the Eighty-seventh was flanked by the Confederates, when 90 men, including Captain Fahs, of Company A, and Captain Maish, of Company B, became prisoners of war. They were first sent to Libby prison, at Richmond, and afterward languished in different southern prisons until the end of the war.

When Lee found that Grant was pressing hard on his lines around Petersburg, he sent General Early, with 17,000 men, into the

Shenandoah Valley, to threaten Washington. Grant then dispatched Rickett's division of the Sixth Corps in steamers up the Chesapeake Bay to Baltimore. From that city, they proceeded on cars to Frederick, Maryland, arriving there on the evening of July 8, 1864.

Early had crossed the Potomac and was approaching

Monocacy. Frederick, from which city he

demanding an indemnity of \$200,000, which was paid in greenbacks. General Rickett's division of less than 3,000 men, together with some scattered regiments of other commands, met the enemy on the banks of the Monocacy Creek, early on the morning of July 9. The entire Union force did not exceed 5,000 men. Rickett's veterans, with heroic gallantry, kept the enemy at bay for eight hours. The Eighty-seventh, under Colonel Stahle, moved with precision and courage, winning laurels for its bravery in one of the hardest fought battles of the Civil War. Captain Lanus, then serving on brigade staff, was wounded and his horse shot under him while carrying orders for the movement of the different commands of the brigade. The entire loss to the Eighty-seventh in this battle was 74 killed, wounded and captured. Among those who died of wounds were Adjutant Anthony Martin, Lieutenant John F. Spangler, commanding Company, A, Lieutenant Charles F. Haack, commanding Company K, Sergeant Daniel L. Welsh, of Company G.

Grant, in his "Memoirs," credits Lew Wallace, the commander of the Union forces at Monocacy, with having held Early back long enough to prevent him from capturing the city of Washington and the national treasury. The delay gave Grant time to send the remainder of the Sixth Corps and the Nineteenth Corps to Washington, arriving there just as Early approached the city.

With Sheridan.

The division, to which the Eighty-seventh belonged, joined the army under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. Under command of Colonel Schall, who had returned to the regiment, it took part in the battle of Opequon, and the rout of Early's army at Fisher's Hill, near Winchester, Virginia.

The three years' term of service, for which the regiment had enlisted, now expired. The men returned home, and were mustered out on the Public Common, at 5 o'clock, of October 13. These veterans, who had taken part in twenty-eight battles and skirmishes, were welcomed home by the citizens of York, and a banquet was given in their honor, in the chapel connected with the United States Hospital, on the Public Common.

When the regiment entered the service in the fall of 1861, it contained 1,000 enlisted men, and 38 commissioned officers. The number that returned was 250. Ten commissioned officers and 90 men had been killed in battle, or had died of their wounds; and 112 died of disease, accidents, and in southern prisons. During the time the regiment was in the service, 220 recruits joined it. These, together with the 180 men who had re-enlisted, were formed into a battalion under the command of Captain Edgar M. Ruhl, who was killed in the battle of Cedar Creek.

Cedar Creek. When Sergeant Daniel R. Riegler saw his fallen commander, he planted the colors in the ground and assisted in carrying Captain Ruhl to the rear. Meantime, the enemy moved forward, and Sergeant Riegler went within ten yards of the Confederate lines, amid a shower of bullets, and brought the banner back to the regiment. A few minutes later, he rushed forward and captured a Confederate flag. For his bravery in this action, General Sheridan sent him with this trophy of victory, to Washington, where he received a medal of honor from the government.

The veterans were later organized into a regiment, with James Tearney, colonel, and Findlay I. Thomas, major. It took part with the Army of the Potomac in the siege of Petersburg, was present at the battle of Sailor's Creek and at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, April 9, 1865. The re-organized regiment was mustered out of service at Alexandria, Virginia, June 29, 1865. In 1906, about 150 commissioned officers and enlisted men of this regiment were living in different parts of the United States. Among the survivors are Colonel John W. Schall, Lieutenant Colonel James A. Stahle, Major Findlay I. Thomas, Cap-

tains John Fahs, Lewis Maish, William H. Lanius, James H. Blasser, Lieutenant Charles H. Stallman, Alexander Strickler, B. F. Frick, and Corporal Daniel H. Riegle.

COLONEL GEORGE HAY was born in York, August 1, 1809, of Scotch-Irish and German ancestors, who came to this country with the early settlers of York County. When the war opened he was captain of the York Rifles, an organization which was noted for its fine appearance and good training. On April 19, 1861, seven days after Fort Sumter was fired upon and in response to the first call for troops, Captain Hay and his company were sworn into the three months' service as Company K in the Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served under General Robert Patterson in the Shenandoah Valley. At the expiration of this term of service, July 27, 1861, they returned to York. On August 19, he began to recruit a regiment for the three years' service and on September 25, 1861, was commissioned its colonel. This command was originally called the Thomas A. Scott regiment, but the name was changed to the Eighty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. While performing guard duty along the Northern Central Railroad, Colonel Hay instituted regulations which soon made his regiment quite proficient in drill and discipline. During the encampment at Winchester, Virginia, in the spring of 1863, he succeeded General Cluseret in command of the First Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, and held that position for nearly two months. In May, 1863, when the regiment was sent on an expedition with other troops to Webster, West Virginia, owing to impaired health, Colonel Hay tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and he was discharged on surgeon's certificate and returned to his home at York, where he died May 24, 1879.

COLONEL JOHN W. SCHALL was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, in 1834. He was graduated from a military academy at Norwich, Vermont, and at the opening of the war was engaged in mercantile pursuits at York. He entered the army as first lieutenant of the York Rifles, which enlisted as Company B, Second Regiment, in the three months' service. His commission was dated April 19, 1861. After his return Lieutenant Schall recruited Com-

pany K, and was made its captain. When the Eighty-seventh Regiment was organized, August, 1861, he was chosen lieutenant colonel, and on May 9, 1863, upon the resignation of Colonel Hay, was promoted commander of the regiment. Colonel Schall, while riding in advance of the line in the battle of Carter's Woods, June 15, 1863, had a horse shot under him. He led his regiment in the Wilderness campaign, and after General Morris was wounded, May 9, 1864, he was assigned to the command of the First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps. At the battle of Cold Harbor he was corps officer of the day, and when Colonel Truex was wounded again succeeded to the command of the First Brigade, and ordered it to charge on the enemy's works at Cold Harbor. Two days later he was wounded in the arm and returned to York to recuperate. Colonel Schall commanded his regiment in the battles of Opequon and Fisher's Hill, and was mustered out of service, October 13, 1864, after receiving the commendations of General Rickett, his division commander. After the war, Colonel Schall took up his residence at Norristown, Pennsylvania, where he has held different offices of trust and responsibility. During the Spanish-American War he entered the United States service as colonel of the Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and commanded the Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps, for five months. During the past ten years he has been brigadier-general in the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Lieutenant Colonel James A. Stahl was born near York, January 11, 1830. Early in life he became interested in military affairs and made a diligent study of tactics. In the spring of 1861 he organized the Ellsworth Zouaves, a local military company, which entered the army as Company A, Eighty-seventh Regiment. He was promoted to major, May 9, 1863, and soon afterwards made lieutenant-colonel.

He commanded a regiment while Colonel Schall was in charge of the First Brigade. He participated with the regiment in the campaign of 1864 and commanded it at Cold Harbor and Monocacy, and was mustered out of the service with the regiment, October 13, 1864. He was deputy collector of revenue at York under the administra-

tions of Presidents Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur. In 1894-96 he represented York, Cumberland, and Adams Counties in Congress, as a Republican, being chosen in a district which is largely Democratic.

Colonel Stahle has resided on his farm near Emigsville, York County, since his retirement from public life.

Captain John Fahs, of Company A, since the war has been prominently identified with the business interests of York. He is a large owner of real estate near the northwestern suburbs of the city of York, and for several years has been president of the Western National Bank.

Captain W. H. Lanius, for a period of thirty years, has been a leading citizen of York. He conducted an extensive lumber business during the succeeding twenty years after the war, and later was the projector of many enterprises that have built up the material interests of York. He projected the York County Traction Company and served as its president. He was the organizer of the York Trust Company, one of the leading financial institutions of southwestern Pennsylvania.

Lieutenant Charles H. Stallman, of Company D, has had a successful career as a merchant. For several years he has served as president of the City Bank of York, a prominent financial institution of which he was one of the founders. Lieutenant Alexander Strickler, who had an excellent record as a soldier, has been a successful machinist of York, since the war. Sergeant B. F. Frick has been identified with the business interests of his native city and was elected prothonotary of York County and controller of the City of York. Captain James H. Blasser has been assigned to many duties of responsibility and trust since the war.

Rev. D. C. Eberhard, chaplain of the regiment, has resided since the war at Shrewsbury, where he has practiced dentistry.

The following is a complete muster roll of the Eighty-seventh Regiment:

Field and Staff Officers—Colonels—George Hay, John W. Schall, James Tearney. Lieutenant-colonel—James A. Stahle. Majors—Charles H. Buehler, Noah G. Ruhl. Adjutants—Jacob Emmett, Jr., A. M. Martin, George C. Stroman, William C. Waldman. Quartermasters—Peter Ford, James Hersh, William E. Culp.

Surgeons—William H. McCurdy, David F. McKinney, Theodore A. Helwig. Assistant surgeons—H. C. Steadman, B. J. Campbell, Nicholas M. Hoover. Chaplains—James A. Brown, James F. Baird, David C. Eberhart. Sergeant-majors—Charles H. Stallman, Robert S. Slaymaker, Frank Geise, Charles P. Stroman, Findlay I. Thomas, Joseph H. Welsh. Quartermaster sergeants—Albert Ford, Daniel Bonge. Commissary sergeants—Michael Smyser, William McGonigal. Hospital stewards—John A. Weakley, Sample P. Gable. Principal musicians—Lewis I. Renaut, George Kraus, John Deiner, Joshua Happoldt, James C. McGuire.

COMPANY A.

Officers—Captains—James A. Stahle, John Fahs, George J. Chalfant. Lieutenants—Jacob Hay, Jr., John F. Spangler, William Bierbrower. Sergeants—Alexander Kipp, Frederick Hubley, Elijah Francis, Joseph Berkheimer, William F. Zorger, Henry Shultz, George Tawser, John J. Schall, Lewis Frey, Benjamin F. Frick, Edward Monaghan. Corporals—Joseph Hare, Jere Carbaugh, Reynolds Pilgrim, Charles Metzger, William Brubaker, Charles A. Laumaster, Alfred J. Jameson, Harrison Heidler, Daniel Bonge, Charles Denues, Robert S. Slaymaker, Samuel Baumgardner, William F. Smith. Musicians—Harry Fink, Franklin Barnhart.

Privates—Samuel R. Andrews, Howard F. Andrews, Joseph G. W. Burns, Christian Boll, Henderson Barefield, John Barefield, Simon Rendon, John C. Baker, John Bittinger, John Berry, Edwin Beitzel, Frederick Bonge, Alexander Brown, Peter Bott, George Butterbaugh, John H. Brown, Emanuel Coleman, James R. Cassidy, Jacob Clapper, Martin Dissinger, Henry Denlinger, William Denues, Charles Dellinger, Alfred Euerick, Christian Eiserman, Samuel Evans, Henry Everhart, Henry A. Ensinger, Julius Feige, William Felty, Abraham Frick, Jacob Fritz, George Feathers, Oliver Fissel, Hamilton Fahs, Jacob Glassmyer, Henry C. Ginter, Charles E. Gotwalt, James Gallaway, Samuel Ginder, Sample P. Gable, Jackson Hunter, George Heite, David Hinkle, Martin Herbstritt, William Holkamp, David Hoke, Milton H. Hamilton, John Hoover, Philip Hersch, Charles Hyde, James Hawkins, Henry Hamme, T. R. Hendrickson, George Johnson, Michael Kessler, David Kohr, William Kahill, Henry Keller, James Keller, Stephen Kepner, Harrison Kramer, John Kipp, George Koch, George Knodel, Fidele Keller, Benjamin H. Lintner, Daniel Laumaster, Henry Lilly, Andrew Miller, Michael Myers, William Moffit, George Miller, Jr., George Miller, Sr., George Miller, John A. Morgan, Michael Marrow, F. T. Metzgar, Samuel Miles, William Morgan, Jacob McWilliams, Joseph H. McClintick, William McCleary, Henry L. Neuman, George Noll, Jacob Philips, Stephen L. Parks, George Platts, Henry C. Pentz, Henry Poleman, James Patterson, Hugh Quinn, Abraham Rhodes, Simon Richey, Amos Rupert, Thomas Rutledge, George Rhinehart, Luke R. Rouse, Thaddeus Robinson, Joseph Richey, William Rice, Abraham Rhodes, J. Shellenberger, Joseph Seminger, Charles Seeman, John H. Stauffer, Jacob Shrom, Abraham Smith, George Strayer, William Shuman, Herman Sauppe, Charles Spahr, Emanuel Smith, Joseph Stroup, William Schriver, Charles Snyder, John Shellenberger, Samuel Stoner, Michael Tones, Jacob S. Upp, James Wilson, Henry Wise, Jacob P. Wise, John W. Weller, Samuel W. Weller, Peter Witman, William Zechman, Edward Zimmerman, Daniel Zellers, Martin Ziegler.

COMPANY B.

Officers—Captains—Jacob Detwiler, Lewis Maish. Lieutenants—John Crull, George C. Stroman, James Tearney. Sergeants—Samuel F. Keller, Henry Epley, William K. Parker, James S. Grimes, Theodore A. Gardner, Edward T. Rudy, William Bradenstadt, Sobieski Leib, Robert D. Greer, William Walters. Cor-

porals—Augustus Winegardner, Henry C. Shatzler, Thomas Malone, Joseph M. Funk, John Mathias, Lucas Shurer, William H. Zorger, John A. Hiney, Samuel Madlam, John Smith, John Leas, George Toomey, Daniel W. Keiter. Musicians—William C. Barringer, John Walzer.

Privates—Edward T. Ayers, John Arnold, Samuel Bare, Andrew M. Ball, Daniel Blouse, Adam Bluste, Montgomery Boush, Robert Burge, Jonathan Barnutz, John Bentley, William Connelly, Harris J. Cook, William Cotton, John Callan, James E. Corl, John Clune, Addison Cink, William Carroll, Moses Coble, John Dorf, Frank Drabenstadt, Christopher Drake, Eli Diehl, Benneville C. Epler, William Eicholtz, Jacob D. Epler, Silas Fisher, Jeremiah Foor, Daniel Gauntz, Frederick Glazier, Levi Gastrock, John Gallagher, Joseph Hummel, Benson Hanks, William Hoover, Mathias Hull, Samuel Hursh, Michael Heiman, John Hurley, John F. Hunter, John Herrold, Lewis Hoening, Joseph C. Hann, Jacob Johnson, Edward Jones, James Kendrick, Cyrus W. Kipple, Charles Kueller, Jacob Karstetler, Jacob Lewis, Henry Lenhart, Edward Lewis, William Miller, David Moore, Levi Mansberger, James Morrison, Franklin Milliken, Silas Mattis, John Myers, Washington Meisenhelder, Randall McDonald, Jacob McCoy, William McLane, David Nagle, Oriel G. Newell, Urias R. Nichols, George Nicholas, Alexandre Nauss, James Oren, John Oxenrieder, Thomas Price, Samuel Payler, Ackinson Powell, Jay E. Preston, Richard Quinn, Gideon Quickel, James Richardson, Adam Roush, Jacob Raush, Abraham Roat, George W. Rouch, John K. Rupp, Adam Renninger, Henry H. Richard, Ramsay William, John C. Simmons, William F. Spayd, Elijah Snow, Bernard Smith, Levi Spangler, Thomas S. Smith, John Sheets, Augustus Snyder, Thomas Updegrove, John Vogelsgon, Nathaniel Veoman, Henry C. Welker, William W. Watson, William Weaver, Augustus Wise, Thomas Williams, Henry Wilhelm, Gottlieb Wertz, Thomas Watts, Henry W. Woalden, Andrew B. Williams, Francis M. York, Samuel Zartman, George Zorger, Peter F. Zorger, David Zook, Isaac U. Zarger.

COMPANY C.

Officers—Captains—Andrew J. Fulton, Murray S. Cross, Findlay I. Thomas. Lieutenants—Samuel Saylor, William E. Culp, Jonathan J. Keesey, William E. Patterson, Charles H. Stallman, Isaac Wagner, Ramsay Hannagan. Sergeants—John Aker, William A. Haack, Adam H. Carman, Hays Edie, Adam H. Stiffer, John C. Brown, Eli Ream. Corporals—Eli Ream, Artemus Hildebrand, Morris J. Powell, Rufus Grim, Elijah B. Gibson, Henry Linn, Samuel F. Nevin, James L. Handley, Francis A. Hersey, Pius N. Minnick, Stewart Griffith, Samuel B. Ruhl, Isaiah Hoff. Musicians—Greenberry Love, Jacob H. Snyder, James C. Maguire.

Privates—Thomas Applegate, Beniah K. Anstine, James Bates, James E. Barnes, Edward Bilby, Harry H. Bortner, William H. Brememan, Henry E. Blaney, Thomas Bull, Oram G. Blake, John N. Blausser, Jesse Beck, Henry Breal, William J. Case, Jacob Covolt, Samuel Cross, William Clement, John A. Crowl, George Dittenheiffer, Martin Davis, Daniel Dice, Van Buren Danner, John E. Edie, Edgar C. Farnham, Richard Fisher, Samuel Flinn, Richmond Flinn, Jeremiah Flinn, Lewis C. Frey, David G. Fulton, Porter Fluck, William Glancy, Jacob Grove, Absalom Gardner, Anthony Grim, Samuel Glassmyer, William Ging, Thomas Guinn, Robert Gemmill, Henry Hibler, Alexander Housiell, Conrad Hank, Joseph H. Himes, C. Householder, William Housiell, Michael Hose, James Hays, Enoch C. Hartman, Michael Hostler, Andrew Isenbaugh, Harris Jenkins, Jacob J. Kragle, Henry Krider, Henry Kohler, Joseph Kook, Robert Keech, Oliver Keesey, Samuel D. Louck, John Loucks, William Lutz, John Meltzheimer, Thomas H. Mills,

Paris A. Minnick, Frank McGuigan, John McGirk, Norris McGirk, John McGugan, George H. Ochell, William Pennington, William H. Poet, F. Pfaffenbaugh, Michael Poet, John Poet, Timothy Perry, D. Rogers, George Kiddle, Peter Ream, Frederick Rinehart, Adam Ream, Zachariah Reichard, James Stepstone, Franklin Seip, John Stroup, Philip Song, Charles D. Snyder, Franklin Stump, David Saylor, Levi Snyder, Jacob Sheets, John B. Shadle, Jonathan Stoner, Daniel Spotts, Jesse Snyder, Granville Sweitzer, Ephraim Strayer, Isaac Tome, James Tabet, James A. Thompson, Levi Tyson, Isaac Wagner, William H. Witters, John Wite, Eli White, David A. Wilson, Patrick Whalen, William Waltemeyer, David Wallis, William Waight, M. Waltemeyer, Henry Wagner, James H. Weakly, J. C. Waltemeyer, Michael Wasbes, John Weaver, Ferdinand Ziegle.

COMPANY D.

Officers—Captains—Noah G. Ruhl, James H. Blasser, Edgar M. Ruhl. Lieutenants—Peter Ford, George Blasser, Henry Seitz, William H. H. Welsh. Sergeants—James B. Beck, J. R. Nonemaker, James H. Hendrix, Robert McDonnell, James Grove, Emanuel Ludwig, Henry Hildebrand. Corporals—Andrew J. Almony, Nathaniel Z. Seitz, Frank Geise, Henry N. Bailey, Henry C. Young, Newton Krow, John T. Allison, William S. Stewart, Henry Smith, Adam Shaffer, Squire Bamford. Musicians—George W. Almony, Adam Leicht.

Privates—Valentine Anstine, George Armer, Charles R. Allison, Henry Albright, George W. Brenise, George Bollinger, Esau Bailey, Ephraim Bailey, William Butcher, William Beaverson, Jacob Brown, John Burbage, Henry W. Bowers, Israel Baublitz, William Bodem, Samuel Brooks, Jeremiah Bittner, John Beitzel, James Clark, John Coffey, Franklin Cayton, John Critchfield, Horace J. Crook, Frederick Dolla, Levi W. Dubs, John Dettinger, William H. Douglass, Peter W. Deckman, Solomon Deal, F. Dittenheiffer, George W. Eaton, Conrad Eckert, William Eaton, F. Fallentine, Edward Gaffney, Jonathan Gable, Joseph A. Glatfelter, Jeremiah Grove, Peter Hedrick, A. D. Hartman, Frederick Hanke, H. Hildebrand, Lewis W. Holter, John Henn, Henry Hartman, William Haley, Amos Innerst, Solomon Innerst, Granville Jackson, Nathaniel Jackson, Albert Kelly, L. C. Klinedinst, Alexander Klinedinst, Isaac Krout, J. W. Klinefelter, Joseph A. Kelly, Patrick Kelly, Nicholas Leopold, John Leopold, Franklin Lentz, Jacob E. Lowe, Peter Miller, Francis Midwig, William H. Metcalf, Jonathan S. May, James K. Muntis, Henry Miller, John Mitzel, James H. Moody, Henry Marta, Jacob N. Marsh, Max Myers, Ludwig Miller, John McConnell, Allen McGee, James McCormick, Amos Ness, Emanuel Nell, Samuel Overlander, John A. Orwig, Elias H. Redding, Robert J. Rinehart, George G. Snyder, Charles Rotherth, Owen Spotts, John Smith, Michael Scheel, John Shaffer, James Sheeley, William Shaffer, John Sharkey, John Swearer, John Swope, Peter Shoemaker, Jarius Shockey, John Sherwood, Emanuel Wildasin, Frederick Weinreich, L. W. Waltemeyer, Henry Williams, Daniel Williams, John H. Wike, John G. Weaver.

COMPANY E.

Officers—Captains—Solomon Myers, Charles J. Fox. First Lieutenants—William F. Frank, Isaac Hull, Alexander Strickler, Peter Nickel. Sergeants—Isaac G. Simmons, Benjamin D. Dull, Henry A. Zorger, George Blotcher, Frederick Bridling, William Baum, John W. Coover, Benjamin J. King, Michael Riter. Corporals—John H. Baughman, Samuel Cramer, Charles W. Shultz, Henry Welcomer, Henry Streater, Albert D. Stauffer, Henry Smith, Philip M. Shiver, George Bruner, John

Danner, Daniel Whitenight, Daniel N. Brose, W. N. Aughbaugh, Alford Ford, John G. Bobb. Musicians—Samuel Sprengle.

Privates—William Brison, James Bowers, Samuel Bender, Jefferson Bruner, Samuel Bricker, Eli Bear, Elias Byerts, George Buzby, John Bridling, Chris Breneman, William H. Bruner, William Banner, John R. Baker, Edward Beaverson, John Cousler, David A. Corman, Alexander Crouch, John Crone, Levi M. Coover, Edw. Callahan, Henry Dellinger, Roland Dixon, John Everhart, Jacob G. Epply, Abraham Fox, Peter Free, Samuel B. Gray, Cyrus M. Gipe, Joseph Grove, Peter Gipp, Edward Gipp, Edward Gipp, Jacob Holibene, James S. Huber, Charles Hoover, Lewis Haupt, Moses M. Huber, William Harris, William Hassinger, John Hoffman, Augustus Hemple, William Ilgenfritz, George Johns, Augustus Keiser, William Kamper, Casper H. Kleffman, William Krebb, George Kraus, William Long, John E. Lutz, James H. Moorehead, Henry Myers, William Miller, Joseph Mack, Andrew Miller, Benjamin Minnich, George S. Markel, Henry Miller, James E. Mundorff, Samuel R. Miller, Paul Mosebaugh, John W. Moses, Charles March, Thomas Neely, Edward Owens, Isaac Plank, Jacob G. Palmer, John Quickel, George Robison, Augustus Rodewick, Valentine Roush, Wilson Rupp, John C. Rupert, James Sensabaugh, Jesse D. Snyder, John C. Shultz, Thomas Shaffer, John F. W. Shultz, Samuel Shoemaker, Henry Sipe, Frank Steininger, William Strater, Peter Snyder, Augustus Shultz, Aaron Stahl, Frederick Stagemyer, Milton Spickert, Henry Snyder, Herman Wentz, Peter Weaver, Frederick Witmyer, George A. Welsh, William M. Wolf, Charles Werner, Jacob Witmer, Royal Wykoff, Roberts Waters.

COMPANY F.

Officers—Captains—William J. Martin, James Adair. First Lieutenant—Theodore C. Norris. Second Lieutenant—William F. Baker. Sergeants—John H. Sheads, William E. Culp, Henry Dustman, John Sheads, Frank D. Dufhorn, Elias J. Sheads. Corporals—John L. Ziegler, Charles E. Armor, William T. Zeigler, William McConigal, William D. Holtzworth, Peter Warren, Johnson H. Shelly. Musicians—Joshua Happoldt, William H. Weygandt, Samuel Sprengle.

Privates—H. Aughenbaugh, William H. Albaugh, David Bowers, Theodore Bentley, Amos Burk, William Brickle, Walter Cassatte, David Culp, Bernard Cole, Henry F. Coon, Michael Crilly, John Q. Colehouse, A. F. Dustman, Owen R. Davis, Jacob Eckert, Samuel Emenheiser, George Ford, William Fullerton, Samuel Fisher, William Flinn, Henry Fry, Samuel S. George, William H. Grumbine, William H. Gray, Jacob H. Grove, Calvin Gilbert, George Hartzworth, William Hall, George Hitzel, Gibson C. John, Robert H. King, Abraham King, Amos Keefer, Duncan Little, Edward Little, Charles T. Little, George T. Little, Esaias Z. Little, William H. Little, Forest Little, Jerome J. Martin, David G. Myers, Lewis Myers, Peter Myers, George Musser, James Murray, Forest McElroy, John McElroy, William Ogden, Charles Rhodes, Zephaniah Rogers, Jacob Rice, Daniel P. Reigle, William H. Rupp, John Shultz, Jeremiah Sentz, Samuel E. Shaeffer, Jeremiah Sterner, Charles E. Skelley, Joseph Stough, Jos. A. Simpson, William Sheads, John E. Snyder, Henry H. Smith, James Steimour, Albert D. Stouffer, Charles Sechrist, Thad. S. Slentz, Michael Smyser, Isaac Sheads, Edward Seitz, Perry Tawney, George Werner, Joseph Wysotsky, Spangler Welsh, Emanuel Wysotsky, Jacob B. Zell, Emanuel Ziegler, Henry A. Zercher, William Zell.

COMPANY G.

Officers—Captains—Vine. C. S. Eckert, H. Morningstar. First Lieutenant—Robert A. Daniel. Second Lieutenant—William C. Waldman. Sergeants—Wil-

liam F. Eckert, Charles F. Ropp, Isaac Wagner, George W. Stine, Daniel L. Welsh. Corporals—Jacob Shultz, John L. Kunkle, Andrew G. Shull, Henry Stine, Samuel W. Keasey, William T. Moorehead, John Keller, Le'nard W. Watson, Charles W. Moore, John A. Eaton. Musicians—Howard Stahl, Lewis I. Renaut.

Privates—Martin Auston, Charles Booth, Samuel Burkheimer, John Bupp, Owen Bishop, John Dunn, Henry Everhart, John W. Ettinger, Henry Faik, Joseph Fox, John Ferdinand, Jacob Fry, Daniel D. Fries, Valentine Grove, Adam Glock, Philip Grove, Oliver Glassmyer, Sylvester Golding, William R. How, William Hampton, James H. Hooper, John C. Hoffman, Lewis J. Humm, Clayton Hartman, Jerome Herr, Thomas Ilgenfritz, William Irwin, John Jacobs, David P. Kerr, L. J. Klinedinst, Daniel M. Keasey, William Kuentzler, Augustus Kauffman, William H. Lafever, John Lichtenberger, Samuel Lau, Benedict P. Myers, Ad. Morningstar, Jacob H. Miller, Lewis Miller, George Matson, Samuel C. Moore, Patrick McCabe, Conrad Nickel, William Newman, Henry Norwig, Samuel W. Park, Jacob Reed, John A. Russ, Jacob Ruth, Milton Randall, Charles Rose, John Stahl, Calvin Stahl, John Snyder, George Sweitzer, Daniel Stine, Henry Stroman, Henry Spicer, Frederick Schoffstall, Henry Shultz, Abraham Test, John A. Wilt, Joseph F. Welsh, Jacob F. Wintridge, William Wolf, William Wagner, George Yingling, Silas C. Yingling.

COMPANY H.

Officers—Captains—Ross L. Harman, Wells A. Farrah, Philip Gentzler. First Lieutenants—R. S. Slaymaker, Andrew B. Smith, Daniel P. Dietrich, William E. Culp. Second Lieutenants—John L. Shillito, Harvey J. Harman, M. S. Sliothower. Sergeants—Earnest G. Henkel, George A. Mowrer, Henry Z. Bowman, Jacob H. Hopper, Jacob M. Herr, John M. Griffith. Corporals—John C. Kesser, Daniel Smith, William Gill, David Pentz, Benjamin F. Kauffman, John Naugle, Abraham B. Coble, Joseph B. Hobson, Joseph Henry. Musicians—George B. Lightz, Michael D. Aker, Joseph Rinehart.

Privates—William Anderson, George S. Anderson, Daniel Arnsberger, John Aker, Frederick Brecht, Philip S. Barnes, Michael Brickner, Albert T. Barnes, Ephraim Coble, Christian C. Coble, Samuel Cassal, Thomas O. Crowel, Henry W. Comfort, George C. Carroll, John A. Cooley, Frederick Dietrich, Tempest L. Forrer, Israel Firestone, Eli Forrer, John Good, Peter Gardner, Alfred M. Hunter, John Hoffman, Jacob B. High, Jacob Huntzberger, William Hartman, Samuel Johnson, James A. Kerr, Wesley F. Keller, John W. Keller, N. J. Klinedinst, George L. Litz, Jesse R. Lentz, Josiah Landen, Peter Martin, Francis J. Moore, Andrew B. Myers, Jefferson Martin, Jacob Moore, Valentine Myers, Daniel March, David M. McClellan, Samuel B. McGinley, Daniel S. Mickey, Henry Noel, George Prowell, Jacob H. Peters, Charles E. Pederson, John L. Ritter, Daniel Runk, Martin Rinehart, William B. Ramsay, John W. Smith, Jeremiah Spahr, John A. Sibbett, Reuben Stough, William G. Small, Jacob B. Sliothower, Lafayette Slusser, Henry Snyder, Ephraim Stouffer, Andrew Shive, Henry Shaffer, George Sherman, John K. Shive, Emanuel Troup, Edward Wise, Roland Wagoner, Anthony Wolf, Peter H. Zell.

COMPANY I.

Officers—Captains—Thaddeus Pfeiffer, William H. Lanus. First Lieutenants—Anthony M. Martin, Edward F. Coe. Second Lieutenants—James E. Hersch, Robert K. Slagle. Sergeants—George Dosh, Edward A. Stough, Findlay I. Thomas, Zephaniah E. Hersch. Corporals—William D. Hombach, Charles E. Burns, Augustus Weigert, Pius D. Miller, Milton J. Yeager, Frank M. Peters, Jacob Harman, Daniel Decker. Musicians—David A. Yount, Daniel H. Karnes.

Privates—George Adams, Bernard Altrogge, Alexander Brashears, Ephraim Bankard, Nelson Collins, Charles Crosta, Lewis H. Diehl, Pius Eline, George F. Felty, George Fleming, Henry Fleming, James A. Fellers, Joseph Fried, James C. Fisher, Frederick Green, Albert D. Grove, John Hale, Daniel Heltzel, Edward R. Herr, Charles Howell, Charles Habermeil, James Logan, William Luckenbaugh, William Lefever, James A. Long, Joshua Lane, William G. Little, Levi Markle, Charles Martin, John H. Martz, Elias Mowry, Howard C. Myers, Samuel V. Martz, Henry Motter, John G. Motter, Andrew Mummert, Thomas Montgomery, Peter McIntyre, Solomon McMaster, Joseph McElroy, Thomas J. McClain, Frank McAvoy, Alexander McManus, John A. Noel, Robert O'Donnell, William Perlitz, Frank Rickrode, John Rickrode, Adolph Rahter, Benjamin Rahter, Pius H. Rickrode, Albert Roberts, James Rooney, Frederick Reidhinger, Henry Shrom, George Sherman, Luther S. Stouffer, Joseph Stonesifer, Henry Swope, George W. Schriver, Thomas Sayers, John C. Shrom, John Schmuck, John Snyder, David N. Thomas, Jeremiah Wilt, Adolph Weisheit, William B. Yeatts, William Young.

COMPANY K.

Officers—Captains—John W. Schall, John Albright, First Lieutenants—John E. McIlvain, Charles F. Haack, Second Lieutenants—Jacob Emmet, Jr., Charles P. Stroman. *Sergeants*—Charles Busser, Lewis R. Haack, Franklin Ginter, William H. Schriver, George W. Welsh, William Marckley. *Corporals*—Peter S. Baum, Jerome Heidler, Michael S. Deringer, Samuel Decker, M. Morningstar, Cornelius Pecker, George Gibbons, Christian List, Lawrence Kerber, John A. Weakly. *Musicians*—John Holder, Charles J. Barnitz.

Privates—Eli Brown, Henry Billmyer, Ulrich Blockinger, John Blockinger, George H. C. Brant, Thomas Z. Burse, John Barry, John V. Beck, John W. Carey, Dennis Crimmins, Jacob Clopper, Henry Dobbins, William H. Dixon, Josiah Diehl, Jacob Dobler, Jacob Diehl, William H. Epley, William Emenheiser, G. R. Eichelberger, Samuel Fox, Nathaniel Faust, John W. Filler, Jacob Foos, Matthew Foos, Alexander Gleeson, John Glosser, Nicholas A. Hahn, John B. Hanson, Joseph H. Helker, Joseph A. Heidler, David Hoffman, William H. Ilgenfritz, William A. Knudson, Conrad Kissinger, Henry Kisner, John C. Koons, Jacob Koons, Daniel G. Keasey, John Kindig, Jacob Lesh, Jacob List, John List, William Monaghan, Charles Odenwalt, Rudolph Patterson, Thomas Paley, Hugh Quinn, John Runk, William Ramson, Simon Roth, Samuel Ruth, Martin Roucher, Lewis Rasch, Frederick Rehm, Henry Strattmyer, Harrison Spangler, Henry C. Spangler, E. Shanbrook, Isaac Sweeney, George W. Sechrist, Benjamin Snyder, Benjamin Tyson, Thomas J. Taylor, Nathaniel Thompson, John Wilson, John H. Wolf.

The Ninety-second Regiment, known as the Ninth Cavalry, was organized at Camp Cameron, near Harrisburg, August 29, 1861. It was composed of enlisted men from different sections of the state. This regiment was sent to Kentucky and served under General Buell, in various expeditions through that state. It took part in the campaign against Bragg's army in Tennessee, which culminated in the battle of Chickamauga. In 1864, this regiment was placed in Kilpatrick's division of cavalry, and on Sherman's march from Atlanta to the sea, the Ninth Cavalry occupied the

extreme right of Sherman's forces under General Howard. The regiment remained in service until July, 1865, when it was mustered out. Among the men from York County in this regiment were David Fox, Christopher Fox, W. J. Kirk, George E. Sherwood, Lewis A. Trone and George W. Thomas.

Roswell M. Russell, a member of the York County Bar, who has resided in Hanover since the Civil War, served as major of this regiment from November, 1861, to March, 1863, when he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. He resigned from the service, November, 1863, on account of disability. He also served as a sergeant in the Mexican War.

The Ninety-third Pennsylvania Regiment was organized in September, 1861, and was composed largely of enlisted men from Lebanon County. Rev. James M. McCarter, a Methodist clergyman, was elected colonel. This gallant officer was wounded at Fair Oaks, and afterward returned to his regiment, but was compelled to resign on account of disability, in November, 1863. In 1862, the Ninety-third served in the Peninsular campaign in Couch's division. Later in the year it took part in the battle of Antietam and Fredericksburg, and was conspicuous for its gallantry at Chancellorsville. In the battle of Gettysburg, this regiment formed a part of Wheaton's brigade, Sixth Army Corps, under Sedgwick. It served in this corps in the Wilderness campaign and the siege of Petersburg, and in July, 1864, was sent to the defence of Washington, when threatened by Early. It took part in the Shenandoah campaign under Sheridan until its term of enlistment had expired. A number of men from Fairview Township, York County, enlisted in Company I of this regiment. Among these were Sanford Fisher, killed at Fair Oaks; Sergeant John Fisher, killed near Winchester, in 1864; Sergeant Henry W. Fisher, Frederick Koch and Wilson Danner.

The One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Regiment was organized, with volunteer soldiers from western Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1861 and served with great credit for a full term of three years. It was connected with the Army of the Potomac dur-

ing the whole term of its service. The time of enlistment for the original regiment expired in the fall of 1864. About one-third of the men became veterans by re-enlistment. In the months of March and April, 1865, eight new companies were added to the One Hundred and Third. They were made up of new recruits and men who had already served in other regiments. Company C, commanded by Captain George Shipp, and Company D, commanded by Emanuel Herman, were recruited in York County. The re-organized eight new companies and about 400 veterans remained in the service until June 25, 1865. They participated in the last scenes of the war, and were nearby when Lee surrendered at Appomattox on April 9. During the early years of its service the One Hundred and Third lost heavily in killed and wounded, and 132 of its men died as prisoners of war at Andersonville, Georgia, during the years 1864-65.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, was organized at Harrisburg, March 5, 1862, of enlisted men from Franklin, York, Dauphin, Cumberland, Lebanon, Lancaster, Schuylkill, Luzerne, Mifflin, Juniata, Bedford and Fulton Counties. It was placed in command of Colonel Thomas A. Ziegle, of York, who had served with distinction in the Mexican War, and had been colonel of the Sixteenth Regiment, in the three months' service. Company A, under command of Captain Jacob Dorsheimer, was largely recruited from York County. On Sunday, March 9, the regiment passed through York, for the seat of war, moved to Washington, and on April 2, crossed the Potomac, and was assigned to Durvea's brigade, Ord's division, of McDowell's corps.

After the defeat of Fremont and Banks by Jackson in the Shenandoah Valley, the One Hundred and Seventh reached Front Royal by forced march, on June 1, where Jackson had retreated. The regiment encamped at different places, and while near Warrenton, on the morning of July 16, Colonel Ziegle died. The whole regiment was attached to him, and he was regarded

as one of the most efficient officers in the brigade. He had been identified with the military history of York for so many years that his career was expected to be unusually successful. The One Hundred and Seventh became part of the army under General Pope, and was first under fire at Cedar Mountain, on August 9, 1862, and was in the second battle of Bull Run, and at Chantilly, South Mountain and Antietam. In October, 1862, it took position in General Franklin's grand division, and was at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. It was in the First Corps, under General Reynolds, at Gettysburg, engaged in the first day on Seminary Ridge, and on the third to the right of Cemetery Hill. In February, 1864, nearly the entire regiment re-enlisted, and after the veteran furlough, was with Grant in his movements across the James, heavily engaged, and before Petersburg. At Weldon Station, Lieutenant George C. Stair was captured, and with other officers made his escape through the enemy's lines. Oliver P. Stair was promoted to captain and made brevet major. James Crimmons was wounded at Antietam, taken prisoner at Gettysburg and Weldon Station, and was made first lieutenant in July, 1865. The regiment was mustered out, July 13, 1865.

The following is the muster roll of Company A, One Hundred and Seventh Regiment:

Officers—Captains—Jacob Dorsheimer, Theodore K. Scheffer, Samuel Lyon. First Lieutenant—Oliver P. Stair. Second Lieutenant—George C. Stair. Sergeants—James Crimmons, Ferd Buckingham, Peter A. Hinkle, John M. Mohler, Samuel F. Ruth, Solomon R. Hough, Alfred A. Collins, Charles W. Conrad, Andrew C. Wolfe. Corporals—Christian Shearer, Amos Whalk, William Edwards, Isaac Supplee, Edward Jacoby, William Seifert, Adam F. Smith, James Hagerty, Jerald M. Burton, Devan N. Bentz. Musicians—William C. Stair, Samuel Simons, John Warner, Alexander Wolf.

Privates—William T. Adams, John H. Anderson, Joseph Albert, Edward Blythe, Daniel Burke, Michael Barret, Michael Brown, Thomas Brummel, Jacob Bush, James Brady, Charles W. Brewster, Henry W. Bailly, Ernest Baumbach, John P. H. Beigley, James K. F. Boring, William Butler, Joseph Barmeter, George Barnabas, Benjamin K. Bailly, Nathan F. Bailly, Michael Costello, John Clark, William Corcoran, James Carlin, Rufus Conrad, Aaron Case, John S. Clarkson, Francis Cosgrove, Gerald F. Conrad, J. Oscar Conrad, Benjamin O. Carpenter, Daniel H. Coovadt, David Davis, Thomas Doyle, Thomas Dougherty, James Dugan, Thomas Dickson, William Dull, Thomas Defner, Philip Diamond, John Davis, Henry R. Davidson, Aaron L. Ebersole, Isaac Evans, John C. Eiler, Benjamin Fleck, J. R. Flemming, Nathaniel Finch, John C. Ferris, George Fake, Abraham Fennell, Thomas Fifth, Patrick Gressing, Faber Gregg, Joseph Gilmore, Seelye Gale, Ezra Green, Thomas Griffith, Cornelius B. Gromey,

Joseph Hagerty, Joseph M. Hunt, Martin Harrigan, John Harman, Fidel Haine, A. C. Helmeier, Ira Hardy, David N. Hardy, Casper Hahn, John Hartung, Elias Hinkley, Peter B. Hinkley, Jacob B. Hawes, George Hossler, John J. Harman, William Jones, Joshua M. Jones, Francis Jenkins, Samuel F. Jamison, Samuel F. Johnson, James P. Kennedy, Frederick Kechner, Charles Kobler, William Kerley, John G. Kline, Petrus Kline, Ira Knight, John Kline, David Lynch, William Laufer, Levi Long, George W. Lancaster, Charles Luchterhan, Adam Leonard, Samuel Morgan, J. W. Mulholland, Francis Mier, Aaron Mayberry, John Mullin, Patrick Murphy, William March, Elias Miller, A. McBride, John McGarry, Thomas McCormick, Perry McNear, John McKinsie, James C. McClosky, James Nicholson, Barney Pearlstone, Edward Page, Edwin W. Pierce, William D. Port, Russell Phillips, William H. Patten, Charles W. Ridgeway, John H. Robbins, Charles Regan, Seneca Race, Uriah Ridgway, Andrew C. Rudolph, Hiram Race, William H. Reisinger, Isaac A. Secor, Charles Smith, James Sullivan, John St. Clair, Levi Spangler, John Solier, Thomas Smallwood, Emanuel Smith, Henry Sage, Sidney C. Slocum, John Smutzer, John Smay, Joseph Schirmskie, Thomas A. Smith, Cornelius Smith, Madoram C. Secor, William B. Snodgrass, John L. Thomas, William Tasson, Allison Tiffaney, William Troxwell, Isaac Vanarsdale, Jacob Varner, F. Vansalkenberg, Thomas Willet, Jacob Welsh, John T. Williams, Henry Wolf, Carl Waffter, William Wallace, Thomas Wright, Thomas Wagoner, John L. Willey, Frederick A. Wilmoth, Ira V. Waterman, George C. Worley, Albert Weiser, Harrison C. Wiest, Jacob Wier, Thomas Weidman, John Wardnon, John Yohe, George W. Zinn.

Colonel Thomas A. Ziegler, who commanded the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment, was one of the best trained soldiers of his time in the state of Pennsylvania. He was a native of York, the son of Gotlieb Ziegler, and a grandson of Gotlieb Ziegler, who was a prominent citizen of York during the Revolution. Colonel Ziegler obtained a classical education, studied law, and was admitted to the bar at York. During his early manhood, he served as a sergeant in the division commanded by General Worth, and marched with that command under General Scott to the City of Mexico. After his return home, in 1849, he organized the Worth Infantry, a noted military organization, which he commanded from date of organization until the opening of the Civil War. It was mustered into the state service, in August, 1849, in the presence of General Zachary Taylor, who was then a visitor at York. Colonel Ziegler commanded the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment in the three months' service, and was one of the most popular officers in General Patterson's army. He had just succeeded in thoroughly training the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment for active duty in the army, when he was seized with an incurable disease and died at Warrenton,

Virginia, July 16, 1862. His remains were brought to York and buried with the honors of war, in Prospect Hill Cemetery. He left a widow, the daughter of Judge Peter McIntyre, and two daughters.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, known as Harlan's Light Cavalry, was recruited as an independent command during the fall of 1861. It was composed of enlisted men from Iowa, New York, New Jersey, Ohio and Pennsylvania. After the regiment had reached Washington, it was found it could not exist as an independent regiment, and was assigned to a state. It was afterwards known as the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry. Company I of this regiment was recruited in York County. It was commanded by Daniel Herr, from September, 1861, to October, 1862, when he was succeeded by William I. Reisinger, of York, who served as captain of the company until October, 1864, at the expiration of the three years' term of service. Edward A. Minnich was captain during the remainder of the war in the veteran regiment.

The Eleventh Cavalry served on scouting duty and protecting a portion of McClellan's army in the Peninsular campaign, in 1862. In 1863, it remained in southern Virginia, and during that year, made a raid into North Carolina to destroy the Weldon Railroad, a connecting line between Richmond and the southern states. In 1864, the Eleventh Cavalry, together with the Fifth Pennsylvania, First District Columbia and Third New York, formed a cavalry brigade under command of General Kautz, a foreigner by birth, and a distinguished soldier of the Mexican War, who had previously rendered valuable service in Kentucky. In May, the regiment engaged the enemy at Flat Creek Bridge, near Petersburg, when Lieutenant Shriver, of Company I, from York County, was killed. In June, the brigades under Kautz and Wilson, nearly 10,000 men, made a raid west through Virginia, for the destruction of the Danville Railroad, another line leading from Virginia to the south. In July, the regiment joined the cavalry corps under Sheridan and

participated with that command until the close of the war. It was present with Sheridan when Lee surrendered at Appomattox, April 9, 1865. Toward the close of July the regiment was ordered to Richmond, and on the 13th was mustered out of service.

The following is a muster roll of Company I:

Officers—Captains—Daniel Herr, William I. Reisinger, Edward A. Minnich. First Lieutenants—Charles W. Butts, Frank P. Farrell. Second Lieutenants—John L. Roper, Daniel L. Schriver, Daniel W. Balmer, William Meekins. Sergeants—John B. Slaymaker, Samuel Brenizer, William A. Wright, William Heeps, Charles Meyers, Terrence Duffy, John Hagen, William Hutcheson, Henry D. Bray, Francis H. Kettler, William B. Witmer, William H. Apewzell, Stewart B. Shannon, John G. Diemer, Henry Hemple. Corporals—John F. Chamberlin, Andrew Seitz, John Gerhart, Lewis Andrews, Conrad Heiser, George W. Brough, Lawrence Smith, Adam Doll, John Hagan, Abraham E. Garrett, George R. Harrison, John Knox, Jacob B. Anderson, Aaron H. Hann, Thomas F. Brown, Nathaniel Spindler. Blacksmiths—Henry Weidner. Farriers—Elijah Hastings, Littleton Brown. Saddler—Gideon C. Angle. Buglers—Alfred M. Vanscoten, Andrew J. Weaver, George Monroe, Gideon J. Dean.

Privates—John Augustine, Richard Ansell, Arnold Anstia, John B. Brink, Benjamin B. Burgess, Isaac Baughman, William Brandes, George W. Bupp, Jediah W. Baker, Stephen Breece, John R. Bear, Jacob Beeverston, James Burke, James S. Clayton, Samuel Clark, William H. Croll, George L. Coons, William P. Crabb, H. R. Casselberry, Patrick Coyle, Thomas C. Coleman, Lewis Cime, John Clayton, John P. Dickey, Christian Dritt, Jefferson Ellis, Enos E. Ellis, Louis N. Entres, William Frame, Frederick Gilbert, Edwin Green, Stephen Green, Harrison Green, Ellis F. Gorman, Henry D. Good, John J. Gompf, James B. Hooper, Harvey H. Howser, Henry Hames, George Harris, Benjamin E. Harding, Christopher Hinkle, Louis Hallett, Parker H. Hensell, John Hall, Alexander Hodgen, John Harrison, Peter Haldabourn, Andrew Hird, Henry Harris, Lewis C. Irwin, Edward Jacoby, Henry Keister, John L. Knapp, Frank Kegin, Jacob Leibby, Andrew Laird, James B. Laid, Benjamin Lehman, John G. Loff, John B. Lehman, Joseph Lehman, Henry Lyle, Charles F. Leakway, Jacob Lichtenberger, Jacob Luckenbaugh, Frederick Lemla, Henry Leakway, Michael Laney, George Meyers, Daniel M. Moore, John Meyers, Byron Mood, Christian H. Mann, Aaron Martin, William Meyers, Samuel M'Mahon, Patrick M'Laughlin, Jesse J. McCleary, Michael N. O'Donnell, William Owens, Charles H. Peterman, Joseph Palmer, Otis G. Palmer, Henry Pearce, Henry Rose, Edward Reese, Zebulon P. Ryder, John H. Robeson, John J. Rohrbash, William F. Reed, John Reimes, William F. Reisinger, George Rabine, William L. Slack, David Setzer, Lewis Strine, Isaac Shimer, William Shallman, Henry Sickman, Jacob Speace, James Slack, George L. Setch, William Schmale, Nathan R. Sherry, James Thorpe, James E. Tiffany, Samuel Terry, Samuel A. Thompson, Joseph F. Ulrich, Anthony Whalen, Jacob B. Wright, Alonzo R. Wright, Frank Wise, Albert White, Thomas Wininger, Thomas A. Williams, Bernard J. Ward, Frederick Webber, Edmund P. Welsh, George G. Wright, Michael Whalen, George Whitacker, Michael Wenk, William H. Willard, William M. Young, William H. Young, Henry Young, Thomas J. Ziegenfuss, Jesse J. Zordman.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTIETH REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, responded to the call of President Lincoln, August 4, 1862, for 300,000 troops. The Army of the Potomac had not been successful in the Peninsular campaign, and Lee was preparing to attack Pope almost within sight of the capitol at Washington. This call for troops was for the term of nine months, and Pennsylvania furnished fifteen regiments, the One Hundred and Twenty-third to One Hundred and Thirty-seventh, inclusive. The One Hundred and Thirtieth was formed out of enlisted men from the counties of York, Cumberland, Dauphin, Montgomery and Chester. The regiment was organized August 17, at Harrisburg, with Henry I. Zinn, of Cumberland County, colonel; Levi Maish, of York County, lieutenant-colonel; and John Lee, of Cumberland County, major.

Company B, commanded by Captain Hamilton I. Glessner; Company I, Captain Lewis Small, and Company K, Captain David Z. Sipe, were recruited at York, and entirely composed of troops from the borough and county of York. Company C, Captain Joseph S. Jenkins, was recruited at Hanover, and was composed of troops from that borough and Montgomery County.

When Lee pressed hard upon the Federal army in front of Washington, the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment and other commands in the nine months' service, were sent to the front. The regiment arrived in Washington on the evening of August 18, and marched a short distance west of the city, remaining at Camp Wells one week, and was then moved to Fort Marcy. It was in garrison here during the terrible conflict of arms on the plains of Manassas and at Chantilly, and until after the retreat of Pope to the defenses of Washington. Lee now began his first northern invasion and was moving toward Hagerstown. McClellan was again called to the command of the Army of the Potomac. The One Hundred and Thirtieth was marched to Rockville, Maryland, and was placed in French's division of Sumner's corps. The brigade to which it was assigned was composed of

men who had recently enlisted. Fortunately, this regiment and its different companies were commanded by men who had previously been in service. While at Rockville, it went into a rigid course of drill and discipline, preparing for the impending conflict with Lee, who was still moving northward.

On September 13, Sumner's corps reached Frederick. On the 14th, French's division moved over the mountains to the support of the troops already warmly engaged in front of Turner's Gap, and the battle of South Mountain was in progress. The regiment rested that night near the battlefield. On the 15th, the Army of the Potomac moved on over South Mountain, and on the 16th was massed in front of the enemy on Antietam Creek, Sumner's corps holding the centre. French's division was composed of Max Weber's and Kimball's brigades, and three regiments, the Fourteenth Connecticut, One Hundred and Eighth New York, and One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania, under command of Colonel Dwight Morris. These three regiments were for the first time to enter battle. The One Hundred and Thirtieth had been in service only one month, hardly long enough to be trained in the manual of arms, but they achieved distinction at Antietam which was rarely acquired by trained soldiers of the regular army.

The engagement opened early **Antietam**, in the morning of September 17. The One Hundred and Thirtieth was drawn up in line of battle at 8 o'clock in the morning. The regiments under Colonel Morris crossed the Antietam Creek and moved forward with Weber's brigade on the left and Kimball's on the right. After French had crossed the stream, his division was faced to the left and drawn up in three lines of battle, and approached the enemy, who opened their batteries upon the moving columns, and sent a withering fire into Weber's brigade on the left. The First Delaware Regiment of this brigade fell back through the ranks of the One Hundred and Thirtieth, which charged forward, drove the enemy back and took possession of the hill. Its position was now upon the crest of the hill with a corn field in the front, where the enemy lay. His flag was alone visible, and in this exposed

position, only guided by the flash of the enemy's guns, the regiment maintained the unequal contest. For hours, it bravely held its position, and during that time, lost a large number of its rank and file in killed and wounded. In his official report, General French says: "The conduct of the new regiments must take a prominent place in the history of this great battle. There never was better material in any army, and in one month these splendid men will not be excelled by any."

About 1:30 P. M., the One Hundred and Thirtieth was relieved, their ammunition having been exhausted. At Antietam, which is often considered the hardest one day's battle in the Civil War, this regiment lost 32 killed, and 146 wounded, many of whom died of their injuries. Among the wounded was Lieutenant Colonel Maish, of York, who was struck by a minie ball, which lodged in the right lung and remained there during his life. Captain Joseph S. Jenkins, of Hanover, commanding Company C, Captain David Z. Sipe, of York, commanding Company K, and Lieutenant William H. Tomes, of Company B, were wounded. The entire loss to the Union army at Antietam was 2,010 killed, 9,416 wounded.

After Lee's retreat across **Fredericksburg**, the Potomac, the regiment went into camp at Bolivar's Heights, overlooking Harper's Ferry. It moved with the Army of the Potomac, now under General Burnside, toward Fredericksburg. On the night of December 11, it assisted in building pontoon bridges over the Rappahannock, and the following morning crossed the river into the streets of Fredericksburg. In this fierce battle on December 13, French's division led the advance of the corps. The One Hundred and Thirtieth made a charge upon the enemy's breast works and were driven back a short distance. As it was re-forming, the enemy leaped from their defenses, and charged forward. The charge was met by the regiment and the enemy was hurled back in confusion. It was found, however, that the enemy was strongly entrenched in the front, the whole line eventually fell back, and the battle of Fredericksburg was a victory to the Confederates.

**Death of
Colonel
Zinn.**

Although the regiment entered Fredericksburg with depleted ranks, it lost in this engagement 62 in killed and wounded. When the storm of battle was raging most fiercely, and when many of the troops around it were falling back, Colonel Zinn seized the flag staff in his left hand, and waving his sword with the right, cried out, "Stick to your standard, boys! The One Hundred and Thirtieth never abandons its standard!" The words had scarcely escaped his lips, when his brain was pierced by a minie ball, and he fell dead. Lieutenant D. Wilson Grove, of Company I, from the lower end of York County, was wounded.

The regiment went into winter quarters above Falmouth. In the battle of Chancellorsville, on May 3, it displayed the same courage and fortitude that its rank and file had exhibited at Antietam and Fredericksburg. Lieutenant Colonel Maish, who now commanded the regiment, was wounded in this battle. On the 12th of May, the term of enlistment expired, and after having taken part in three of the hardest fought battles of the Civil War, the regiment returned to Harrisburg, where it was mustered out of service on the 21st.

**Welcomed
Home.**

On learning that the four companies were mustered out of the service and would soon return home, a public meeting was held in the Court House to arrange for their reception. When they arrived at the station they were met by the local military and civic associations and marched to the United States Hospital grounds, on the Public Common, where a banquet was served to the returning soldiers. Toasts were given and replied to. The bountiful repast was prepared by the Ladies' Aid Society of York.

Colonel Levi Maish, of York, who was wounded at Antietam, and commanded the regiment at Chancellorsville, where he was also wounded, was born in Conewago Township, York County. After the war, he returned to the practice of law at York, and for a term of six years was representative in Congress. After his retirement from public life, he settled in the practice of his profession at Washington, where he died in 1901.

Captain Joseph S. Jenkins, of Hanover, who had served in the three months' service, was seriously wounded at Antietam, while standing at the head of his company. During the summer of 1864, he joined the One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Regiment, of which he became major. He was mortally wounded in the siege of Petersburg, and died soon after. The Grand Army post at Hanover is named in his honor. He was lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-Sixth Emergency Regiment, which was the first to meet the approaching enemy at Gettysburg on June 26, 1863.

Captain David Z. Sipe, who commanded Company K, One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment, afterward was promoted to the rank of major in the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh, in which he served with distinction in the siege of Petersburg. After the war he resided in Philadelphia, where he became a prominent and influential citizen. In 1905, he took up his residence in York.

Lieutenant John J. Frick, of Company K, won an honorable record in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment. Since the close of the Civil War, he has been prominently identified with the banking interests of York. For twenty years or more, he was connected with the First National Bank, and for ten years was cashier of the York National Bank, the oldest financial institution in York County.

Edward W. Spangler, who, as a boy, entered Company K and served in the regiment during its whole term of service, studied law after the close of the war and became a successful member of the York County Bar. He has devoted his leisure time to history and literature. In 1896 he wrote and published the "Spangler Families and Local Historical Sketches," an interesting and valuable work. In 1904, he published a work entitled "My Little War Experience." It is a well-written story of his personal career as a soldier in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment. His brother, Dr. B. F. Spangler, who served in the same regiment, has practiced medicine at York for a period of forty years, and is a member of the United States Pension Board for York County.

The following is a complete muster roll of the four companies from York County

in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment:

COMPANY B.

Officers—Captain—Ham. A. Glessner. First Lieutenant—Wm. H. Tomes. Second Lieutenant—Henry Reisinger. First Sergeant—George K. Shenberger. Sergeants—Henry R. Weaver, Henry Oaks, Augustus Flury, Charles Harkins, Charles Shetter, Charles Austin. Corporals—Levi H. Rankin, Jona. Shenberger, John Sharp, Lyman Humes, Martin Bheuler, John H. Keller, Henry Kidd. Musicians—Charles Watson, Frederick Snyder.

Privates—George Altland, George A. Berlin, John H. Bisker, Jacob Bitner, William P. Butt, Samuel Berger, Matthias Blum, Jacob Coble, Jesse Coble, Van Buren Danner, William A. Flury, Adam Fitzkee, Oliver Freet, Adam G. Fitzkee, George Flinn, Joshua Flury, George K. Franklin, Franklin R. Gohn, George Grim, Alonzo Grace, Josiah Grouver, John Y. Gardner, Henry Hibner, Henry A. Hammer, William Hyde, Emanuel Heppens-tall, Barton Herr, Daniel Hostler, John Harkey, Samuel Hoover, Hiram Hoops, Joseph Hopson, Barton Jacobs, Andrew B. Jack, Henry Kendig, George B. Krall, Joseph Krall, Jacob Kohr, John Kinard, Samuel Loucks, Abraham Lonkard, Peter R. Lentz, Henry Leithart, Andrew Lentz, Jacob G. Leber, Samuel Lein-hart, Leander F. Miller, Alfred Moore, Daniel Moul, Aaron Neff, Noah Ness, Henry Ostot, William Owens, William A. Phillips, Christian Pluffer, William Petry, John Petry, Edward C. Ropp, John Snyder, Charles St. Clair, Henry Stavner, Michael Steward, William Sheetz, Henry C. Smith, Jacob Shutter, Washington Sutton, Eli Strike, John Soulia, Frederick Sleggar, Franklin Spyker, Cornelius Troup, David Troup, Thomas Toben, John Tray, John K. Upp, Philip Wertz, Joseph Whitcomb, Thomas Wilson, Thomas J. Wilson, H. Woodmansee, Henry Zeigler.

COMPANY C.

Officers—Captains—Joseph S. Jenkins, Thomas B. Griffith. First Lieutenant—Benj. F. Myers. Second Lieutenant—Wm. G. Bosler. First Sergeant—Clinton Keister. Sergeants—John S. Forrest, Charles Fiscus, Adam Reiling, Jos. W. Klinefelter. Corporals—Albert D. Kohler, Benj. F. Dean, Henry J. Koutz, Levi Rinely, Frank J. McClain, Wm. H. Griffith, Henry Wagner, Wesley Taylor, Wm. Metzgar, Christian H. Shuster. Musicians—David A. Miller, George W. Stahl.

Privates—George Aubel, Franklin Ayres, Jacob Austin, Lyman Brubaker, George E. Bell, Milton K. Brubaker, Samuel Boll, Henry C. Burger, John L. Childs, Alfred Childs, Chas. H. Conway, Wm. B. Caskey, Henry Coble, Josiah D. Day, Henry C. Day, John J. Dinwiddie, John R. Edie, Thomas Eaton, George Folk, Martin Fortenbach, Michael Friscan, James H. Gable, Joseph S. Gibbs, William A. Gibbs, John Grey, Thomas Haley, Henry Hamm, George W. Heiss, John Hamilton, Thomas Henry, William Iliff, Henry Jennings, Joseph Jontz, John Kane, Calvin Keister, Henry Kohler, James M. Leapson, Jacob Lefever, Lewis C. Leschy, John A. Leapson, Charles H. Miller, William R. Myers, Louis Miller, Adam Myers, Andrew Mitzell, Bloomfield Miller, Isaiah Mil-ler, Harman R. Miller, William Morris, Thomas Num-bers, Lewis Phaff, Isaac Rutter, John Rapp, Noah Ruhl, William N. Seitz, Michael Shenberger, William Seifert, Emanuel Sweitzer, John C. Sadler, Peter Stegner, Wil-liam J. Smith, William Shanley, Daniel L. Smith, John E. Smith, William Smith, Henry Smith, Harvey Tom-linson, William Trim, Benjamin Tomlinson, James Toll, Robert Towson, Har Vanartsdalen, Lewis Watts, Ed-ward Wiley, Albin K. Wite, George E. Wentg, George

Wagner, Ad. H. Waltemyer, Michael Welsh, William N. Zeigler.

COMPANY I.

Officers—Captain—Lewis Small. First Lieutenant—D. Wilson Grove. Second Lieutenants—Franklin G. Torbert, Jeremiah Oliver. First Sergeant—Osborn E. Stephens. Sergeants—John M. Torbit, Samuel C. Monroe, Samuel Ilgenfritz, Nathan B. Wails, Christian B. Miller, William W. Clark. Corporals—James E. Anderson, Joseph B. Grove, James C. M'Curdy, John A. Channell, John Bell, Thomas A. Morgan, John H. Geesy, Samuel Warnbaugh, James E. Watson, Samuel B. Montooth. Musicians—David Kane, Joseph W. Stokes.

Privates—William Blackburn, John F. Burkholder, Thomas H. Brooks, Thomas Barton, Wells N. Boyd, Edward Burkins, William H. Cripple, James C. Chan-nell, Thomas J. Collins, John R. Cooper, Charles T. Downs, Hugh Edgar, Joseph E. Evans, Daniel Ed-wards, Rolandus Eichholts, John G. Evans, Robert Fantom, Joseph E. Freston, Edward Fisher, Henry Gibson, Warrington Geesy, James E. Gordon, Henry C. Gordon, William Grim, Robert W. Griffith, Frederick Hunter, William A. Harvey, John O. Hughes, William Hart, Charles A. Hitchcock, Charles Hart, Charles Hörtz, Thomas T. Jones, William D. Jones, Samuel E. Koplin, Nelson S. Kilgore, Conrad Keene, George Krome, Thomas V. Knight, Alexander Lehr, Augustus Meyer, Alfred Mimich, George Miller, John Mitchell, Jacob M'Cullough, Wm. J. M'Kinley, Matthew H. M'Call, Geo. W. M'Cauley, Wm. A. M'Cauley, Henry R. Ness, Eli Olph, Christian Peterson, Robert Posey, Samuel G. Kowan, Henry G. Rhoades, Ezekiel G. Ruff, William Kent, Samuel Sneath, Marion Sherwood, Michael Schriber, Christ. Schwern, Richard M. Smith, Adam Wisman, Elijah H. Wise, William H. Wails, Chas. A. Wisenall, John T. Wiley, Jacob H. Wise, Henry M. Wilson, Wm. H. Wilson, Daniel T. Yost, Peter W. Zeigler.

COMPANY K.

Officers—Captains—Levi Maish, David Z. Sipe, First Lieutenant—James Lece. Second Lieutenant—John J. Frick. First Sergeant—James P. M'Guigan. Sergeants—S. S. Ensinger, C. Jabez Epley, Benj. F. Spangler, Lewis E. Smyser, Wm. H. Eisenhart. Corporals—Alex. C. Ward, George Dosch, Charles M'Creary, J. T. Hendrickson, John H. Shultz, James M'Comas, Joseph A. Drexler, Thomas Doran. Musicians—John M'Hale, Vinton Welsh.

Privates—George K. Bratton, John Butt, Stephen S. Barnett, Wm. Berkheimer, John Beers, John Bupp, Adam Brown, Lewis Cline, Wm. Clemens, Samuel C. Campbell, Adam Diehl, John T. Dugan, Harrison Fickes, John R. Fetrow, H. Folkemmer, Robert N. Foster, Alexander Frey, Andrew Grove, Edward A. Garretz, Jacob Goff, Christian Good, David R. Horn, Charles Horn, Henry Horn, 1st, Henry Horn, 2d, John D. Hammer, George Hubley, William Harris, Geo. A. Hedrick, Russell Hammond, John C. Herman, Philip C. Hoover, Wm. T. Ilgenfritz, Andrew Jennings, Bur-ger Jennings, Jacob Kister, Marion Kline, Christian Krall, Henry Levenight, George Lauman, William H. Miller, Jonathan J. Millard, Jesse B. Miller, Elias B. Miller, Jacob Miller, George Myers, Joseph E. Mani-fold, Eli W. Myers, Charles Palmer, Rankin C. Potts, Wm. W. Palmer, Henry D. Repman, Wm. T. Rutledge, Peter S. Richard, E. T. Raffensberger, Jacob G. Reeve, Walter B. Ruby, D. T. Raffensberger, Jacob Seipe, Herman Seipe, Abraham Sutton, Edward W. Spangler, Edward Shuler, Wm. H. Stallman, Augustus Steig, Benjamin Spangler, Jacob Smith, Thaddeus Stroman, John H. Watson, John A. Walters, George E. Young, William H. Young, Edward J. Young.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

During the first year of the Civil War, the quota of soldiers for York County was filled up by voluntary enlistments. After the reverses of the Army of the Potomac in front of Richmond, President Lincoln made another call for troops. In order to fill this quota, the Conscription Act was put into force, and in November, 1862, nearly 1,000 men from the different boroughs and townships of York County were drafted. These drafted men were quartered on the fair grounds at York, and their place of rendezvous was named Camp Franklin, in honor of Major-General Franklin, a native of York, who soon after commanded two army corps at the battle of Fredericksburg. Many of these drafted men procured substitutes at prices ranging from \$200 to \$1,000 each. Those who did not furnish substitutes entered the army. They were mustered into service at York by Captain Joseph Bush under the direction of Colonel William Brisbane, who then commanded a regiment in Hancock's division, Army of the Potomac. These drafted men were organized into the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment, on November 29, 1862, and served for a period of nine months.

Andrew J. Fulton, formerly commander of Company C, Eighty-seventh Regiment, was made colonel; George W. Reisinger, lieutenant-colonel, and Joseph A. Renault, major. The troops comprising this regiment were exclusively from York County. On December 3, the regiment proceeded to Washington and was there transported to Newport News, whence it was sent to Suffolk, Virginia. Early in April, General Longstreet, with four divisions, appeared before Suffolk and laid siege to the city, garrisoned by General Peck's command of 14,000 men. Elaborate works were built by Longstreet for investing the city and a number of powerful attacks were made, but to no purpose. Lee, seeing no chance of success, and intending to invade Pennsylvania, recalled Longstreet and thus the siege was raised. The regiment engaged in frequent skirmishes and destroyed many miles of the enemy's railroads and took part in several expeditions to destroy the

enemy's supplies. On June 27, 1863, the regiment, with a part of General John A. Dix's command, advanced to White House Landing, and on July 2, moved with the same command toward Richmond. This occurred at the time the battle of Gettysburg was taking place, and the plan of capturing Richmond might have been successful if it had been carried out, for the entire Army of Northern Virginia, except three brigades near Richmond, was then in Pennsylvania.

Companies D and I had a severe conflict on the 14th of May, near Carnsville. The regiment was exposed to the enemy's fire at Hanover Junction while engaged in destroying the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad. The One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Regiment entered the service with 820 men, and about 650 returned home at the expiration of their nine months' term of service. In all nine were killed, about twenty-five died in service and others were left in the hospital at Fortress Monroe at the time the regiment returned home. It was mustered out of service at Harrisburg on July 28th. The following is a complete muster roll of the regiment:

Field and Staff Officers—Colonel—Andrew J. Fulton. Lieutenant-colonel—George W. Reisinger. Major—Joseph A. Renault. Adjutant—William E. Patterson. Quartermaster—Milton Sultzbach. Surgeon—Abram Harshberger. Assistant Surgeons—Joseph Swartz, A. H. Whitman. Chaplain—David J. Lee. Sergeant-major—J. O. McLaughlin. Quartermaster Sergeant—Jacob H. Schriver. Commissary Sergeant—William H. Duhling. Hospital Steward—James R. Schmidt.

COMPANY A.

Officers—Captain—Alonzo L. Ettinger. First Lieutenant—John Herman. Second Lieutenant—Samuel Leitner. First Sergeant—Charles A. Myers. Sergeants—Manassas Holler, Charles H. Matthias, William Hess, John Baymiller. Corporals—Jacob Barnhart, George Graybill, David Heindel, Eli Gottwald, Emanuel W. Sipe, William Lory, Joseph Graybill, George Bruaw. Musicians—John Matthias, Jacob F. Fink.

Privates—Joseph F. Beck, John Baschore, George Burns, George Brown, John Copenhaver, Jacob Cockley, Daniel Carter, James Coffee, William Cahill, William Darone, Emanuel Delp, Michael Dellinger, Jacob Deisinger, Daniel M. Drayer, Fred Dessenberger, John Drayer, William Dixon, Franklin Ettinger, John Farst, Daniel F. Fink, Alexander Free, Jacob Free, Adam Fols, Jacob N. Fry, Jacob L. Fry, Reuben Flohr, David Fink, Harris Ginerich, Peter Grass, John Gray, John Good, John Grayman, John Husk, John A. Hoover, Francis Holler, David Hoke, David Hoffman, Andrew A. Hoover, Philip A. Hoover, William James, Daniel Knaub, Adam King, Metals Knaub, George Kraft, Anthony Kreager, Washington Kraft, William Kunkle, Edward Koopse, William Ludwig, George Malehorn, David Morgenthal, Augustus Miller, Anthony Mohr, Frederick Neiman, Charles Neiman, Andrew Patterson,

John Plymier, Barnhart Rauser, Louis Rauhauser, Zebulon P. Rodes, Henry Repman, John Rowe, Frederick Shippe, Sebastian Schlund, Augustus Smyser, Daniel Sipe, John G. Shlaustine, John A. Stare, John Spahr, Peter Seiple, John Sipe, Emanuel Stough, Alexander Shepp, Daniel Snyderman, Samuel Snyder, Solomon Toomy, Henry Witmyer, Jacob Wintermoyer, Benjamin C. Weisen, Zachariah Wilt, John Winner, John Wilson, George Yinger, Eli Zeigler.

COMPANY B.

Officers—Captain—Rufus J. Winterode. First Lieutenant—Jacob N. Slagle. Second Lieutenant—John M. Kauffman. First Sergeant—Samuel S. Matthews. Sergeants—Henry Runge, Edward Steffy, Jacob D. Welsh, Frederick Smith. Corporals—Daniel Petry, Andrew Waldron, Alex. Wilhelm, Charles Bortner, Elijah Howe, William Grimm, Augustus Schwartz, Jacob Doll, Oliver Bressler, Gideon Price, Ephraim Price. Musicians—John A. Gremer, John Wireman.

Privates—David Auer, Jacob Anspacher, Samuel Baker, Josh Baumgardner, Samuel Baldin, Amos Bartner, George Brant, Henry Bubb, Nicholas Carns, Daniel Dubbs, Wesley Dick, Henry Dennis, Conrad Fuhrman, Augustus Fogle, Isaac Grumrine, Nelson Greenplatt, John Gible, Joseph Grupp, Michael Grove, Lewis G. Garrett, Lewis Grogg, Samuel Hamms, Joseph Hinkle, Francis Hunt, Solomon Keller, A. C. F. Kirchner, Edwin Kessler, Martin Kerr, Henry Kirchoff, Louis Krebs, William Koller, George W. Kohler, Bernhard Libbey, John G. Loft, Samuel Luckert, Valentine Miller, John S. Matthias, Frederick Mehring, Henry Marks, Charles Miller, John Miller, William Matthews, Michael W. Myers, Lewis Myers, Conrad Myers, Jacob C. Myers, Adam Markle, Israel Nunemaker, William O'Donnell, Jesse Rohrbach, William S. Reichard, Cornelius Smith, Daniel Swartzbaugh, Zachariah Schwartz, Anthony Sheetz, George W. Shultz, George W. Siechman, George F. Shearer, John Sheaffer, Michael Sterner, Thomas Snodgrass, Abdiel Smith, Frederick Smith, Elias Saltzgeber, Frederick Trump, Elias Taylor, David H. Weaver, Daniel Wearner, Alexander Weiser, Henry K. Wentz, William W. Wagner, Joseph Williams, Granville Weiser, Joseph Wishore, Daniel Wolfgang, Dennis Wolford, William Whorley, Jacob R. Werner, Henry Yeagle, John Zimmerman, Philip Zimmerman.

COMPANY C.

Officers—Captain—Peter Z. Kessler. First Lieutenant—Andrew D. Yocum. Second Lieutenant—John Gable. First Sergeant—Daniel Rutledge. Sergeants—Michael F. Fink, William H. Smyser, Henry S. Swartz, George W. Smyser. Corporals—William Drorbaugh, Samuel R. Frysinger, Henry S. Wilt, Charles Williams, Henry Shaffer, Harvey Bell, Jacob Henry, Henry Free. Musicians—William Kiester, Michael D. Finkel.

Privates—D. N. Aughenbaugh, G. N. Aughenbaugh, Elias Brenneman, William H. Becker, George Brougher, William Bott, J. C. Brenneman, Jacob Coppenhafer, Jacob H. Cacklin, Tempest Cumfort, William Crown, Levi Densell, John B. Davis, Levi Doll, John Eisenhour, William Ehrhart, John L. Eckles, Israel Emig, Charles Fake, Samuel Free, Ephraim Fink, Jesse Gruver, John Gates, Henry Gross, Levi Gerber, John E. Glatfelter, John Gentzler, William Glatfelter, William Gise, Israel S. Henry, Isaac Haar, Elias Heilman, George Haar, Henry Haar, George W. Hale, Andrew Heiges, William Hosler, Samuel Harrold, Jesse Hamme, Jacob Irwin, Michael Kline, Emanuel Kohler, George Kirchner, George W. Koch, William Kohler, Peter Leckrone, Abraham Lillich, Jacob Laurer, Jacob Miller, George Mitchell, James McCurdy, George W. Null, Joseph Newcomer, Henry L. O'Hail, Frederick Oberlander, Levi Rauhauser, George Reed, Andrew Rupert,

Martin F. Ramer, Andrew Schrum, Henry Shoffner, William B. Strine, Israel Spangler, William Shaffer, Albert Spotts, Isaac Sheely, Jacob Swartz, Henry Steffee, Joel Steffee, Adam Starry, William Shoffner, Israel Senft, Henry Spangler, John Stamabugh, Michael Wrightson, Solomon Wire, Adam B. Wallace, Henry Wolf, John Wigord, Thomas B. Williams, Barnhart Zorger, William B. Zellers, Henry Ziegler.

COMPANY D.

Officers—Captain—Gilbert W. Branyon. First Lieutenant—William H. Becker. Second Lieutenant—Jacob Diehl. First Sergeant—Henry Hubley. Sergeants—Henry Kauffmann, John Weyer, David B. Gladfelter, John J. Hess, Edward D. Trimmer, Samuel R. Weiser. Corporals—John K. Lau, Charles Martie, Daniel Miller, Daniel Roberts, Michael Shrome, Israel Marshall, Christopher Hinkle, Joseph Berkheimer, Ed. Strausbaugh, Charles A. Lau, Peter H. Lau, Jesse Gladfelter. Musicians—Oliver Ness, Dietrich Wilhelm.

Privates—Adam Alexander, H. A. Alexander, David Buck, George Baublitz, George Bupp, Michael Beck, Conrad L. Bailey, Henry A. Bailey, Eli Behler, Christian Bort, William H. Bear, John N. Bailey, Daniel Bear, Henry Bear, Lewis Barnes, Adam Case, William Connelly, Edward Emig, Henry Focht, Henry Finkel, John Fultz, Peter Fockenroth, Franklin Gape, John Gladfelter, Henry B. Gladfelter, Jacob B. Gladfelter, Henry Greenblade, George Gross, Henry Hall, Samuel Harman, Emanuel Heilman, Emanuel Hann, Adam Hoff, Jacob Hosler, Herman Honnes, Nathaniel Klinedinst, Henry Klinedinst, Theodore S. Krebs, Levi Krebs, John Kessler, Jacob Kessler, John F. Lau, William Laughman, John H. Lloyd, H. Luckenbaugh, George Luckenbaugh, Peter Moul, Emanuel Mitzel, Michael Mesberger, Elias Myers, Abraham Myers, Benjamin Myers, John Miller, John H. Miller, Jacob Noss, Samuel Robinson, William Randle, Lewis Rapprecht, Joseph Shelley, John Senft, Peter Senft, Henry Senft, Jesse Snyder, John W. Smith, Jacob Smith, Charles Siechrist, George Schonwitz, H. Strickhouser, George Shambaugh, Andrew Ulrich, Peter Wilhelm, Franklin Walter, Martin Walter, Michael Wentz, Henry Winter, Reuben Zeck, Adam Ziegler, Donant Zerlant, Peter Zeck.

COMPANY E.

Officers—Captain—Samuel E. Miller. First Lieutenant—John Forry. Second Lieutenant—Emanuel Walack. First Sergeant—John Burg. Sergeants—Peter Wambaugh, Henry S. Barshinger, Michael S. Mick, Washington E. Morrison. Corporals—Benjamin Seitz, Zachariah Howard, John Landes, Henry Freer, Joseph Grim, James Crawford, Henry Laucks, Henry Howard. Musicians—Franklin Reichard, Zachariah D. Jacobs.

Privates—Richard M. Adams, James Allen, Samuel Brubaker, George Burk, Peter Bear, John Beaverson, Jacob Beaverson, Alfred Baker, Daniel Brillhart, Benjamin Crailly, Daniel Conrad, George Depp, David Ellis, John Evans, Emanuel Erb, Samuel Flinchbaugh, Lewis Fake, William B. Flinchbaugh, John M. Fisher, Simon Fake, Jesse Falkenstein, George Foote, John Fullerton, Charles Gable, Charles Gentzler, Solomon Glatfelter, Philip Grim, Jacob Grim, William M. Glatfelter, Peter T. Goodling, Charles Geesy, Henry Hivner, Henry Ilgenritz, John S. Insuller, Henry Knicely, George Koons, Henry S. Kiner, Andrew Keener, Abraham Kline, William Keener, Patrick Kennedy, William Kelly, Peter Lehr, Henry Like, Benjamin Laucks, William Laucks, Henry Landis, John Minker, John McCarty, Henry Ness, Henry Olewiler, Daniel Oberdorf, Josiah Portner, Joseph Poff, George Reisinger, Adam Reisinger, John Reichard, Joseph Rider, Lewis Reed, David Shultz, Charles Snyder, Henry Seitz, Frederick Stubly, Henry B. Sechrist, Emanuel

Smith, Harvey Schnell, David Shoaf, William H. Smith, Levi Smith, Andrew W. Shaw, Samuel R. Smith, William Schmuck, Joseph Spate, Jacob S. Shoaf, Frederick Shoaf, Emanuel Stiles, Henry Tschoff, Benjamin Tyson, Samuel Winter, Samuel Wallick, Jacob Waughel, Joseph Ward, Conrad Zelch.

COMPANY F.

Officers—Captains—Joseph A. Renaut, Jeremiah Kohler. First Lieutenant—George A. Smith. Second Lieutenant—Simon J. Diller. First Sergeant—George L. Koons. Sergeants—John Anderson, Theodore F. Howard, Samuel Croll, Daniel J. Barnitz. Corporals—Francis Sherman, John B. Shrum, Barnitz Young, William Truman, Thomas Wyman, Jacob H. Yohe, Michael Hoke, William E. Bair. Musicians—David Hoke, Henry Beard.

Privates—John Arthurs, Peter Allen, Christian Arnold, John Adams, Andrew S. Altland, John C. Burns, John Burns, Daniel N. Bittinger, John Bear, William C. Butler, John Brown, Emanuel Bowser, Nathaniel Burke, Philip Collins, Timothy Conner, George Coleman, Barney Cowley, Edward Conner, Thomas Clark, George L. Curtis, Daniel Dunahoe, William H. Duhling, James Felix, Reuben Flickinger, Hammond Frye, Daniel Grove, William Gitt, George Griffith, William Grey, Frederick Hartman, Andrew Hoke, John Horn, Charles Henry, Mark Kanay, Theodore King, Joseph Kauffman, John Kelley, J. Luckenbaugh, Charles Lake, George W. Lee, William H. Myers, Henry Newcomer, George Nichols, William Oliver, Lewis Overdeer, Henry Paff, Hezekiah Rickroad, Charles Robinson, Thomas Rosenberg, H. Strassbaugh, Henry Smith, Edward Stambaugh, Valentine Shultz, Francis Schmidt, Franklin Steiner, Alexander Shorb, David Shaffer, Henry Snyder, 1st, Henry Snyder, 2d, James R. Schmidt, Frederick Shepherd, Andrew Stewart, William Shultz, James Sullivan, Henry Seigle, George Smith, Joseph Taylor, James A. Thompson, Alred E. Traverse, Charles Thompson, Elias Utz, John Wagoner, Michael H. Weaver, Robert Wilson, John Wynant, Charles B. White, John West, John Wiltrams, James Welsh, George White, George Zeinn, Jesse Zortman, Levi Zortman.

COMPANY G.

Officers—Captains—George W. Reisinger, Daniel M. Spangler. First Lieutenants—James N. Kincaid, John N. Taylor. Second Lieutenant—Richard F. Eleock. First Sergeant—Henry H. Stouffer. Sergeants—Samuel Wilt, William A. Spangler, H. S. Heidebaugh, William W. Kline. Corporals—Levi G. Knisely, George Runk, John B. Metzgar, John Knouse, Henry S. Barnes, Adam F. Stough, Henry Crumlich, William Hertz. Musicians—Virtue C. Grove, Samuel B. Urlich.

Privates—Henry Atland, Washington Bender, Jacob N. Bentzel, Reuben Boose, John Blymyer, Paul Barnhart, Henry Bryans, Lewis Bierbrower, Jacob Brubaker, John Beeler, John Blessing, William J. Bradley, John Cupp, Frederick Crook, Edward Conway, Samuel W. Danner, John J. Deiner, Cicero Darone, Andrew S. Dice, George Ensminger, John Engleman, Hammers Fry, Jacob S. Fry, Matthias Fry, John D. Firestone, John Flangan, Emanuel W. Gross, Eli Geesey, Edwin D. Geesey, Emerson A. Greist, Thomas Grady, Earnest Gorn, Moses Hess, Alexander Hess, Daniel Hummer, Reuben Hummer, Abel V. Hartman, Charles Heindel, Peter Himes, Peter Harl, John F. Hughes, Noah Innerster, John Jones, Henry King, David B. Keister, John Kline, William Kramer, Joseph P. Miller, Andrew B. Millard, Michael Minich, Henry Myers, James Mitchell, Joseph McClellan, William M. Gregor, Daniel Neise, Josiah Peeling, George Reidle, Frank Rivers, John Robinson, Henry Smith, Christian Smith, William Spotts, Eli Shirey, Emanuel Shetrone, Henry C.

Springer, William Smuck, Henry Shuman, Daniel Shean, Michael Thompson, Henry Weily, William R. Wiley, Robert L. Wiley, Henry Welk, Jacob Wood, John Wrightstone, Charles Wilson. George Williams, Wm. Wainwright, John Yinger, William E. Zinn, Erhart Zanner.

COMPANY H.

Officers—Captain—Theodore G. Gauss. First Lieutenant—George S. Kehm. Second Lieutenant—Henry Haldman. First Sergeant—Perry Tripp. Sergeants—Peter M. Binder, Edgar Mobley, Peter Ginter, Joseph B. Stretch, Jacob H. Schriver. Corporals—George A. Ginter, Jacob Shaffer, Isaac Lerew, William Knaub, John Crowl, Lewis B. Kurtz, Andrew Noel, Garretson C. Walker. Musicians—Henry Lau, Henry Aker.

Privates—Jacob Arnold, Wm. H. Arnold, Henry L. Arnold, Henry Anderson, David L. Asper, John L. Allen, George W. Baish, John Blausner, William H. Blentz, William Blausner, John B. Blausner, William Baish, Jacob Baker, Lewis Baker, Charles Burkins, John C. Boyd, George Boyd, Louis Burrows, Jackson Coulson, John Craig, Isaac Crewson, William Clark, John Dick, Nelson Dinsmore, Charles A. Dyer, James Edlebutte, John B. Findley, And. Freysinger, Isaac Fishell, John D. Gregg, D. G. S. Gochenauer, James Gibson, George M. Heiges, Daniel Hershey, George Hoffman, George W. Heiges, Tempest Hoffman, William Heiges, Peter S. Hershey, Ricket Hutton, John Holland, John Hardin, Milton S. Johnson, August Jasper, Abel Jones, Joseph Johnson, John King, George Kimmell, Henry Kinter, George Klugh, George Koons, Jacob Law, John Lannahan, Frank Lewis, Patrick Mackin, Worth Miller, Isaac L. Myers, Patrick Mitchell, William Moon, Henry Myer, William McCall, John McNeal, Lewis Ostrman, William Parker, Edmund E. Rhoades, John Rock, Hezekiah Snyder, George Stoke, Raphael Seciliania, Henry Smith, Daniel W. Shaub, Reuben Shank, Jacob Shaffer, William Shaffner, Ernest Scoble, Charles F. Smith, Andrew Wagoner, William Wagoner, Wm. E. Walker, William Wilson, Anthony Westa, Charles E. Wolf.

COMPANY I.

Officers—Captain—Michael McFatridge. First Lieutenant—James A. Grove. Second Lieutenant—S. B. McLaughlin. First Sergeants—Stephen Morton, Noah Klinefelter, James Haines, Alfred Bond, Wm. C. Morton, J. O. McLaughlin, John B. Hersey. Corporals—Richard Ruff, Josiah W. Easton, Matthew J. Clark, Lewis Schmidt, Jacob A. Jameson, Benjamin Pymmer, Samuel Adams, Oliver Hannegan. Musicians—John S. Reichard, Emanuel Metzler.

Privates—Jacob Admire, William Ailes, Reed Anderson, Jas. P. Alexander, Valentine T. Blouse, John Blymyre, Robert Bell, James P. Baker, Jonathan Blymyre, David Bortner, Joseph Barclay, Henry Criswell, James Carry, Gideon R. Downs, William Eberts, Chas. Emerson, John Finney, Edwin S. Gemmill, Francis Grove, John Grove, Henry Grove, John C. Gebhart, Robert G. Hill, Jeremiah Hoffman, Michael Hake, Samuel Hake, William Hubert, Wm. T. Hammond, William Hawkins, James J. Howett, Frederick E. Herman, Christian Hebrick, Samuel Hoffacker, John M. Jenkins, William Jones, William W. Jones, David King, Adam Klinefelter, Daniel Krout, James Kerwin, John H. Lloyd, William B. Logan, Lewis Lloyd, Edward R. Lentz, James S. Morrison, William H. Metzler, William Metzler, Wm. H. Monroe, Wesley Menich, William Munson, And. F. McLeary, John T. Norris, Henry C. Proudfoot, Wm. S. Reichard, Samuel Reichard, Edward Shank, Martin Shaub, Joseph K. Stermer, George Shank, Harrison Sutton, Samuel Smith, Samuel Stuffer, Charles Swartz, Daniel Swartz, Norris Smith, Solomon Sweeney, Thomas Sanders, Robert Sill, John Tompkins, John Trout, James J. Tarbert, John W. Tarbert.

Alex. Thompson, Mitchell K. Walters, Philip Waltemire, Henry Waltemire, George Wolf, John A. Walters, George Walters, Robert Williams, Henry K. Zeigler.

COMPANY K.

Officers—Captain—Daniel L. Stoud. First Lieutenant—Jeremiah Hanigan. Second Lieutenant—Benjamin Geipe. First Sergeant—Jacob Lowe. Sergeants—William Kassam, John A. Ort, John F. Shaffer. Corporals—John Barn, John Gantz, Isaac Becker, John Decker, John P. Werrick, Joel Youstom, Solomon Whesley, George W. Briggs. Musicians—Alexander Drayer, Crull M. Harss.

Privates—Mordecai Almony, George F. Austin, Charles Amos, Francis R. Blasser, Jacob Blaure, John D. Baker, Elias Beard, Frederick Bans, James Brown, Samuel Becker, Evans B. Cooper, Levi Coleman, Patrick Callow, John Carroll, Barney Cowley, Henry G. Crawford, William Clark, John Drayer, John Dougherty, Christian Eberly, James Evans, Charles Emerson, Levi Fry, John W. Fisher, Edward Fissman, William Gath, Lewis Grund, John Grear, Wm. H. Humell, Christian Heisler, Jesse Heilderbrant, George Holston, Aug. Howdell, John Hengst, Chas. Henry, Bradford Jonas, William Jackson, John Keichner, Henry Kline, Henry Kneisley, John Kerns, Henry Kunkle, Henry Kramer, Oliver Love, Israel Law, S. J. Lamberden, Adam D. Myers, Jonathan Miller, Henry Miller, Aquilla D. Meads, Randolph Mortimer, Alexander Martin, Richard Martin, Wm. C. Martin, Wm. Matthias, Francis Morgan, Jesse Myers, Francis McGara, Peter Natchour, James Norris, W. Y. Nonemacher, Levi Ness, John Neiderberger, Frederick Ottmiller, John Peters, Aug. Riekstein, Daniel Rhorbach, William Robison, Franklin Ramsey, John Rice, Henry Shaffer, Cyrus E. Shaub, Edward Shank, F. Spenkenbyer, Jacob Swemly, John Smetzer, Elias Shirey, Thomas Smith, Cornelius Smith, Frantz Smedtz, Patrick Shean, George Tyler, Alfred D. Traverse, George Wohlford, George Wagner, George Wall, Jonathan Wire, Joseph Ward, John Wireman, P. W. Wilkinson.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Eighty-second Regiment, the Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, was composed of enlisted men from York, Adams, Lancaster, Franklin, Bedford and Cambria counties. In June, 1863, Robert Bell, of Adams County, organized an independent cavalry company at Gettysburg. The men furnished their own horses and were sworn into service on June 23, three days before the approach of Early with his 9,000 Confederate troops to Gettysburg. This company engaged White's Virginia cavalry, on June 26, when Private George W. Sandoe, of Bell's company, was killed along the turnpike, a short distance below Gettysburg. He was the first soldier to give his life to his country on that battlefield. A monument now marks the spot where he was killed. Bell's cavalry and the City Troop of Philadelphia, performed scouting duty as Early's troops approached York, June 28. Both these companies were

present at the skirmish with Gordon, at Wrightsville, Sunday evening, June 28, and were the last to cross the Columbia bridge before it was set on fire that same evening.

On June 30, a number of men were recruited in the lower end of York County, who organized themselves into an independent cavalry company. Samuel N. Kilgore was made second lieutenant, Henry Manifold and Thomas Collins, sergeants, and Samuel M. Manifold, corporal. These men had responded to a call issued by President Lincoln, for cavalry, to serve for a period of six months. Immediately after the battle of Gettysburg, other cavalry companies were recruited in the counties named, and a regimental organization completed, at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, in August, 1863, with William H. Boyd, colonel. He had previously commanded the Lincoln cavalry, an independent company which had performed scouting duty in the Cumberland Valley, when Ewell's corps was approaching Carlisle.

The companies were equipped and furnished with government horses at Camp Couch, near Harrisburg, and then sent to a camp of instruction at Chambersburg. The men enlisted in York County, together with fifteen from Potter County, became Company A, with John A. Bell as captain, Hugh W. McCall, of York, first lieutenant. Before joining the army, six companies of this regiment were sent to Pottsville and Scranton to aid in enforcing a draft, which had been resisted by some of the coal miners. Company B, under Captain Robert Bell, rendezvoused for a time at Gettysburg. The remaining companies were sent to the Shenandoah Valley to perform scouting duty.

The regiment which had originally enlisted for six months, was re-organized February 1, 1864, at Chambersburg, and enlisted in the three years' service. Under the new arrangement, the field officers remained the same, excepting Major John W. Jones, who was succeeded by Captain Robert Bell, of Gettysburg, promoted major. Hugh W. McCall, at the same time, was promoted captain of Company A. In May, 1864, the regiment was ordered to the front. It proceeded by way of Fredericksburg, and when it reached the Army of the Potomac, was assigned to the First

Brigade, Second Division, Fifth Army Corps, as infantry. It took part in the battle of Cold Harbor and after crossing the James, on the 18th of July, engaged, with the Fifth Corps, in an assault upon Petersburg, one of the most desperate and bloody attacks of the war. Its losses in officers and men, in killed and wounded, were heavy. It participated, on July 30, in the affair of Burnside's Mine, and on August 18, with the Fifth Corps, in the movement that gave the Union army possession of Weldon Railroad.

On September 30, the regiment aided in the capture of the enemy's works at Poplar Springs Church and received the special commendations of General Griffin. On October 5, it was equipped and mounted as cavalry and joined the First Brigade of General Gregg's division, cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac. Subsequently it participated in the following engagements: Boynton, Plank Road, Stony Creek Station and South Side Railroad.

In March and April, it took part in the battles of Dinwiddie Court House, Five Forks, Sailors' Creek, Farmville and Appomattox. On Lee's retreat, the division of which it formed a part, captured hundreds of wagons and prisoners. Lee, having surrendered, the regiment was scattered about on various duties and mustered out at Lynchburg, Virginia, July 8. Of its men, 147 were killed in battle or died of disease, and 253 were wounded. In 1905, there were 150 survivors of this regiment. Among those from York County, then living, were Captain McCall, S. M. Manifold, R. C. Liggett, Thomas J. Collins, John T. Norris, James Collins, Henry Burns, S. A. W. McPherson, William Fishel, A. Carman, William Conway, John M. Jenkins, W. L. Winter, Lieutenant S. N. Kilgore, Lieutenant J. T. Long.

The following is the muster roll of Company A:

Officers—Captain—John A. Bell. First Lieutenant—Hugh W. McCall. Second Lieutenant—Samuel N. Kilgore. First Sergeant—William M. Colwell. Quartermaster Sergeant—Franklin Springer. Commissary Sergeant—Thomas J. Collins. Sergeants—James Moore, James Kilgore, John F. Burkholder, Lafayette Johnson, Henry Manifold, Charles Johnson. Corporals—William Fechter, David Knepper, Aaron Ott, Frederick Christman, Henry C. Gordon, Thomas A. Graham, Samuel M. Manifold, Daniel Null. Bugler—Alphonso F. Updegraff. Blacksmith—Elam B. Kendig. Farrier—George W. Boyer.

Privates—Charles W. Barnes, Samuel Broadhead, Elijah Blanchard, Henry T. Burnes, Charles H. Brown, George W. Baker, Cassius M. Cole, William H. Clem, David Dutton, Henry Dennis, George Deddum, James T. Dorris, Abraham Doobar, George Farnham, John W. Grove, Jacob Grove, Beniah Grove, Marshall Grover, Josiah Hoverter, Richard Hall, John Houckman, John W. Himes, Alexander Kyle, John Kendrick, Augustus D. King, John B. Lewis, Jesse Layden, Edward A. Mitchell, William Marsh, Robert J. McCollum, George McFadden, Daniel M. McGirk, James McFerren, John R. Nevon, James O'Neal, John E. Ogle, John Priest, Henry Randall, John Roberts, Emanuel E. Roath, Samuel M. Ream, Alexander S. Smith, Leonard Stork, Joseph Smith, John G. Strong, Thomas Seachrist, Francis Smith, Michael D. Trout, Isaac Thatcher, Clarence E. Updegraff, Thomas Walker, Benjamin F. Walters, Thomas Will, Jacob Wolf.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, was organized at Harrisburg, March, 1864. It was composed of men who had enlisted from different sections of the state of Pennsylvania, many of whom had already served in the army in other regiments. Company B was recruited at York by Captain David Z. Sipe, who had won a brilliant record as an officer in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment, at Antietam and Fredericksburg. It was composed of men from York and the lower end of York County. Company B was first organized during the Confederate invasion of 1863 and formed a part of the First Battalion in the emergency service, and enlisted for six months. At the end of this term of service, Company B and the rest of the battalion, together with four new companies, were organized into the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Regiment. For a short time, Company B was at Hazleton and vicinity, and aided in quelling threatened riots among the coal miners.

In May, 1864, when Grant began the Wilderness campaign, the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh was sent to Washington and from thence moved on transports down the Potomac River to Port Royal. It joined the Army of the Potomac during the progress of the fierce battle at Cold Harbor, in the early part of June, 1864. It was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps, then under command of General Warren, who, at the age of 34, was the youngest corps commander in the army.

It was engaged in picketing and entrenching, and, along with the army, crossed the



EIGHTY-SEVENTH AND ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS TEARING UP THE WELDON RAILROAD NEAR PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA, IN THE SPRING OF 1864



James River, and with the Fifth Corps took position before Petersburg, June 16. It supported the Ninth Corps on the 17th and on the morning of the 18th, moved by the left flank to the enemy's right, making an impetuous attack in conjunction with the Second Corps, and getting possession of the Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad, forced the enemy back to their inner works. The One Hundred and Eighty-seventh, led by Major George W. Merrick, lost one-tenth its number and received the special commendation of the gallant General Chamberlain. Major Merrick and Lieutenant Jonathan Jessop, of Company B, each lost a leg while leading their men in a charge. Henry Gable, of York, was wounded. Entrenching their line, strong forts were also built. On August 18, the regiment was engaged in the battle of Weldon Railroad, where the army gained possession of one of the Confederate main lines of supply. The losses on both sides were serious, but the enemy withdrew and left the possession of the railroad to the Union army. After another month's service before Petersburg, the regiment was ordered to Philadelphia, where it subsequently served with the First City Troop as escort to the remains of President Lincoln, and in August of this year, was mustered out of service.

During its brief career in the army, the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh ranked high for its efficiency, and won the praise of its superior officers, for its gallantry. Captain David Z. Sipe, who organized Company B, was promoted to major of the regiment, June 25, 1865; Lieutenant Samuel I. Adams was promoted to captain of Company B, May 1, 1865; and First Lieutenant Matthew H. McCall was promoted to quartermaster of the regiment. Among the casualties in Company B, during its term of service, were the following:

Jonathan Jessop, Henry Gable, William H. Nauss, wounded; Simon Burger, Frederick Eisenbaugh, William J. C. Johnson, William W. Jones, Samuel Sourbeer, Lewis Spordeder, William H. Torbet, died of wounds; John Bowen, John Dugan, Charles Groover, Henry Landis, Abraham L. Pyle, Michael G. Seiffert, died in service; John B. Shellenberg, Joseph A. Andrews, John Wright, and John G. Nails, killed.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVENTH, COMPANY B.

Officers—Captain—David Z. Sipe. First Lieutenants—Samuel I. Adams, Matthew H. McCall. Second Lieutenants—William W. Torbet, Jonathan Jessop. First Sergeants—Samuel C. Ilgenfritz, Daniel Keller. Sergeants—Thomas Rupert, Josephus Burger, Henry Wagner, Charles Horn, Samuel Keefer. Corporals—Thomas H. Brooks, George K. Grove, Henry M. Kister, Lewis H. Milner, John J. Hess, Nathan B. Wails, Thaddeus Fry, William Boyer, John B. Shellenberg. Musicians—Cornelius Amich, Wilmot Ayres.

Privates—Henry Apple, John Apple, Samuel Amriester, Andrew Anderson, Joseph A. Andrews, Augustus Amich, Charles Albert, Henry C. Berger, George Berkheimer, William H. Blain, Simon Burger, John Bowen, James L. Bryant, James Boyd, John M. Campbell, Joseph W. Campbell, Jacob Crone, William T. Channel, John W. Dudrow, George D. D. Decker, Darius Drawbaugh, John Dugan, Frederick Eisenbaugh, Owen Feathers, James H. P. Fulton, Peter Fue, Henry Gable, William H. Gilbert, Charles Groover, Daniel Horn, John F. Heidler, William H. Hamilton, Jacob Humer, Joseph J. Hunter, William J. C. Johnson, William W. Jones, Oliver Keesey, Harrison Keesey, Abington Keesey, Warrington Keesey, John H. Keesey, George H. Klay, Oliver Kramer, Henry S. Kunkle, Edward Kliner, William Kerlin, Charles Lehman, Lewis S. Lloyd, Henry Levenight, Henry Landis, Augustus Meyers, William Morgan, William H. Nauss, John Platts, William Palmer, David Pyle, Andrew Patterson, Abraham L. Pyle, Frederick Rupp, Adam Ream, Milton B. Reynolds, Walter E. Ruby, Solomon Reaser, Sylvester Sprengle, Jacob Sourbeer, Otto Steiner, John Sweeney, Aaron Seiffert, William K. Stump, Michael G. Seiffert, Samuel Sourbeer, Lewis Spordeder, John Shellenberger, William Trump, Isaac W. Torbet, W. H. Torbet, Daniel Welcomer, Jacob H. Walter, Henry Wood, William H. Wilhelm, Charles Wilson, Howard Welsh, Thomas W. Wails, Henry M. Wilson, John Wright, John G. Wails, Henry C. Young.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The One Hundred and Ninety-second Regiment was organized at Harrisburg, in the summer of 1864, to serve for a period of one hundred days. After the expiration of this term, one company re-enlisted for a term of one year. In March, 1865, nine new companies joined the one which had re-enlisted, and formed the re-organized One Hundred and Ninety-second Regiment, with William H. Stewart, colonel. Rev. S. S. Richmond, a clergyman from the upper end of York County, who preached at Goldsboro and Newberrytown, organized a company of 100 men in Newberry and Fairview townships. This company entered the service March 8, 1865, at Harper's Ferry, where the regimental organization was completed. The One Hundred and Ninety-second was sent to Staunton and Lexington, Virginia, where it remained until it was mustered out of service. Rev. Richmond performed the double duty of captain of his company and chaplain of his

regiment. The following is a complete muster roll of his company:

Officers—Captain—S. S. Richmond. First Lieutenant—George W. Newman. Second Lieutenant—John B. Metzgar. First Sergeant—Henry D. Stouffer. Sergeants—Joseph Jonts, John K. Willis, George Enslinger, Jacob Shisler, Elias B. Miller, Daniel Yinger, Henry S. Byers, Charles Palmer, George Yinger. Musicians—Zebia Toomey, George Kerr.

Privates—Jacob W. Burger, Daniel Bashore, William R. Byers, Robert Byers, John Bricker, John M. Beard, Lanius Coble, Cornelius Coble, Valentine Coleman, William Collier, Adam Crumlich, Henry Drawbaugh, Hiram Drawbaugh, Abraham Danner, Daniel M. Dryer, William S. Fetrow, John K. Fisher, Henry Fox, William M. Fisher, Samuel K. Fisher, Michael Forry, Henry Ferry, Jackson Free, David R. Groom, William Groom, Peter K. Hoffstodt, George Hoops, George Hasler, George Kreppner, Isaac Keister, David H. Keister, Jacob Kauffman, J. M. Longenecker, Ephraim Miller, William D. Mortland, Jacob J. Miller, Daniel Miller, Warren Miller, H. Montgomery, Levi McCreary, Washington Ort, Monroe Paup, John Packer, Hiram Paup, Daniel Reeser, Henry Reeser, Albert Shelley, George Stouffer, William M. Strine, Harman Sipe, John M. Stouffer, Levere Stoner, George Taylor, Isaac H. Taylor, Jesse Updegraff, Joseph Updegraff, William Wertze, John D. Weaver, George E. Wentze, Samuel D. Willis, Samuel A. Wallower, Benjamin Wolfe, Jonathan Walton, John Wily, George Yousling.

TWO HUNDREDTH REGIMENT.

The troops composing the Two Hundredth Regiment were principally recruited in the counties of York, Cumberland and Dauphin, to serve for one year, and were organized at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, September 3, 1864, with the following field officers: Charles W. Diven, formerly major of the Twelfth Reserve, colonel; W. H. H. McCall, formerly a captain in the Fifth Reserve, lieutenant-colonel; Jacob Rehner, formerly a captain in the Sixth Reserve, major. Though this regiment was generally supposed to consist mainly of what were then termed green troops or raw recruits, there were among the men, as well as the officers, quite a number of recruits who might justly be classed among old soldiers,—men who had served their country in other regiments, and who had some knowledge of soldier life, and the discipline incident thereto, and whose courage and bravery had been tested on the field of battle prior to their connection with the Two Hundredth Regiment. On the 9th of September, the regiment was ordered to join the Army of the James, and upon arrival at the front, was posted on the line near Dutch Gap, where it rendered efficient service in doing picket duty and holding the line,

being engaged in several picket skirmishes during that time.

On the night of the 17th of November, the enemy made an attack with the design of breaking the Union line, but was repulsed, the Two Hundredth taking an active part and sharing in the triumph. On the 28th the regiment was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, where it was brigaded with the Two Hundred and Eighth and Two Hundred and Ninth Regiments, constituting the First Brigade, Third Division, Ninth Corps, to the command of which Colonel Diven was assigned, General Hartranft commanding the division and General Parke the corps.

During the winter the regiment was thoroughly drilled and performed fatigue duty, upon works thrown up for protection of the rear of the army. It also participated in several movements, in which the division acted as a support to other corps, but did not become actively engaged. Among these movements, was the advance of the Union line at Hatcher's Run, and the raid down the Jerusalem Plank Road to the Nottoway River. This was an extremely severe march, entailing much hardship and suffering among the men.

After the winter encampment in front of Petersburg, the Two Hundredth Regiment was prepared for the eventful campaign which resulted in the defeat and capture of Lee's army in the spring of 1865. The southern army was heavily entrenched within the city. Grant, with 100,000 men, had laid siege for its capture. In order to prevent the approach of the Federal army, Lee concentrated three powerful divisions on Fort Steadman, one of the strongholds of the Union fortifications. It was an attack made on the night of March 24, and was carried on so persistently that the fort was captured early the next morning, the Union forces falling back. General Hartranft, hearing of this disaster, with his division of Pennsylvania troops, volunteered to recapture the fort. The Two Hundredth Regiment was drawn up in line of battle on the top of a hill. At a given signal from the colonel, it was ordered to move rapidly down the hill, and after passing through a ravine, charged upon the enemy's lines, and was driven back. After re-forming the lines, Colonel McCall

ordered a second charge. The men moved forward in splendid form, but upon reaching an exposed place, they had to meet an enfilading fire from the enemy. The regiment held its ground in this position for twenty minutes, which caused a heavy loss to its ranks.

Meantime, General Hartranft formed a cordon around the fort, and prepared to move on the works. The Two Hundredth Regiment, with the Two Hundred and Ninth, moved forward under a withering fire and scaled the fort. Fort Steadman was retaken and the victory was due to the gallantry of Pennsylvania soldiers. In a letter written by General Hartranft, in 1889, he said:

"I know of my own personal knowledge of the gallant services of the Two Hundredth on the morning of March 25, 1865. Although it was the first time the regiment had been under fire, losing, within the space of twenty minutes, 117 men, killed and wounded, no veteran regiment could have done better. Not a single soldier left the line."

The attack on the enemy's works at Petersburg had now begun. The Two Hundredth Regiment, under command of Major Rehner, moved forward with the division under Hartranft, McCall commanding the brigade. They drove the enemy from Fort Sedgwick and on April 3, entered the city of Petersburg. The Two Hundredth Regiment was one of the first to enter the city and unfurled its banner from the Court House. After the capitulation of Petersburg, the regiment moved with the army to the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, on April 9. The Two Hundredth Regiment then moved to Alexandria, Virginia, where it was mustered out of service on May 30, 1865.

COMPANY A, TWO HUNDREDTH REGIMENT.

Officers—Captains—Adam Reisinger, John Wimer. First Lieutenants—William Reisinger, Edward Smith. Second Lieutenant—Jeremiah Oliver. Sergeants—William Toombs, George Rudisill, George Armpriester, Philip Peiffer, Andrew J. Gottwalt, Henry Horn. Corporals—Jacob Lehr, William Oliver, Samuel N. Jessop, Lewis H. Epley, Edward Lehman, Charles D. Elliott, Franklin Ziegler, Bernard McFarland. Musicians—William S. Temple, Emerson J. C. Rudy.

Privates—William Albrecht, Peter Allen, Richard Boyd, George Burkhardt, Jacob Buser, Henry Buser, William Chaney, John B. Conly, Charles Cook, John A. L. Eck, Emanuel Erb, Wellington Erwin, John Frash, Martin Fry, Jacob L. Fuller, Jesse Gentzler, Augustus

Greiman, Emanuel Heilman, Levi Heilman, Washington Hess, Samuel Hess, Charles N. Hibner, Andrew J. Haack, Jesse Hamm, Andrew Isaac, Columbus Ilgenfritz, Jesse M. Jacobs, William Kendig, Jacob Koons, Jr., George H. Koons, Jesse Kroffit, Edwin Kessler, Michael Kessler, Tobias Kalinder, John Lehr, Edward Leiben, Carl Liking, Daniel Lukenbach, George N. Meredith, John E. Miller, Abraham Musser, John M. S. Nevins, George Odenwalt, Philip F. Odenwalt, James S. Perago, William H. Perago, Daniel Platts, Samuel Platts, Thomas Powell, George W. Powell, Peter Rhinehart, William H. Rively, John Seigle, Alexander Seipe, Daniel Seipe, Aaron G. Simon, Adam Slouk, Israel E. Smith, M. J. K. P. Smith, John Snyder, Charles H. Spangler, Lewis Spiese, Frederick Spiese, William Sponsler, Joseph Sponsler, Joseph Shagfelter, John A. Stiles, Isaac Stroman, Jacob Stroman, Henry Stine, Samuel Swartz, Stephen Sweeney, Jacob Spiese, William Warner, Christian Warner, Edward Werner, David A. Wilhelm, Charles Ziegler.

COMPANY D.

Officers—Captain—William H. Duhling. First Lieutenant—Martin L. Duhling. Second Lieutenant—William H. Drayer. Sergeants—George Beck, David Hindel, Henry S. Wilt, William James, Peter Mathias. Corporals—Jacob Copenheffer, Benjamin Hake, George Yinger, Daniel R. Frysinger, John Forcht, Daniel S. Gross, Henry Pealer, Jacob W. Gohn. Musicians—Eli J. Miller, Michael F. Fink.

Privates—Matthias Altland, Samuel K. Bare, Daniel M. Baker, Matthias Baker, Benjamin Baschore, George Baschore, Reuben Boose, Charles H. Beck, Elisia Bare, George Burns, William Bower, Paris E. Beecher, David K. Bruaw, Eli Billet, John Bentz, David Bricker, Peter Cori, Zacharias Crone, William Darone, Charles Dehlinger, John Everhart, Henry Ervin, Benjamin Eisenhager, George Eckhart, George W. Eicholtz, Henry Faught, Edmund Finfrook, Isaac Finfrook, Matthias Fry, Daniel Fry, John A. Gross, Jacob Greser, John Gohn, George H. Gross, Daniel Gross, John F. Gross, George Heilman, Levi G. Hake, Samuel Hartman, Samuel Heltzel, John Hahn, George Hoffman, Henry Jordan, Daniel B. Knaub, Henry Kern, George Knaub, Jacob W. Kohr, H. H. Kochenour, S. H. Kochenour, John A. Kraft, Samuel Mummert, John G. Malehorn, John Malehorn, Solomon May, George Matthias, Daniel Miller, James Maize, Thomas Medlow, Peter S. Moody, John Nease, Jacob Newcomer, Henry Neiman, Henry Ruby, Daniel Rudy, J. Shellenberger, Henry A. Shaffner, George H. Schroll, Jacob Schroll, Daniel Schroll, Darius C. Shetler, Daniel B. Shuler, Alexander Seiffert, Daniel Sipe, Robert N. Sipe, Adam Steffee, Peter Z. Strine, Eli B. Sipe, David Strine, Austin Shelly, Enos Shelly, Abraham D. Stover, Zacharias Shipp, Andrew Stough, Edmund Snellbaker, Washington Thomas, Abraham Westhafer, Daniel B. Wallace, Elias B. Wallace, Dewesse Warner, David B. Wallace, Samuel Yinger.

COMPANY H.

Officers—Captain—Jacob Weist. First Lieutenant—James McComas. Second Lieutenant—William H. Smyser. First Sergeant—Albert Young. Sergeants—Lafayette B. Schlosser, George Krone, G. W. Aughenbaugh, George W. Epley. Corporals—D. A. Strausbaugh, Charles E. Smyser, John F. Durr, John F. Kottcamp, Alexander Kidd, Adam F. Strough, William A. Spangler, Amos Witzel, Henry W. Gottwalt.

Privates—John R. Andrews, William H. Banner, Emanuel Berry, W. F. Bockhouse, Frederick Bockhouse, Oliver Brown, Joshua Bennett, Henry A. Berry, Benjamin F. Broomell, Jacob W. Brenner, Alexander D. Bush, Edwin Baum, Charles Brandt, Jacob Berry, Andrew Breneman, Atwood Broomell, Henry Carls, John L. Callahan, Edward Callahan, Philip Devers.

Jesse C. Dyer, George R. Erwin, Alexander Emig, William Eberly, Herman A. Eisenhart, William Ehrhart, John Frederick, John G. Fried, Charles Grottery, John H. Gross, Amos S. Glassick, Jonathan M. Glatfelter, Casper H. Gottcamp, Charles Heinzinger, William J. Harkins, Joseph Hotchkiss, Michael Hoffman, William Hyde, Daniel Hibner, Emanuel C. Heilman, George Hibner, Daniel Hinkle, Daniel Heilman, John Harkins, Asher Hinkle, J. J. Hosselbaugh, Joseph B. Hantz, William F. Ilgenfritz, Lewis Kraber, Christian Kottcamp, William H. Kessler, John L. Kraber, Gottlieb Kleffman, Henry Kottcamp, Jacob Kling, Henry S. Kidd, Frederick Kottcamp, Albertus Kraft, Henry Koerper, Jacob Kraut, Howard King, Edwin Lenhart, Franklin Myers, William W. Morrow, Daniel Miller, John G. McCreary, Henry Obendick, Channing J. Pickering, John Rodewig, Emanuel Rhinehart, David Richard, Jonas J. Spencer, James B. Schlosser, George Smith, John C. Schrodder, Charles F. Schriver, Henry Schroeder, Henry Sleeder, Edwin Sharp, Michael Smyser, Emanuel Smith, George W. Strine, Peter Wise, Samuel Young, Abraham Young, John A. Zinn.

COMPANY K.

Officers—Captain—Hamilton A. Glessner. First Lieutenants—George J. Spangler, Augustus C. Stieg. Second Lieutenant—Zachariah S. Shaw. First Sergeant—William H. Swartz. Sergeants—George W. Feistel, Henry M. Shelly, Alfred Minnich. Corporal—Michael Shrom.

Privates—Samuel Brenizer, John Baublitz, Henry Brant, Michael Buser, Christian Boll, Edward Blensinger, James Bell, Henry Brenizer, Henry Bentzel, Nathan F. Buch, John Baymiller, Jacob Bortner, Daniel Barnhart, Charles Bookmyer, Daniel Bentzel, Frederick Crawford, Christian Coble, Albert B. Conaway, George B. Copp, John Deitzer, John Drayer, John Doup, Henry H. Doll, Henry Doup, Martin Emig, Franklin S. Fry, George J. D. Fastré, L. S. Flinchbaugh, Jacob Flinchbaugh, John Frem, Joseph M. Greymbill, George Greymbill, Charles Glatfelter, Samuel Gemmill, John W. Graham, Franklin Gipe, John Greymbill, William H. Glessick, William Grim, James E. Gordon, Edwin Hummer, David Hasking, William Hartz, Nicholas Hoffman, Augustus Hartman, Abel V. Hartman, George W. Ilgenfritz, Hamilton Inners, Samuel N. Kilgore, Christian E. Kohler, Vincent Kemmerer, Fred W. Knodt, Charles Kline, Samuel H. Kirk, Aaron King, Joseph Krouse, Jacob H. Kopeman, George M. Kopp, George B. Kline, Penrose Kroft, George P. Kooztz, William H. Law, John Minen, Samuel Y. Miller, Michael Minnich, James C. Metzel, Isaac Minnich, Samuel R. Ness, William W. Newbury, Henry W. Newbury, Joshua Peeling, Adam Rubert, Christian Rausher, Henry C. Roth, George A. Richard, John Roth, Ralph Sanders, Franklin Senft, George J. Spangler, Newton W. Stoner, Jacob D. Snyder, David K. Stroman, Alfred Strokebrand, John A. Sharp, Henry M. Schiding, Philip Snyder, William Sechrist, George Snyder, Eli Stroch, Daniel W. Shaub, David M. Shaub, Henry Schwartz, William H. Thompson, Isaac G. Vale, John Wagner, Alexander Wolf, Charles Weiser, George J. Zellars, Joseph Zutelyt.

TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTH REGIMENT.

'The Two Hundred and Seventh Regiment in the one years' service, was recruited in Tioga, Clinton, Cumberland, Franklin, Lycoming, Bradford, York and Lancaster counties. Company E, commanded by Captain Lewis Small, of York, was largely composed of troops from York County.

The regiment was organized September 8, 1864, with Robert C. Cox, who had served as major of the One Hundred and Seventy-first Pennsylvania Regiment, as colonel. The regiment was sent to the Army of the James, and in November was placed in the Ninth Army Corps, under Burnside. Later it was placed in Hartranft's division, composed of six Pennsylvania regiments. February 5, 1865, the Two Hundred and Seventh was first engaged in battle at Hatcher's Run, where the brigade was commanded by Colonel Cox.

In the attack upon Fort Steadman, Colonel Cox, and four companies, were in the advance line, and were among the first to enter the ramparts, where they captured a large number of prisoners. The four remaining companies followed in close pursuit and were soon within the fort, where they captured a battle flag. Emerging, as this regiment did, from cover where the enemy had no suspicion that troops were concealed, and moving at a run, he had no time to bring his guns to bear upon the regiment, before it was upon him. The loss, on this account, was slight, being but one killed and sixteen wounded.

The Two Hundred and Seventh was in the front line of battle in the attack and capture of Fort Sedgwick. Colonel Cox, commanding the brigade, took the lead with the regiment. The color bearer being wounded, Sergeant C. H. Ilgenfritz, of Company E, sprang forward, and raised the flag, and with the regiment planted their colors upon the fort. The loss in this engagement was heavy, being 37 killed, 146 wounded, and 8 missing. The success of this attack caused the Confederates to evacuate Petersburg, and one week later, Lee surrendered at Appomatox. The regiment was mustered out at Alexandria, May 13, 1865. The following is a muster roll of Company E, of this regiment:

Officers—Captain—Lewis Small. First Lieutenant—Richard C. Ivory. Second Lieutenant—William Keagle. First Sergeants—Michael Harman, Charles H. Ilgenfritz. Sergeants—Joseph S. Childs, Henry Dennis, Daniel Brian, George J. Horning. Corporals—Tobias Rudy, Ellis Mervell, John Harman, Jacob E. Smith, Laban M. Sykes, Elias F. Graham, Joseph Hoffman, George Miller.

Privates—John F. Blanchard, Charles F. Cox, Frederick Snyder, Jeremiah Alexander, John Anderson, Edward Allen, Jonathan Black, John Bush, Edward Black, Frank B. Bradfield, Charles Brian, George W. Bower, William Butcher, James Curry, William Clark, Albert

E. Comstock, Daniel W. Canfield, Osee Cortwright, William A. Decker, Andrew Dennison, Charles Everly, Jacob Emick, Thomas Edwards, William Eichelberger, Nelson Foulkerson, Henry Fishel, Nicholas Fessler, Marcellus Fried, J. B. Farronsworth, Alfred Foulkerson, H. L. Farronsworth, John George, Henry Gruver, William T. Ginnis, Albert M. Gotwalt, Thomas Green, Samuel Hake, Henry Hamilton, Aaron Henry, Ames Henry, Michael Hake, Israel Hartman, Daniel A. Helker, Henry Hershey, James L. Ilgenfritz, Cornelius Kimble, Elias C. Koller, Josiah Koller, Michael Keese, Frantz Kaiser, Alex. Kauffman, Samuel Kreidell, Jacob Kunkle, William King, Lewis Krise, Solomon Lehman, Jacob Linck, Cornelius Lefever, Benjamin Long, Henry F. Mackey, Charles Morris, Winfield S. Mackey, John Mannervall, John McCarthy, Lewis Rupprecht, Jacob Ribble, Michael Richard, Harrison Sipe, Frank Shaffer, Benjamin Stover, John L. Shider, Urias Smith, John G. Schladstine, William W. Seaman, Franklin Sheffer, Theodore J. Sheffer, George A. Thomas, Augustus Voss, John Wilhelm, Benjamin West, John Wagoner, John Waltman, David Wagner, Samuel Wallace, William White, Granville Weiser, William P. Wheeland, Charles D. Wheeland, Lewis Watson, Daniel H. Withers, John Wageman, Augustus Waltman, George R. Wheeland.

TWO HUNDRED AND NINTH REGIMENT.

The Two Hundred and Ninth Regiment was organized at Camp Curtin, September 16, 1864. Tobias Kauffman was chosen colonel; George W. Frederick, lieutenant colonel; and John L. Ritchey, major. Immediately after the organization the regiment was ordered to Bermuda Hundred, Virginia, and subsequently was engaged with other parts of the Army of the James at Chapin's Farm. On November 24, the Two Hundred and Ninth, Two Hundredth, and Two Hundred and Eighth Pennsylvania Regiments became the First Brigade of the Third Division of the Ninth Corps and at the same time the Two Hundred and Eleventh, Two Hundred and Fifth, and Two Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania Regiments became the Second Brigade of this division. General John Hartranft, a highly distinguished Pennsylvania soldier, being appointed commander of the division, the regiment engaged in drill fatigue duty on fortifications and demonstrations. A little before daylight on the 25th of March, 1865, the Union line before Petersburg was broken by the Confederates under General Gordon, and Fort Steadman, a Union fortress, was captured. When this fact became known General Hartranft ordered Colonel Frederick with the Two Hundred and Ninth and Two Hundredth to charge the fort held by the enemy. Moving forward under a heavy fire, they seized points

of advantage in the front, when their alignments having been completed, they again advanced and planted their colors on the works. The Confederates hurriedly retreated, leaving over three hundred prisoners in the hands of the enemy. This recovery of Fort Steadman was one of the bravest and boldest exploits of the Civil War. On April 2d and 3d the Two Hundred and Ninth Regiment, in company with the division and corps, assaulted the Confederate works before Petersburg, and breaking through their lines about the same time as the Second and Sixth Corps, the city of Petersburg was in the hands of the Union Army. The regiment next engaged in the repair of railroads, and, Lee having surrendered at Appomatox Court House on the 9th of April, on the 20th returned to City Point, then to Alexandria, where the regiment was mustered out of service, May 31.

Two companies of the Two Hundred and Ninth Regiment were recruited in York County. They were Company B, Henry W. Spangler, captain; Thomas J. Hendricks, William Douglas and William B. Morrow, lieutenants; and Company I, John Klugh, captain; George W. Heighes and Henry L. Arnold, lieutenants. Both these companies had a good record in that army. Captain John Klugh was wounded by a shell in the attack upon Fort Steadman, while leading on his troops. In 1906, at the advanced age of ninety years, and in the full possession of his mental faculties, Captain Klugh was living at Franklinton, York County.

The following is a muster roll of Company B, Two Hundred and Ninth Regiment:

Officers—Captain—Henry W. Spangler. First Lieutenant—Thomas J. Hendricks. Second Lieutenant—William S. Douglass. First Sergeant—William B. Morrow. Sergeants—William H. Campbell, Henry E. Keasey, John R. Edie, William H. Smith. Corporals—Reuben Shank, Peter A. Latshaw, Jacob R. Hildebrand, David S. Fulton, Daniel McKinley, Benjamin F. Ebaugh, William Wolf, Andrew Hason. *Privates*—Henry Abel, James P. Alexander, William S. Anderson, James Armstrong, Peter Buvenon, Frederick W. Briar, John C. Baldwin, Frederick Biggett, Peter Bucks, Michael Burns, Michael Beams, Joseph Burns, John Brown, Jacob S. Bose, Patrick Bradrick, Henry Coles, William D. Darr, Franklin Denst, Jesse Dierdorff, David Dutton, John Dougherty, Absalom Dethmore, George Ertzerley, William Fleesick, Henry Frank, George Fry, Charles Friday, Elias Fisher, Samuel Fleming, Jacob Fry, William Gross, Joseph Gross,

Evans G. Gemmill, John Gibsons, George Gemmill, John Gibbon, John Gifford, Patrick Gheerlyer, Charles Hindle, Henry H. Hunter, William Hertzell, George Hoffman, John Hanegan, Jacob Hummer, Thomas Harvey, John Harper, Isaac Hanigan, Barnabas Johnson, Arthur Johnson, Michael Johnson, Peter Kretz, Thomas Kelley, Benjamin W. Lynes, Eberhart Miller, David A. Miller, William H. Mitzel, John E. Morrison, George Mitzel, John W. Miller, William E. Morison, Samuel A. Martin, Thomas Muller, Thomas Mazzen, Joseph McClain, John McLaughlin, Felix McGrier, Patrick McGachy, Thomas McCarty, Henry McGee, Obrien McLaughlin, Jacob Nichols, John Ness, Daniel Oberlander, Thomas Phillips, Rutter S. C. Rambo, Samuel Riddle, William Riddle, James P. Ream, John W. Rineholt, Conrad Runkle, Hubert Rian, William P. Schall, William Snyder, Charles P. Strayer, Jacob M. Snyder, Peter Simpson, John W. Smith, 1st, John W. Smith, 2d, Thomas Smith, Charles Smith, David E. Torber, John M. Torber, William W. Wise, John C. Wagner, William H. Wails, Jacob W. Workinger, David Zortman.

COMPANY I.

Officers—Captain—John Klugh. First Lieutenant—George W. Heiges. Second Lieutenant—Henry L. Arnold. First Sergeant—Jacob Law. Sergeants—Andrew Wagener, Jacob P. Baish, George W. Reed, John Law. Corporals—Sear M. Chronister, Martin L. Arnold, Benjamin Apple, Wilson Irwin, Elias Lehman, William P. Reitzel, Henry Heiges, Jr., James G. Kunes. Privates—Martin Arnold, Benjamin F. Anderson, Franklin Arnold, Solomon Arnold, Frederick A. Asper, Emanuel W. Bowman, Jacob H. Bentz, John Blausier, Lewis Blausier, Michael Blausier, John Bupp, George Bupp, John Burgard, William Baish, Samuel Baugher, George Byers, Abraham Byers, Godfried Bishop, Augustus Boland, William M. Bleany, William S. Cadwalader, Daniel Chronister, William B. Chronister, John L. Crist, Henry Crist, Absalom Cleaver, John W. Cook, George Ditmore, Frederick H. Darr, Jacob Darr, George W. Evans, William Fickes, Christopher Fortney, Elias Filler, James Gettis, John Barberick, David Heiges, Henry Heiges, Peter Heiges, Samuel Heiges, John Hollinger, Jr., Jacob N. Herman, Edmund Hershey, Tempes Hoffman, Lewis Heiges, Henry Hess, Jacob Haar, Lewis Koch, Alfred Kapp, Henry Kapp, David Kochenour, Jacob King, Michael Kinter, Henry King, Henry Law, Lewis Leer, John Murray, Cornelius Murray, Timothy McCarthy, Hector B. McCay, Archibald M'Monicle, Lewis Peterman, George Ritter, Henry S. Reed, Uriah Shearer, George P. Spangler, George W. Snyder, Henry C. Snyder, Benjamin Sear, John H. Siner, William O. Sheaffer, John Shill, John Sowers, George Stokes, Cyrus Sollenberger, Joseph B. Sluthower, Lewis Sluthower, Jacob Trumph, Peter Wagener, Michael Wagener, Levi Wagener, Andrew R. Weimer, John Wehler, Frederick Wehler, Joseph Wolf.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

WILLIAM BUEL FRANKLIN, major general in the United States Army, a distinguished son of York County, was born in York, February 27, 1823. He obtained his preliminary education in the York County Academy and was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, in 1843, at the head of his class. Among his classmates were General Hardie, the author of the noted work on military tactics, and General Ulysses S.

Grant. After leaving West Point, he entered the United States army as a topographical engineer. During the Mexican War, he served on the staff of General Zachary Taylor, and carried the orders for that renowned soldier at the famous battle of Buena Vista. For gallantry in this engagement, he was brevetted first lieutenant at the special request of General Taylor. At the beginning of the Civil War, he was stationed in Washington in charge of the construction of the right and left wings of the capitol, the treasury department and the general postoffice. At the battle of Bull Run, the first important engagement of the Civil War, with the rank of brigadier general, he commanded a brigade in General Heintzleman's division. His command was engaged in the heaviest part of the battle around the Henry House. When the Army of the Potomac was organized under General George B. McClellan, his personal friend, Franklin, was given command of a division.

With his division, he led the advance of the army from Yorktown to Pamunky River, where he repelled an attack of the Confederates. May 15, he was appointed commander of the Sixth Corps. During the Seven Days' Battle in front of Richmond, he defended the right flank of the entire army against the attacks of General "Stonewall" Jackson, with the greatest skill and bravery. In the march through Maryland in pursuit of Lee, September, 1862, he had command of the left wing of the army. On September 14, he drove the enemy through Brampton's Gap, in the South Mountain. At 10 A. M., on September 17, he came to the support of the Second Corps in the battle of Antietam and relieved the troops which had suffered so heavily.

In December of the same year, General Franklin commanded the left grand division, consisting of the Sixth Corps under William F. Smith, and the First Corps under John F. Reynolds. His force in this battle was composed of 40,000 men. He had eighty-four pieces of artillery. "Stonewall" Jackson commanded the Confederate forces which contested with Franklin's troops, on this fateful day, at Fredericksburg. A difficulty afterward arose between Burnside, then commanding the Army of the Potomac, and General Franklin. The



W.B. Franklin



Committee on the Conduct of the War censured Franklin for disobedience of orders at Fredericksburg. He was one of the officers removed from his command by order of Burnside for insubordination. President Lincoln refused to approve the order of removal of Franklin, and this led to General Burnside's resignation from the command of the Army of the Potomac. In August, 1863, Franklin was put in charge of the Nineteenth Corps and took part with it in the Red River expedition in the southwest, and was wounded in the battle of Sabine Cross-Roads. An incident in General Franklin's career is the fact that he was captured by a band of Confederate scouts near Baltimore, July 10, 1864. They held up a train upon which he was riding between Baltimore and Philadelphia, and made him a prisoner of war. He was taken to Reistertown, Maryland, where he was held two days. While the guard in front of his tent was sleeping, he escaped to Washington.

When Grant was made lieutenant general, commanding all the forces of the United States, in 1864, he took a special interest in his former classmate at West Point. When Early threatened Washington, in July, 1864, with 20,000 troops, Grant asked Halleck to appoint Franklin commander of the Union army, in the Shenandoah Valley. In 1866, however, General Franklin decided to retire from the army. He removed to Hartford, Connecticut, where he became general manager of Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company. He lived in that city during the remainder of his life, filling many high positions of honor and trust. In politics he was a Democrat and served as presidential elector in 1876. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and served for many years as vestryman. General Franklin was married in 1852 to Miss Annie L. Clark, of Washington, D. C., who died in 1900. They had no children. General Franklin's mother was the daughter of Dr. William Buel, of Litchfield, a descendant of Peter Buel, of Windsor, Connecticut. His father, Walter S. Franklin, was clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington; his great-grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution, and his great-grandmother, Mary Rhoads, was the daughter of Samuel

Rhoads, a Pennsylvania member of the First Continental Congress.

General Franklin died at his residence in Hartford, Connecticut, June 12, 1904. His remains were brought to York and buried in Prospect Hill Cemetery.

SAMUEL RHOADS FRANKLIN, rear-admiral, United States Navy, and brother of General William B. Franklin, was born at York, August 23, 1825. During his boyhood, he attended a select school and then spent several years in the York County Academy, where he excelled in the study of mathematics and the natural sciences. In 1841, three years before the naval academy was founded at Annapolis, he entered the United States Navy. His first cruise was to the Pacific. In 1847, he was present with the American fleet when it made a demonstration on Monterey during the Mexican War. Later he served in the Mediterranean and North Atlantic Squadrons as a passed midshipman, and on deep sea-sounding duty and the coast survey. He was promoted to lieutenant, September 14, 1855, served in the naval academy in 1855-6, on the sloop "Falmouth," of the Brazil squadron, in 1857-9, on the "Macedonian" in 1859-60, and on the steam sloop "Dacotah" on the Atlantic coast in 1861-2. He was a volunteer on board the "Roanoke" in the action with the "Merrimac," in March, 1862, in which the "Congress" and the "Cumberland" were destroyed. He became executive officer of the "Roanoke" and engaged with the forts at Sewell's point, but the sloop grounded and did not get fairly into action. He was commissioned lieutenant commander, July 16, 1862, commanded the "Aroostook," of the James River flotilla, in 1862, the "Aroostook," of the western Gulf blockading squadron, in 1863, and was on special duty in New Orleans in 1864. During the operations in Mobile Bay, in the spring of 1865, he was on the staff of acting Rear Admiral Thatcher, and was the naval representative in the demand for the surrender of the City of Mobile. He was made commander, September 26, 1866, and given the steamer "Saginaw," of the North Pacific Squadron, in 1866-7, on ordnance duty at Mare Island, California, in 1868-9, was advanced to the grade of captain, August 13, 1872, and commanded the "Wabash" and afterward the

"Franklin," until transferred to duty as hydrographer to the bureau of navigation of Washington, D. C. He was promoted to commodore, December 15, 1880, assigned to special duty in the bureau of equipment department, and became president of the board of examiners, June 16, 1883. He received the appointment of rear admiral, January 24, 1885, was assigned to duty as superintendent of the naval observatory, and in 1886, became commandant of the European station. In 1887, Rear Admiral Franklin retired, at the age limit of 62 years. Since that time he has resided in Washington. He was married in 1883, to a daughter of Rear Admiral Sands, of the United States Navy. He has served as a member of the Washington National Monument Association; president of the Inter-national Marine Conference. He is the author of "Memories of a Rear Admiral," an interesting volume containing recollections of his experience of forty-six years of service in the United States Navy. Since his retirement, he has resided at Washington, D. C.

WALTER SIMONDS FRANKLIN, soldier and civil engineer, was born in York, March 1, 1836, son of Walter S. and Sarah (Buel) Franklin, and brother of General William B. Franklin and Rear Admiral S. R. Franklin. He obtained his preparatory education in the York County Academy, an academy at Litchfield, Connecticut, and the Gunnery, a school at Washington, Connecticut. In 1854 he entered the Lawrence Scientific School, one of the departments of Harvard College, where he obtained a technical education, devoting special attention to civil engineering, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1857. In 1852 he was chairman and rodman for an engineering party, connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. During the years 1857-58 he served with an engineering party in the construction of the Fernandina and Cedar Keys Railroad, in the State of Florida. In 1859 he traveled in Europe.

At the opening of the Civil War, he was appointed First Lieutenant of the Twelfth United States Infantry. He served with his command in the Peninsular campaign of 1862, in the Army of the Potomac, under General McClellan and participated in the engagements at Williamsburg, Fair Oaks,

Seven Pines and the Seven Days' Battle in front of Richmond. In the fall of 1863 and during the famous campaign under Grant, in 1864, Colonel Franklin served with distinction on the staff of General Sedgwick, one of the ablest corps commanders of the Civil War. He stood near Sedgwick on the morning of May 9, 1864, at Spottsylvania, when that great soldier was killed by a minie ball from the rifle of a Confederate sharpshooter. He then continued on the staff of General Wright, the successor to Sedgwick, in command of the Sixth Army Corps, as inspector general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, being present in the hard fought battles at Spottsylvania Court House, Cold Harbor and in the movement of the army toward Petersburg, Virginia. When General Early threatened Washington, the Sixth Army Corps, under Wright, was moved, in July, 1864, to the Shenandoah Valley, where it took part with the army under Sheridan in the engagements of Winchester, Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill, three of the most brilliant victories of the Civil War. In the campaigns under Grant and Sheridan as a staff officer, for his corps commander, Colonel Franklin served with the highest credit. For gallant and meritorious services in action, he was brevetted major and later lieutenant colonel in the United States Army, and colonel in the United States Volunteer service. Colonel Franklin continued with the Sixth Army Corps, under Wright, and was present with it when Lee surrendered at Appomatox, April 9, 1865. After the close of the war he returned to his old regiment, the Twelfth United States Infantry, as captain, and continued in the United States service until the year 1870; when he resigned. He then returned to his home at York and soon after his retirement from the army became general manager of the Ashland Iron Company, whose furnaces were situated on the line of the Northern Central Railway, near Baltimore. He continued in this position for a period of seventeen years, retiring in 1887.

Colonel Franklin then became connected with the Maryland Steel Company until 1864 and has since continued as a director of that large industry. After retiring from the manufacturing business he was chosen president of the Baltimore City Passenger Railroad Company until the consolidation

of all the roads in the city, remaining vice-president of the consolidated roads until 1903. Since 1884 he has been director in the Towson Bank, of Maryland, and the Provident Savings Bank, of Baltimore. For many years he has served as a member of the United States Light House Board. He was elected a member of the American Institute Mining Engineers and the Loyal Legion, a military order, composed of commissioned officers who served in the Civil War. He is also a member of a large number of social organizations, including the Metropolitan club, of Washington City, the Maryland, Merchants, Athletic and Country clubs, of Baltimore.

Colonel Franklin was married at York, December 13, 1866, to Mary Campbell Small, daughter of the late Philip Albright and Sarah Latimer Small.

MICHAEL P. SMALL, brigadier general in the United States army, was born at York, and after obtaining his preparatory education, entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, in 1851, graduating in 1855. On the day of his graduation, he was appointed brevet second lieutenant of artillery, and served on frontier duty at Benicia, California, for one year. He took part in the war with the Seminole Indians, in Florida, in 1856-7. During the succeeding years until the opening of the Civil War, he served in various positions on the western frontier. In 1859, he took part in quelling the insurrection led by John Brown, at Harper's Ferry. In April, 1861, he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant of artillery. During the Civil War, he served in the commissary and quartermaster departments of the army in the field. In 1863, he was chief commissary of the Thirteenth Army Corps. In 1864, he was stationed at Fort Monroe as chief commissary of the department of Virginia and North Carolina, supplying the armies operating against Richmond on the James River. During the spring of 1865, he occupied the responsible position of chief commissary of the army of the James and department of Virginia. He continued in this position to the end of the war. After the surrender of Lee at Appomatox, April 9, 1865, as chief of commissary, General Small complied with Grant's orders and issued rations to the Confederate army. On the

day that Lee surrendered, at the request of Grant, he was promoted to brigadier general by brevet. From 1865 until 1883, he was chief of commissary for the departments of the army in the west and southwest, being stationed at different times at New Orleans, Nashville, Louisville, San Francisco, Prescott, Arizona, and San Antonio, Texas. In 1883, he returned to the east and was assigned as depot commissary of the Department of the East at New York City. He remained in this position until he retired from the army after a long and honorable service.

EDMUND SCHRIVER, major general, United States Volunteers, was born at York, where he obtained his early education. He is a representative of a family that was prominent in the mercantile business in York during the early part of last century. In 1829, he was appointed a cadet in the United States Military Academy and was graduated from that institution with the class of 1833. He served on garrison duty during the succeeding year, and from 1834 to 1835, was instructor in infantry tactics at West Point. He was assistant adjutant general at Washington from 1835 to 1838, and from 1839 to 1841, meantime serving in the Florida war, in quelling the Indians. He resigned from the army in 1846 and entered civil life, and took up his residence in New York state. For several years he was treasurer of the Saratoga and Washington Railroad Company, New York, and from 1851 to 1861, was president of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad. At the opening of the Civil War, he re-entered the military service as colonel on the staff of Governor Morgan, of New York. He first engaged as a recruiting officer and then entered the army as lieutenant colonel of the Eleventh Infantry. From March, 1862, to January, 1863, he was chief of staff to General McDowell, commanding the First Corps in the Army of the Potomac. While serving in this position, he participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, the engagements in the campaign in the Shenandoah Valley, Cedar Mountain, Manassas and Chantilly. He was inspector general of the Army of the Potomac from March, 1863, to 1865, having performed duty at the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. After the battle of Gettysburg, he had the

distinguished honor of taking to the war department thirty-one battle flags and other trophies of victory from that field. He followed the fortunes of the army in the Mine Run expedition during the fall of 1863 and in the campaign under Grant from the Rapidan to Petersburg, in 1864. He was promoted to the rank of brigadier general by brevet in the regular army, August 1, 1864. From March 22, 1865, to June 23, 1865, he was on special duty under the secretary of war, Edwin M. Stanton. He was promoted major general by brevet, March 13, 1865, for meritorious and distinguished services during the war. After the close of the war, General Schriver served as inspector of the Military Academy at West Point from 1866 to 1871, and several times made a tour of inspection to different army posts. He remained in the army beyond the age limit, and retired from the army, January 4, 1881, when he returned to private life.

JACOB GARTNER LAUMAN, major general of volunteers, was born in Taneytown, Maryland, January 23, 1813. He removed with his parents to York, where he was educated, and in 1844, engaged in business in Burlington, Iowa. He was colonel of the Seventh Iowa volunteer regiment in 1861. He was severely wounded at Belmont, November 7, 1861; commanded a brigade in C. F. Smith's division at Fort Donelson, and was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, March 21, 1862. He commanded the Third Brigade, Fourth Division, Army of the Tennessee, at the battle of Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862, and the Fourth Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps during the Vicksburg campaign. He was relieved of his command by General Sherman, July 16, 1863, and returned to Burlington, Iowa. He was brevetted major general of volunteers, March 13, 1865. He died in Burlington, Iowa, in February, 1867.

GRANVILLE O. HALLER, colonel in the United States Army, was born at York, January 31, 1819. He obtained his education in the public schools and the York County Academy, and in 1839 entered the army as second lieutenant in the Fourth United States Infantry, and was assigned to duty in the western territories. He was promoted to first lieutenant July 12, 1846,

and served under General Taylor at the opening of the Mexican War as assistant commissary in the Third Brigade. In the fall of 1847, Lieutenant Haller commanded his company in the Fourth Infantry on the march under Scott from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. He was succeeded as commissary to the brigade by Lieutenant U. S. Grant. He took part in the battle of Cerro Gordo and different engagements on the march to the Mexican capital and was promoted captain in 1848. At the opening of the Civil War he was promoted to the rank of major. For a time he commanded the Ninety-third New York Volunteers. In 1862 he was assigned to duty as provost-marshal for the state of Maryland, but his services were not accepted by the Governor, and he returned to York. In 1863 when Lee began his second invasion of Pennsylvania Major Haller was a volunteer aide on the staff of General Couch who sent him to Gettysburg. He had charge of affairs at that borough when General Early's division approached it. He then came to York and because no troops were here to defend the town he repaired to Wrightsville for the purpose of arranging to guard the bridge across the Susquehanna. By orders of General Couch, commanding the Department of the Susquehanna, Major Haller took charge of affairs at Columbia, and ordered the bridge to be burned.

After General Gordon fell back from Wrightsville to York, Major Haller with two companies of cavalry, followed the enemy and reported their movements to General Couch at Harrisburg. Owing to a misunderstanding between himself and the military authorities at Washington, Major Haller was dismissed from the army in 1863, and was not restored until 1873, when he was made colonel of the Twenty-third Infantry. At the age of 63, he was retired from the military service.

On June 21, 1849, Colonel Haller was married to Henrietta M. Cox, of York. After his retirement from the army, he removed to Seattle, in the state of Washington, where he died May 1, 1897.

CONFEDERATE INVASION OF 1862.

During the year 1861, and the first six months of 1862, the seat of war was in Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and the south-

ern parts of the Atlantic coast and the gulf states. General McClellan, who had organized the Army of the Potomac in the vicinity of Washington, early in May, 1862, had sailed down the Potomac River with 100,000 men for the purpose of passing up the Peninsula between the York and the James Rivers and capturing Richmond.

After McClellan had besieged Yorktown for one month, the Confederates fell back toward Richmond. The Union army pursued them to Williamsburg, where an indecisive battle was fought. McClellan moved his army to West Point and later north of the Chickahominy River to await the long expected junction of the 40,000 men, under McDowell, who was to march from Fredericksburg. This junction having been prevented by "Stonewall" Jackson threatening Washington, McClellan now moved a part of the army south of the Chickahominy, where he was attacked by General Joseph E. Johnston, commander of the Confederate forces. In the battle of Fair Oaks, Johnston was wounded and was succeeded by General Robert E. Lee, in command of what became known as the Army of Northern Virginia. Lee now recalled Jackson from the Shenandoah Valley and directed him to attack McClellan's right, while he attacked his centre and left. This resulted in the Seven Days' Battle and a change of base of the Union army to the banks of the James River, where, at the battle of Malvern Hill, Lee's army met with a severe repulse. McClellan was ordered to unite his forces with those under Pope and was temporarily relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac.

Lee moved northward with a formidable army and defeated Pope on the plains of Manassas, known as the second battle of Bull Run, and was one of the most disastrous defeats of the Union army in the Civil War. Flushed with his victories, General Lee planned an invasion into Maryland and Pennsylvania and began to move northward early in September. This movement is known to history as the first northern invasion by the Confederate army under Lee, then numbering about 65,000 well-disciplined men. Western Maryland and the counties of southern Pennsylvania became alarmed at this condition of affairs. Lee

had taken the offensive and had determined to march into his enemy's country. It now looked as though the theatre of war was to be transferred to northern soil.

President Lincoln issued a call for 300,000 volunteers for the purpose of defeating the progress of an invading foe. These troops were to serve for a period of nine months. Soon after these stirring events the patriotic song, "We are Coming Father Abraham, Three Hundred Thousand More," was sung in every military camp of Union soldiers, in every town and city and all centres of population throughout the loyal north. Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, issued a call for troops and within a short time sixteen regiments of infantry from the One Hundred and Twenty-second to the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth, in all 14,000 men, enlisted for the defence of their country.

A meeting was held in the Court House, at York, on the evening of September 6, for the purpose of laying plans to organize militia companies in response to the proclamation of the governor. John Evans presided at this meeting; Robert J. Fisher and Philip A. Small were vice-presidents; George W. Ruby and Michael Schall, secretaries. A committee, composed of David Small, William H. Welsh, Horace Bonham, A. J. Frey, E. G. Smyser, and Joseph Smyser, was appointed to go to Harrisburg for the purpose of securing arms and equipments for the military companies to be organized under the militia act of 1858. This committee proceeded at once to Harrisburg and reported at a meeting held in the Court House, at York, on September 8, that arms would not be furnished by the state unless able-bodied men in the different boroughs and townships of the county had already organized themselves into military companies for drill and discipline. On the same day the following document was printed and widely circulated throughout York County:

"To Repel Invasion! The citizens of the several townships are required to assemble at suitable places within their limits and organize military companies under the act of 1858 to aid each other in repelling invasion of their county. Such organizations to consist of the enrollment of forty men,

rank and file, and the election of a captain, and first and second lieutenants to enable the companies to procure arms. By order of the public meeting."

On September 8, the deputy marshal reported that they had completed the enrollment of the militia of the borough of York and that the entire number enrolled was 1,908 men, of whom 698 were either serving in the Home Guards or in active duty in the army. From the time the war had opened to September, 1862, the entire requisition for troops from the county of York, exclusive of the three months' men, was 4,005. Of this number, 2,000 had already entered the army.

At the meeting held September 8, it was reported that Captain W. H. Albright had organized, in the First Ward, a company of 65 men, rank and file; in the Second Ward, a company of 75 men was organized, with George A. Heckert, captain; Third Ward, a company of 57 men, with Dr. Jacob Hay, captain; Fourth Ward, two companies were organized, one with 75 men, John Hays, captain, and another company of 70 men, with D. W. Barnitz, captain; Fifth Ward, west of the Codorus, one company of 75 men, with Jacob Wiest, captain. An independent company of citizens from all the five wards of the borough was also organized, with John Gibson, captain. A cavalry company was organized with headquarters at York, with Dr. Charles M. Nes, captain. Conewago Township reported a company of 45 men, with T. Quickel, captain, J. B. Bear, first lieutenant, and John Hollebush, second lieutenant.

The report now came to York that a large Confederate army under General Lee was moving northward and would soon reach the Potomac River. The invasion of Pennsylvania seemed to be a certainty and caused excitement throughout the southern tier of counties, and refugees from this region came into York from the westward in large numbers, fleeing across the Susquehanna. Many of the farmers in the county took their horses and valuable products across the river. A number of families from the borough of York also fled eastward for safety from what they thought was impending danger, and taking with

them household treasures and other personal property.

On Sunday afternoon, September 7, 300 sick and wounded soldiers arrived in York. These troops had left the United States Hospital at Frederick, upon hearing of the approach of the invading army of Confederates, and were marched or conveyed overland to Gettysburg, and from thence to York in the cars. About 125 of them were placed in the York County hospital, 100 in Odd Fellows' Hall, and the balance in the United States Hospital on the Common.

On September 13, a small squad of cavalry, acting as a scouting party, rode into York with three Confederate spies which they had captured near Abbottstown. These spies were placed in the Federal prison at Fort McHenry, near Baltimore.

The excitement now grew intense. The Confederate army had entered Maryland.

It was being closely followed by the Army of the Potomac, again in command of General McClellan. In all the towns of southern Pennsylvania committees of safety were appointed. On the evening of September 13, at a public meeting held in the Laurel Engine house, Chief Burgess David Small, Robert J. Fisher, John Evans, W. Latimer Small, Thomas White, Peter McIntyre, and Daniel Kraber were appointed a Committee of Observation and Safety for the borough of York.

Immediately after the news had reached the borough of Hanover that the southern army might invade the state, the railroad authorities ordered that all their employes should take the oath of allegiance to the United States. As early as September 5, when news arrived in that borough that "Stonewall" Jackson had defeated Banks in the Shenandoah Valley, the condition of affairs became alarming. The wild rumors that were circulated induced the citizens of the town and vicinity to believe that an invading army would soon be in Pennsylvania. Hanover had sent two companies for the three months' service during the early part of the war. One company from the town and vicinity had entered the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment. A few days before the exciting news arrived that "Stonewall" Jackson had passed through Frederick and was moving toward

Preparing for Defence.

Fleeing From Danger.

Committee of Safety.

Antietam, a company of 100 men from Hanover had enlisted and had gone to the front as Company C of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Excitement at Hanover. In its issue of September 12, 1862, the Hanover Spectator says:

"The anxiety for war news in this borough during the past week has been without a parallel. Crowds of people collected in the streets and in the workshops. The invasion of Maryland was on every tongue. The meagre accounts of the newspapers only sharpened the appetites for more news. On Sunday the excitement reached its culmination. What before were nothing more than vague rumors assumed a condition of stern reality. A crisis was upon us. From early dawn, refugees from Frederick and Carroll Counties, Maryland, came pouring into town, some on horseback, others in carriages and wagons, each and all declaring that the enemy had crossed the Potomac and that 'Stonewall' Jackson was in Frederick. Upon every fresh arrival, crowds collected around the carriages and wagons to hear the stories that each newcomer would relate."

Battle of Antietam The newspaper accounts of the movement of the Confederates were uncertain, but early on the morning of September 17, the citizens of the town heard cannonading in the direction of Hagerstown, even though a ridge of the South Mountain extends north-eastward between the scene of action and the borough of Hanover. The Army of Northern Virginia, under General Robert E. Lee, and "Stonewall" Jackson second in command, had met the Army of the Potomac, under General McClellan, on the banks of the Antietam Creek, a few miles southwest of Hagerstown. For six long hours on that memorable day, the battle of Antietam, mentioned by many historians as the fiercest one day's engagement during the Civil War, took place. Great anxiety was felt by the people of Hanover, because they knew that the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment had entered the fight. Company C, of this regiment, was commanded by Captain Joseph S. Jenkins. Everyone waited eagerly for the report of the battle. Many citizens started in car-

riages and wagons across the mountains to visit the battlefield.

During the night of September 18, Lee retired from the scene of action, taking his wounded with him, and crossed the Potomac River into Virginia. McClellan's army, which had marched persistently for several days, was tired and worn out after this fierce engagement. The condition of affairs was scarcely realized by the military authorities at Washington, who expected that McClellan would move with rapid marches in pursuit of Lee and defeat him before he had taken position behind strong fortifications in his native state. This sentiment caused the removal of McClellan from command of the Army of the Potomac and General Burnside succeeded him. The retreat of Lee after Antietam, caused great relief to the people of southern Pennsylvania and all loyal citizens throughout the northern states. The threatened invasion of Pennsylvania had been prevented in 1862.

Although there had been some brilliant victories by the western army, under General U. S. Grant, who was looming up as a great soldier, affairs were in an unfortunate condition in Virginia. Burnside, in command of the Army of the Potomac, on December 13, 1862, assaulted Lee in a strong position at Fredericksburg and was defeated with a loss of 12,000.

After the defeat at Fredericksburg, Burnside was superseded by Hooker. On May 1 to 4, 1863, he attacked Lee at Chancellorsville, a few miles from Fredericksburg. The battle, in which nearly 30,000 were killed or wounded on both sides, was the worst defeat experienced by any Union army during the war. Here "Stonewall" Jackson made a flank march against the Federal right wing, which was one of his greatest achievements, as it was his last. He was mortally wounded and died a few days later. The Confederate victory at Chancellorsville induced General Lee to attempt another invasion into Pennsylvania, during the summer of 1863.

Home Guards. When the enemy threatened to invade Pennsylvania, Home Guards were organized at York, for the defence of the town. These companies were sworn into the service on September 12 and continued to drill and prac-

tice until September 24. The danger of the enemy approaching York had been averted by the battle at Antietam. These companies, which were fully armed and equipped, were mustered out of service on September 24. The following is the muster roll of the different companies of Home Guards at York:

Officers—Captain—Jacob Wiest. First Lieutenant—Emanuel Smith. Second Lieutenant—Augustus Loucks. First Sergeant—Henry Shelly. Sergeants—Edward J. Chalfant, William F. Shetter, Benjamin Allison, John Kraber. Corporals—Charles H. Weigle, Michael Wiest, Daniel Sourbier, Jacob H. Shetter, John H. Wanbaugh, Daniel Kielholtz, George F. Baugher, Charles Metzler. Musicians—Abdel Myers, George Shetter.

Privates—Henry Abel, John R. Andrews, Moses Arndt, Joshua Bennett, Edward Baum, John F. Derr, Jacob Ernst, George W. Epply, John Frederick, John P. Frick, Edward Graybill, Charles Gresly, Albert Glassmeyer, Elias F. Graham, Michael Hoffman, Franklin B. Harlacher, John Harkins, William Harkins, John Hessler, William Hossler, John Hawkins, David Jamison, William Keister, Frederick J. Kottkamp, Henry Kottkamp, Sr., Jacob Kauftell, Frederick Kleffman, Henry Kottkamp, Jr., Edward C. Lauman, Henry Lint, John Meeter, George F. Motter, Henry Neater, Edward Neas, Henry Ness, Charles A. Pentz, David P. Shultz, George L. Stough, Samuel Sourbier, Jacob Sourbier, Jacob Sherefy, Henry Strine, Samuel Shaffer, Henry Schelle, Henry Shaffer, John C. Schroeder, Henry Scheeter, Charles Spangler, Henry Strelig, Daniel Withers, Martin L. Weigle, Jacob D. Welch, Daniel Wampler, J. Frederick Yingling, Albertus Young.

Officers—Captain—Jacob Hay. First Lieutenant—William Gilberthrop. Second Lieutenant—Daniel B. Immell. First Sergeant—Washington Bierbower. Sergeants—George Weirman, Thomas E. Cochran, William Hay, Abraham W. Rudisill, Edward Stuck. Corporals—William M. Frysinger, John Fahs, John Shive, James Kell, William W. Dingee, Jacob Andrews, George Horn. Musician—William Poleman.

Privates—John Busser, Emanuel C. Beck, John Borland, John W. Buckingham, John M. Brown, William C. Fischer, James Groff, Henry Ginter, Henry Gresly, John Hay, Jacob Hantz, Samuel Hame, Henry Haker, Daniel Heckert, George W. Ilgenfritz, Martin Ilgenfritz, Harrison Ilgenfritz, Samuel Kitzmiller, Jacob Keeney, Simon Kopp, Jacob L. Keuhn, Alexander Kidd, Charles Laumaster, Anthony Leiben, George Mundorff, George W. Neff, Jonathan Owen, Thomas Owen, Sr., John Platts, George Rudisill, Henry Rutledge, John W. Schall, Charles F. Shearer, Jacob Spangler, John Schall, Alexander Shetter, John Small, Isaac Shelly, John Strickler, William Shelly, Lewis Shive, Daniel Stough, John Truett, Oliver P. Weiser, Thomas White, Martin H. Weiser, William Wolf.

Officers—Captain—D. Wagner Barnitz. First Lieutenant—George J. Spangler. Second Lieutenant—John W. Shirey. First Sergeant—George H. Maish. Sergeants—Levi Strickler, John Strickler, Albert Hay, John A. Beitzel. Corporals—Frederick Klinefelter, Oliver H. Wells, Jerome Fisher, Amos Mitchell, Henry Euck, Alexander Hildebrand, George Wagner, Milton Johnston.

Privates—William H. Albright, Jacob Asseman, Adam K. Baylor, Jacob Blauser, William Call, John Connelly, Charles Cook, George W. Dietz, L. Doll, Jacob B. Fishel, Joel E. Fisher, George Foosse, William Frame, William Fried, George S. Frey, Martin Frey, Augustus F. Gotwalt, Joseph W. Ilgenfritz, George Il-

genfritz, Albert Ilgenfritz, William Jacobs, Victor V. Kelton, William Koch, William Lloyd, Adam E. Mayers, David Myers, Andrew J. McLaughlin, Bernard McFarland, George Odenwalt, Philip Odenwalt, August Rouse, Daniel Rittenhouse, Josiah W. Sleider, George P. Smyser, William Straber, Edward Straber, Louis Shenberger, George W. Steig, Luther A. Small, Albert Small, William Sponsler, Henry Swartz, Charles A. Strack, John G. Schaffer, John Schott, Michael Seitz, John Tomes, Hamilton H. Treager, John Vandersloot, Charles Wagner, Louis E. Wagner, Marcellus G. Weiser, George Weiser, Howard H. Welsh, Lewis Weller, Emanuel C. Yessler, John Zeller, Walter Zimmerman.

Officers—Captain—William H. Albright. First Lieutenant—George Smith. Second Lieutenant—John H. Klinedinst. First Sergeant—William Swartz. Sergeants—Charles W. Stebbins, Lewis L. Sears, William H. H. Erwin, Samuel Rudy. Corporals—Samuel Funk, Henry Reily, Charles N. Brannon, Isaac Goodman, John Heckert, Charles O. Fields, Frederick Basteau, John Epply. Musician—Harry A. Spangler.

Privates—John W. Bittenger, Charles H. Bressler, Martin Basehore, John Crone, Clayton Craver, Howard Duvall, John G. Ernst, James Ensinger, Emanuel Erb, Robert Fields, Romanus Greenawalt, George W. F. Gray, Albert Heckert, Edward Helfrich, Alfred Hessel, Frederick Hibner, Christian Hinkle, Daniel C. Ilgenfritz, Daniel Jacobs, James Johnston, George Koons, Jacob Kraft, John Kline, Emanuel Kissinger, William T. Laumaster, Philip Lehr, William H. Lochman, William Loy, Samuel Myers, John Miller, Albert Metzler, William McIlvaine, John B. Oswald, Andrew Phile, John Rouse, Andrew J. Reiley, George W. Reichenbach, John Siegle, Henry Stine, Augustus Strack, Adam Spangler, Jacob Smith, Alexander Smith, William Warner, Samuel H. Welsh, David A. Wilhelm, Jeremiah Yaple, William Zeigle.

Officers—Captain—John Hays. First Lieutenant—John M. Deitch. Second Lieutenant—James H. Fisher. First Sergeant—Alexander Duncan. Sergeants—Edward G. Smyser, George W. Ruby, Zacharias Dugan, Daniel D. Douel. Corporals—Peter McGuigan, Nathaniel Weigle, William Beitzel, Henry L. Fisher, Andrew J. Bashers, Thomas McCann, Andrew K. Glessner, Alfred Koch.

Privates—George Albright, Henry Baylor, George A. Barnitz, George Beck, William B. Carter, Barney Conley, Jeremiah Cullison, Daniel Cerand, Daniel Densel, Patrick Dawson, Henry Everhart, Abraham Forry, Charles Fishel, Enos M. Frame, William Froelich, Martin Frey, Jr., Jacob E. Fisher, Samuel Gotwalt, Jacob Gotwalt, Sr., Daniel Gotwalt, John Horn, Jr., Jeremiah Hess, Abraham Hearsby, Joseph Heard, Samuel Ilgenfritz, Henry Ilgenfritz, James W. Kerr, Adam Klinefelter, Augustus Knudson, Charles W. Karg, George A. Karg, August Leibhart, William Leidlich, John Minnon, Moses Morritz, John Morrow, Abraham Musser, Henry Philby, Frederick Plitt, August Plitt, Alexander Reisinger, John F. Reinberger, Barnard Rhodenhouser, Jacob Reichley, Michael Schall, David Small, Peter Schoch, Charles Spangler, Ambrose Smith, William Small, Henry Spangler, Henry Schuyler, Charles Schmale, Frederick A. Steig, Walter Shaeffer, Henry Stallman, Lebrecht Treager, Alexander Underwood, John A. Wilson, James West, Joseph Welsh, Joseph Watt, William Watt, Henry Weltzhoffer, Anthony Weaver, William Wagner, Sr., Jacob Wagner, Jacob Yunker, John Zimmermann.

Officers—Captain—John Gibson. First Lieutenant—Charles A. Stair. Second Lieutenant—William H. Jordan. First Sergeant—George P. Smyser. Sergeants—William L. Stough, Charles S. Weiser, George Fisher, Samuel I. Adams. Corporals—Francis M. Epp-

ley, Edwin R. Burke, Edward C. Eichelberger, William Fahs, George W. Heiges, George L. Hay, Edwin Heckert, Thomas S. Meyers. Musician—David A. Decker.

Privates—Murray S. Adams, Charles Ansley, Emmett B. Bossler, John Brilliant, Chauncey F. Black, Crayton W. Brandt, William Chambers, Charles Donnell, Edward D. Eppley, Lewis H. Eppley, Weter Eck, Martin S. Eichelberger, Isaac A. Elliott, Silas H. Forry, George Foose, Henry K. Gardner, William H. Griffith, Cornelius Garretson, Ivan Glossbrenner, Hollingsworth Gipe, Alfred Gartman, Johns Hopkins, Henry Haker, John C. Jordan, Milton S. Johnson, Charles A. Keyworth, William H. Kurtz, James Kell, Daniel Keller, Nathan T. Keeseey, Jacob E. Lehman, James W. Latimer, Edward B. Meyers, George Meredith, William Meredith, Peter McIntyre, Jr., Martin P. McCreary, John McIntyre, Samuel Owens, William N. Porter, George H. Pentz, George Rudisill, Albert W. Rudisill, Thomas J. Rupert, James B. Small, John H. Strayer, Thomas B. Schall, Jr., Lewis W. Schaeffer, W. H. Strickler, Henry W. Spangler, Joseph G. Small, James F. Shunk, Joseph H. Strubinger, George W. Stouffer, Jacob A. Wilt, L. Edward Wagner, Charles F. Welch, Geoffrey P. Yost, A. Duncan Yocum, Herman Zeigler.

Officers—Captain—Charles M. Nes. First Lieutenant John Brillinger. Second Lieutenant—Samuel Waring. First Sergeant—Martin Quinn. Sergeants—Edward Brillinger, A. B. Farquhar, Henry J. Loucks, William Loucks. Corporals—Alfred Erwin, Emanuel A. King, A. Hamilton Nes, John B. Rutter, W. L. Small, Martin H. Weiser, Erastus H. Weiser, Thomas Williams. Buglers—Jacob Roman, Philip Hecker.

Privates—Jacob Brillinger, N. F. Burnham, Daniel Cookes, John T. Erwin, Arthur N. Green, James Groff, Philip Herman, Henry Hertzog, Edward G. Hersh, Thomas Holland, John Herman, Jonathan Jessop, — Jessop, William S. King, George Koons, Vincent K. Keeseey, Anthony Lieben, Samuel Leitner, Josiah E. Myers, Henry Myers, Jr., Leander H. Myers, Daniel A. Rupp, James Rupert, Edward P. Smyser, Frederick Stallman, Milton Sultzbach, William Smith, Michael Schall, Jacob D. Schall, James Schall, Alexander W. Underwood, Amos Underwood, John Wanbaugh, Thomas E. White, — Welsh, Henry Wagner.

CONFEDERATE INVASION OF 1863.

The account of the Confederate invasion of 1863, together with a summary of the battle of Gettysburg, was prepared by William L. Hoffheins, of Hanover, who has made a careful study of the operations of the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia, during the Civil War.

The Union and Confederate armies were confronting each other on the banks of the Rappahannock when, on June 3, 1863, the Gettysburg campaign began. The army of the Potomac, under General Hooker, numbered 90,000 men; the Army of Northern Virginia, under General Lee, about 80,000 men. A number of causes have been assigned for the decision of the Confederate authorities to invade the north at this time. In the first place, it was in harmony with

the defensive-offensive policy of the warfare of the south, as shown in the Peninsular and in Pope's campaign. Secondly, the remarkable success of Lee at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and the enlargement of his army induced him to believe that the next battle would be the most decisive of the war, and would secure foreign intervention and the recognition of the Confederacy by the European powers. Thirdly, the invasion would enable Lee to replenish his commissary and would counteract the effect of the impending fall of Vicksburg and Fort Hudson, and of "the unvexed flow of the Mississippi to the sea."

Movement Begun. The inauguration of this movement began with the order to A. P. Hill to remain with his corps at Fredericksburg, and

the orders to Ewell and Longstreet to join Stuart's cavalry at Culpeper. These movements were surmised by General Hooker, commander of the Union Army, who ordered General Sedgwick across the river to see if the enemy's forces had been diminished. Sedgwick reported that their main army was still there. Then Hooker directed Pleasanton, with all the cavalry, to go to Culpeper, where, contrary to the most reliable information of the Union commander, all of Stuart's cavalry and two-thirds of the Confederate infantry were found encamped. Pleasanton surprised Stuart's cavalry and cut it up badly; but, by reason of the advance of heavy masses of Confederate infantry, he was obliged to retire, having secured all the information he desired and being fully assured of Lee's purpose to move on Washington.

Ewell at Winchester. Hooker now extended his army farther west so as to interpose, at all times, between the Confederate Army

and Washington. Lee, having failed to outflank Hooker, then ordered Ewell into the Shenandoah Valley. In the course of the next week, the rest of the Confederate Army, the corps of Longstreet and Hill, also entered the valley. Ewell, who was in the lead, and who was directed to clear out the Union troops under Milroy at Winchester, and Tyler at Martinsburg, arrived before Winchester on the 13th of June. This town had a considerable garrison under General Milroy, a gallant soldier.

Already on the 11th, Milroy had received orders from General Halleck, through General Schenck, his corps commander, to send his armament and supplies back to Harper's Ferry, but as Milroy remonstrated, it was left to his discretion to begin the retreat when he should deem it necessary.

Milroy was already aware of the presence of the Confederates, but believed them to be only part of Stuart's cavalry. The military authorities at Washington, who knew that these forces were Ewell's corps, backed by the entire Confederate army, had, for some unexplained reason, neglected to inform Milroy of this fact. By the 13th, however, the wires were cut and the order to retreat, though sent, did not reach Milroy. A Confederate prisoner about this time informed him of the presence of Ewell's entire corps.

Milroy's Gallant Stand. Ewell had before this sent forward the cavalry brigades of Jenkins and Imboden to guard against surprise from Union troops along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and on the 13th sent Rodes' division to Berryville to protect his right flank. Ewell now advanced against Winchester with the divisions of Early and Johnson and drove Milroy into his works around the town. Milroy's situation was now extremely perilous and at 1 A. M., June 13, his artillery ammunition being exhausted and having but one day's rations, he abandoned his wagon trains and artillery, and his sick and wounded. He then moved silently through a ravine to a point four miles north of the town. Here Elliott's and Ely's Union brigades, the latter from York County, including Colonel Schall's Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, made repeated and brave charges to dislodge the Confederate forces, but without success.

The Union forces now became divided into two parts; the one east finally reaching Harper's Ferry and that on the west reaching Bloody Run, near Bedford, Pennsylvania. The greater part of the brigades of Ely and McReynolds were, however, captured and the valley was now clear of Union troops. This unsuccessful stand of Milroy's, however, retarded Ewell's advance up the valley to such an extent as to delay Lee's concentration at Gettysburg.

On Northern Soil.

On the 22d of June (Jenkins' cavalry having preceded him by a week in Pennsylvania) Ewell crossed the Potomac at Williamsport and Shepherdstown and, marching through Hagerstown, reached Chambersburg on the 23d. On the 25th Ewell ordered Early to march through Gettysburg to York and Wrightsville. On the 26th Early's advance west of Gettysburg was delayed by the presence of the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Emergency Regiment, under Colonel Jennings. On the morning of the 28th, Early's forces entered York and Gordon's brigade, passing through York, reached Wrightsville on the afternoon of that day, but the bridge across the Susquehanna was burned before the Confederates could reach it. On the afternoon of the 29th, Early received orders to return to Gettysburg and in obedience to this order, reached East Berlin by the afternoon of the 30th, and Gettysburg on the afternoon of the 1st of July.

Meanwhile, Longstreet and Hill, having crossed the Potomac on the 24th and 25th, reached Chambersburg on the 27th. On the same day, Ewell, with Johnson's and Rodes' divisions, entered Carlisle. The advance of Jenkin's cavalry was then on the west bank of the Susquehanna opposite Harrisburg. The Confederate cavalry, because of its injudicious movements, failed utterly in that most important office of cavalry to keep General Lee informed of the movements of the opposing army. Lee, on the evening of the 28th, by the chance arrival of a weary and footsore scout, learned, for the first time, that the Union army was at Frederick and not, as he believed, still south of the Potomac. Believing that the Union commander would attempt to cut his communications with Virginia, Lee moved east of the mountains, so that by threatening Baltimore and Washington, he might keep open his line of retreat. All the component parts of the Confederate army were now ordered to concentrate on Gettysburg and during the next few days, all except Stuart's command moved in that direction.

Stuart's Plan. Meanwhile, to Stuart had been assigned the task of guarding the gaps of the Blue Ridge, of harassing Hooker's rear and pre-

venting his crossing of the Potomac, if he should attempt it. Being uniformly worsted in all his engagements and unsuccessful in detaining Hooker, Stuart decided upon the bold project of riding around the rear and flank of the Union army with three brigades of his division, and leaving to the brigades of Robertson and Jones the special task of guarding the gaps of the Blue Ridge. Several such movements had been made by Stuart in former campaigns which proved to be more spectacular than serviceable, and this one in particular was destined to be productive of very direful consequences.

On the 27th of June, he crossed the Potomac near Drainsville. After an all-night ride, at dawn of day on the 29th, he reached the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Hood's Mill, and after spending most of the day in tearing up that road, reached Westminster at 5 P. M. After a fight with the First Delaware cavalry, he proceeded to Union Mills, where, learning of the presence of Kilpatrick's cavalry at Littlestown, he encamped for the night, hoping by another day's ride, to join Early's forces at York. Stuart was unaware that all the parts of the Confederate army, except his cavalry, were concentrating at Gettysburg. It is, nevertheless, highly probable that without the knowledge of this order, Stuart could still have joined Early on his return march to Gettysburg, near East Berlin, by noon of the 30th, if Kilpatrick had not interposed between Stuart and Early, by first getting possession of Hanover. The Union success at Hanover delayed Stuart's joining Early two days longer, when the information he brought was useless, and his wearied men and jaded horses went down to defeat and death before Gregg's gallant troops at Rummel's farm, the most brilliant cavalry engagement of the war.

Returning now to the Army of the Potomac, General Hooker began his movement to cover Washington, on June 15, the day Longstreet left Culpeper. As Hooker moved northward, east of the Blue Ridge, Hill and Longstreet moved up the Shenandoah Valley and Hooker crossed the Potomac at Edward's Ferry on the same day that Hill and Longstreet crossed at Williamsport. On the 28th, Longstreet

and Hill were in Chambersburg with their two corps, composed of six divisions, and of Ewell's three divisions, Johnson's and Rodes' being at Carlisle and Early's at York. At the same time the Army of the Potomac was at Frederick, the chief command of this army having been given to Major-General George Gordon Meade, in the early hours of that morning, in consequence of Hooker's resignation.

By the evening of the 30th the Union army was spread out in a fan-like shape extending eastward and westward from Emmittsburg to Manchester, Maryland, a distance of about thirty miles. The First Corps was at Marsh Creek, four miles south of Gettysburg; the Eleventh at Emmittsburg; the Second at Uniontown; the Third at Taneytown; the Fifth at Union Mills; the Twelfth at Littlestown; and the Sixth at Manchester. Of the Union cavalry, Kilpatrick had that day defeated Stuart at Hanover, Buford, with his division, was picketing the roads radiating from Gettysburg, and Gregg's division was protecting the right flank of the army at Manchester. Late on the night of the 30th, after the orders for the next day's movement were already issued, Meade learned for the first time from General Couch, at Harrisburg, that Lee had already moved east of the mountains with the greater part of his forces. On the same night he learned from Buford that his pickets west and north of Gettysburg were in contact with the corps of Hill and Ewell. The Confederate corps averaged a distance of from four to fifteen miles from Gettysburg; the Union corps averaged from four to thirty-five miles from that point.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

On the morning of July 1st, General Buford held the ridges west of Gettysburg with Gamble's and Devin's brigades of cavalry and Calib's battery. His force was mostly dismounted and engaged in holding off the advance of Heth's Confederate Division of General A. P. Hill's corps. General Reynolds, the commander of the left wing of the Army of the Potomac, was at that time hurriedly marching from Marsh Creek, four miles southwest of Gettysburg, to Buford's support, with the brigades of Meredith and Cutler, and Doubleday, then

commanding the First Corps, followed Reynolds with the divisions of Rowley and Robinson. An order had also been sent to Howard, at Emmittsburg, to bring his corps to Gettysburg. After Reynolds had arrived at the Seminary buildings, and had consulted with Buford, he placed Cutler's brigade to the right of the Chambersburg pike, Meredith's to the left and Hill's Maine battery on the pike. Cutler's brigade immediately charged the Confederates and was repulsed, but, making a counter charge, Cutler regained the crest of the ridge and, in the railroad cut, captured a large number of prisoners belonging to Davis' Confederate brigade. Meredith's brigade, also making a charge, captured General Archer and a large part of his brigade. In the disposition of his forces and in his heroic gallantry, Reynolds exhibited the ablest generalship and the noblest manhood. At the height of the attack, he was instantly killed by the bullet of a Confederate sharpshooter. The enemy, after a stubborn resistance, were forced back. Their commander, General Heth, now put his whole division into line, placed Pelham's four batteries in commanding positions, and called to his support Pender's division of four brigades. Doubleday, now in command of the Union line, placed Biddle's brigade to the left of Meredith, who, with Buford's dismounted cavalymen, were directed to hold the Fairfield road. Stone's brigade was placed between Meredith and Cutler at the Chambersburg pike and Baxter's and Paul's brigades to the right and rear of Cutler, Baxter's right extending to the Mummatsburg road. Thus the Confederates were trying to interpose between the First Corps and the rest of the Union army, then to the south of Gettysburg.

It was now 1 P. M., and Howard, who commanded the field, ordered Schurz, commanding Barlow's and Schimmelpfennig's divisions of the Eleventh Corps, to relieve Devin's brigade of Buford's cavalry, then engaged with Rodes' Confederate division of Ewell's corps, which was advancing toward Gettysburg from the north. Steinwehr's division was directed by Howard to occupy Cemetery Hill, where the Baltimore pike crosses it. Along the entire front of the First and Eleventh Corps, determined

and repeated attacks were now made. In one of these attacks, Paul's brigade of the First Corps, captured three regiments of Iverson's brigade of Rode's division. Rode's division, having now secured a more effective artillery fire on the right flank of the First Corps, attacked and turned the left flank of the Eleventh Corps. As the Eleventh Corps' right and rear were, at about the same time, attacked by Early's Confederate division, it fell rapidly back through the town to Cemetery Hill, on which Steinwehr's division had previously been posted by order of General Howard. Meanwhile the front of the First Corps was attacked by eight Confederate brigades, its right enfiladed by a most withering artillery fire and its rear uncovered by the hasty retreat of the Eleventh Corps. The steady, almost unaided defence of its position, by the First Corps, during the long hours of this day, the almost unparalleled percentages of its killed and wounded, truly make it an exhibition of "valor magnificent." All had been done that men could do, greatly outnumbered as they were, and facing and fighting the enemy the First Corps fell slowly back through the town and took position on the left of that already held by the Eleventh Corps. This position not only commanded the country to the east, west and north, but from its summit roads also radiated to Baltimore, Taneytown and Emmittsburg. It was now about 3:30 P. M., at which time Hancock says he assumed command of the field by order of General Meade. Hancock made some changes in the disposition of the troops and later, leaving the command to General Slocum, of the Twelfth Corps, rode back to Taneytown and recommended the field as the place to fight the battle. As the First, Eleventh and Twelfth Corps were already on the field, and the Third Corps enroute, Meade ordered the Fifth Corps from Hanover, the Second from Taneytown, and the Sixth from Manchester. At midnight, Meade, himself, reached the field. In the early morning, the Second Corps arrived; a few hours later, the Fifth Corps came; but the Sixth Corps, after continuous marching since the evening before and over a distance of thirty-four miles, reached the field at 3 P. M. of the 2d day of the battle.

**The
Second
Day.**

The Union line was in position on the summit of a horse-shoe shaped ridge. From flank to flank was nowhere more than a mile and a quarter and the troops could be moved to any part of their line behind a protecting ridge. The Confederates held a line on the exterior side of this ridge and their entire line was in full view of the signal stations of the Union army. These conditions enabled the Union commanders to anticipate the places where the Confederates intended to attack and gave them time to always concentrate the greater number of troops at the point of attack. The topography of the field suggested the tactics that should be employed in the battle. On the morning of July 2d, General Sickles, with the Third Corps, had been assigned a position in the main line to the north of Little Round Top, but this position being commanded by the higher ground, a mile to the west, Sickles marched Humphreys' division to the Emmitsburg road and extended Birney's division eastward from the Emmitsburg road to Little Round Top. General Meade did not approve of this, but, as Longstreet almost immediately attacked, Sickles was directed to hold his position. Though Sickles was reinforced by two divisions of the Fifth Corps and Caldwell's division of the Second Corps, all these forces were pressed back to the Union line and Longstreet only ceased his attacks when the firm front presented by the Sixth Corps and a charge of the Pennsylvania Reserves, left no hope of final success. Meanwhile, General Warren, seeing the enemy advancing to seize Little Round Top, and knowing that, if occupied by the Confederates with artillery, the entire Union line would be rendered untenable, brought reinforcements, which, after a most desperate and bloody contest, drove the Confederates back into the valley. In this encounter the Union Generals Vincent and Weed were mortally wounded. Lee had ordered Hill and Ewell to make an attack with their corps in concert with Longstreet, but Hill began his attack on the Union center after Longstreet had ceased. Hill actually penetrated the Union line, but was driven out with heavy loss by Hancock's troops and a division of the First Corps under Doubleday. Somewhat later, Ewell made an

attack upon Howard's Eleventh Corps posted on Cemetery Hill and captured several batteries, but with the assistance of Carroll's brigade of the Second Corps (sent by Hancock) Howard's troops re-captured the batteries and drove back the Confederates. At a later hour, Ewell attacked Culp's Hill and gained possession of the vacated entrenchments of Geary's and Rogers' divisions. As it was now quite dark, the Confederates made no further advance.

Early on the forenoon of July 3, the Twelfth Corps, having returned from the left flank, the Confederates, after a hard contest, were driven back to their former position. The numerous attacks on the main line of the Union army on the second day having all been unsuccessful, Lee determined to make another attempt on the third day upon the Union center. Longstreet was ordered to make a powerful attack with Pickett's, Pender's and half of Trimble's divisions, supported by parts of Anderson's division, and Stuart, who had arrived with his cavalry, was to create a diversion in favor of Longstreet's assault by attacking Gregg's Union cavalry on the Union right flank. To further support these movements, 135 Confederate guns were placed in position, so as to concentrate their fire on the Union center and disperse the forces assembled there. Under this terrific fire many Union artillerymen were killed and wounded by bursting shells and exploding caissons. As the Union commanders anticipated that a storming attack of Confederate infantry would follow, they saved their ammunition and replaced damaged batteries by fresh ones. As Longstreet's assaulting column advanced, the Union artillery swept the plain. But undeterred, the Confederates marched on and struck Gibbon's division of Hancock's Second Corps, by whom and by Doubleday's division of the First Corps, they were repulsed and driven back to their own lines. Stuart's flank attack on Gregg was checked and he was forced to retreat. At the same time, Farnsworth's and Meredith's brigades of Union cavalry made an attack on Longstreet's right flank that prevented that officer from sending additional troops to support Pickett's assault. Thus ended this great battle.

Back to Virginia.

The next day, July 4, Lee drew back his flanks and that night began his retreat to Williamsport, Maryland. The Union cavalry and the Sixth Corps attacked the retreating Confederates, but were unable to bring Lee to a stand before he had placed his army behind a strongly entrenched line on the banks of the Potomac. There Lee remained until the Potomac, swollen by high water, began to subside, when, on the night of July 4, he crossed the river and the Gettysburg campaign came to an end. The Union loss was 3,072 killed, 14,497 wounded, 5,434 missing, total, 23,003.

The Confederate loss was 2,592 killed, 12,709 wounded, 5,150 missing, total 20,451.

On the Union side Generals Reynolds, Vincent, Weed, Zook and Farnsworth were killed, and Sickles, Hancock, Doubleday, Gibbon, Barlow, Warren, Butterfield, Graham, Stannard, Paul, Barnes, Brooke and Webb wounded.

Among the Confederates, Generals Armistead, Barksdale, Garnett, Pender, Semmes and Pettigrew were killed. Among the wounded were Generals Anderson, Hampton, Jenkins, J. M. Jones, Kemper and Scales.

The battle of Gettysburg ended in a victory to the Union arms. It was the last time that a large Confederate force set foot upon the soil of Pennsylvania. A few days before the battle, in accordance with Lee's orders, General Jubal A. Early, with a division of Ewell's Corps, moved forward through York County. In order to preserve the facts of local interest, relating to this eventful period, a detailed account of Early's movement is given.

CHAPTER XXIV

CIVIL WAR—Continued

Emergency Troops—Colonel White's Raid—Early's Division at York—Gordon at Wrightsville—Jubal A. Early—John B. Gordon—U. S. Hospital at York.

On the 11th of June, 1863, General D. N. Couch, of the Regular army, was appointed commander of the Department of the Susquehanna. He was a native of New York State, a graduate of West Point, who had served in the Seminole war, in Florida, and on the western frontier, and also com-

manded a division under General Franklin at the battle of Antietam. Later he commanded the Second Corps in the Army of the Potomac. General Couch took up his headquarters at Harrisburg and in that city assisted in organizing the Pennsylvania Emergency troops to aid in resisting the advance of the Confederate army under Lee, into the State of Pennsylvania.

Hon. Andrew G. Curtin was war governor of Pennsylvania from 1861 to 1863, when he was re-elected for another term of three years. He was one of the ablest men in the country, then holding the high position as the chief executive of a state. It was largely through his intelligent efforts and patriotism that this commonwealth sent to the front nearly 366,000 men, during the four years that the war continued. He sat in the executive mansion at Harrisburg in June, 1863, watching, with the closest interest, the movement of General Robert E. Lee, with nearly 80,000 men, the flower of the Confederacy, beginning to invade Pennsylvania. When the southern army was approaching Gettysburg, on June 26, he issued the following proclamation, which was widely distributed throughout the state:

Governor's Proclamation. "The enemy is advancing in force into Pennsylvania. He has a strong column within 23 miles of Harrisburg, and other columns are moving by Fulton and Adams Counties, and it can no longer be doubted that a formidable invasion of our state is in actual progress. The calls already made for volunteer militia in the exigency have not been met as fully as the crisis requires.

"I, therefore, now issue this, my proclamation, calling for 60,000 men to come promptly forward to defend the state. They will be mustered into the service of the state for the period of ninety days, but will be required to serve only so much of the period of muster as the safety of our people and honor of our state may require. They will rendezvous at points to be designated in the general orders to be issued this day by the adjutant-general of Pennsylvania, which orders will also set forth the details of the arrangement for organization, clothing, subsistence, equipments, and supplies."

Emergency Troops. When the invasion of Lee's army was first anticipated, the Twentieth, Twenty-sixth to Thirty-first inclusive, and Thirty-third Emergency Regiments were organized in different parts of the state, largely at Harrisburg. There were several independent companies, including one containing seventeen veterans of the War of 1812, carrying the tattered flag used by Washington's army in the battle of Trenton, in 1776. These Emergency troops were all under the command of General Couch. Some of the regiments were stationed in central and western Pennsylvania. Others were sent up the Cumberland Valley to Carlisle. The Twentieth Regiment, under command of Colonel William B. Thomas, was stationed along the Northern Central Railway between Harrisburg and the Maryland line. One detachment of this regiment, under command of Colonel Thomas, on the 27th of June, was sent to guard the bridges across the Conewago Creek at York Haven. Another battalion of the same regiment, under command of Lieutenant Colonel William H. Sickles, was sent to guard the railroad bridges from York to the Maryland line. The story of the approach of General Early's division of the Second Army Corps, under General Richard S. Ewell, as told by the dispatches of the time, show the feeling which pervaded Pennsylvania at the time of this invasion.

General William F. Smith, of Vermont, who had won a good record as a soldier at South Mountain and Antietam in 1862, and later commanded the Eighteenth Army Corps, under Grant, was placed in charge of a division of troops, which rendezvoused at Carlisle, on June 27. He is familiarly known in the history of the Civil War as General "Baldy" Smith. Major Granville O. Haller, a native of York, graduate of West Point, and a soldier who served in the same regiment with General Grant in the Mexican War, was then an aide on the staff of General Couch. He was detailed from the staff of his commanding officer, and was sent to Gettysburg, arriving there on June 25.

Twenty-Sixth Pennsylvania.

The Twenty-sixth Emergency Regiment, commanded by Colonel William H. Jennings, had left

the state capital on the evening of the 24th, were halted on the way by a railroad accident and reached Gettysburg, by way of York, on the morning of the 26th. Joseph S. Jenkins, of Hanover, who had been severely wounded while commanding a company of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment at the battle of Antietam, was lieutenant colonel of this regiment. Harvey W. McKnight, who recently retired from the office of president of Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, was the adjutant. Company A, commanded by Rev. Frederick A. Klinefelter, of York, was largely composed of students then attending that institution and the theological seminary. Dr. Edmund W. Meisenhelder, for many years a leading physician of York, and Rev. J. C. Koller, D. D., for thirty years pastor of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, at Hanover, both served in this company. Company I was recruited by Captain John S. Forrest, at Hanover.

The only other Federal soldiers on June 26, in Gettysburg and vicinity, were the City Troop of Philadelphia, a company of cavalry which had been organized during the Revolution, and at the time of the Confederate invasion, commanded by Samuel J. Randall, afterward a distinguished lawyer and statesman, and a local company of cavalry recruited by Captain Robert C. Bell, in Adams County.

It was known to Major Haller, as well as to the authorities at Harrisburg, that the advance of the Confederate army under General Lee, had crossed the Potomac River at Williamsport, a short distance above Hagerstown, Maryland, but at this juncture Major Haller did not know that 9,000 infantry and nearly 1,000 cavalry had crossed the South Mountains by the Chambersburg turnpike and were approaching Gettysburg. On the morning of the 26th, Major Haller sent Jennings' regiment three miles west of the town, while Captain Bell's cavalry acted as scouts to observe the movement of the approaching enemy and report to the commanding officer. The mountains and the valley west of Gettysburg were veiled in a dense fog, which prevented the Union troops from seeing Early and his men moving down the turnpike. Samuel W. Pennypacker, governor of Pennsylvania, was then a college student

at Gettysburg. He enlisted as a private in Company F of the Twenty-sixth Regiment. On September 1, 1892, this regiment erected a monument at Gettysburg. In his speech delivered at the time of the dedication of this monument, Governor Pennypacker said: "Our regiment marched out the Chambersburg pike to confront the approaching host. The men upon whom this duty was imposed coming from the field, the college and the home, had been in service just four days; not long enough to have acquired a knowledge of the drill, hardly long enough to know their officers."

Jennings had moved his regiment three miles west on the turnpike, **Met** where he was surprised and **Enemy.** driven back by Early's advance.

The Thirty-fifth battalion of Virginia cavalry, commanded by Colonel White, came within firing distance and a few shots were exchanged. When the cavalry dashed upon them, the regiment broke and fell back toward Gettysburg, having lost 170 officers and men, nearly all of whom were paroled the next day. Company B was almost entirely captured and Company I, of Hanover, lost nearly half its number as prisoners, including Captain Forrest. He was marched at the head of the line with some other officers until Gordon's advance reached York, two days later.

A small detachment of the regiment, **First** after falling back to Gettysburg, had **to** a sharp encounter with a part of **Fall.** White's cavalry in the streets of the town. About the same time, Corporal Sandoe, a member of Bell's cavalry, was shot and killed a short distance below the National Cemetery on the Baltimore turnpike. He was the first victim of the battle of Gettysburg, and a monument marks the spot where he fell. The Twenty-sixth Regiment halted at Hunterstown, four miles northeast of Gettysburg, and was drawn up in line of battle. Here this regiment engaged in a sharp conflict with White's cavalry, which was repulsed. The encounter lasted about twenty minutes.

As Early's whole force was approaching Gettysburg, Jennings ordered his regiment to fall back in haste toward Dillsburg. A detachment of the Seventeenth Virginia cavalry, commanded by Colonel French, and two infantry companies, were drawn up

in battle line in the vicinity of Dillsburg. At 2 o'clock on Sunday, June 28, the Twenty-sixth reached Fort Washington, opposite Harrisburg, with a loss of 176 men captured and all its equipage and supplies.

The Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Emergency Regiment offered the first resistance to Lee's forces encountered before the coming of the Army of the Potomac. This regiment fired the opening shots of the battle of Gettysburg.

The following is a muster roll of Company I, Twenty-sixth Emergency Regiment:

Officers—Captain—John S. Forrest. First Lieutenant—John Q. Pfeiffer. Second Lieutenant—Alexander T. Barnes. Sergeants—Joel Henry, William H. McCandland, Howard N. Detrick, Napoleon B. Carver, Charles Young. Corporals—Josiah Kinehart, Thomas Sneeringer, Henry Schultz, David E. Winebrenner, Henry C. Bucher, Amos F. Klinefelter, Charles T. Kump, Charles W. Thomas.

Privates—William Althoff, Noah Allison, William Bair, William H. Bastress, William F. Baum, William A. Beard, James Blair, John F. Blair, Edward Bollinger, John Bond, David F. Forney, William G. Forney, Jacob Freet, William Gantz, Jacob Gardner, Martin Graybill, Lewin Heathcote, Martin Hitzel, Addison M. Herman, John J. Hersh, Josiah D. Hersh, Barthabus Himes, John H. Hinkle, Lewis W. Holter, William H. Holter, Washington J. Johnson, Lewis B. Jones, Isaac Jones, William Leader, Isaac Loucks, Henry C. Metzgar, Jacob H. Michael, Michael D. Myers, William A. Myers, Aaron McLean, Mahlon H. Naill, Ezekiah Ports, Henry H. Pfeiffer, John J. Sanders, George W. Sherman, George E. Sherwood, Henry W. Shriver, William H. Snyder, Eli Snyder, Daniel J. Snyder, Ovid Stahl, George E. Trone, Oliver Trone, Samuel E. Trone, Fabius N. Wagener, Samuel Weigle, John Willing, Calvin Wirt, William C. Wolf, Cornelius Young, Martin Zimmerman.

It was now evident to the authorities at Harrisburg, that Lee's entire army was moving toward the Susquehanna River. The Second Corps, under General Ewell, on the 26th, was moving through Chambersburg toward Carlisle. The First Corps, under General Longstreet, and the Third, under Hill, were crossing the Potomac at Williamsport. Three brigades of the Confederate cavalry corps, in command of General J. E. B. Stuart, left Culpepper, Virginia, crossed the Potomac at Rowser's Ford on the night of June 28, and moved northward on the right flank of the Potomac army, reaching Westminster on the 29th, and came in contact with Kilpatrick's cavalry at Hanover on the morning of June 30.

When Governor Curtin discovered that the enemy intended to invade Pennsylvania, he ordered the people in the southern tier of counties

to remove their horses, cattle and valuable effects east of the Susquehanna for safety and protection. For several days previous to the incidents mentioned above, long trains of wagons loaded with household furniture, as well as women and children, passed down the turnpikes and other public roads, to the ferries and bridges across the Susquehanna. All the banks removed their money deposits and valuable documents to the cities of Philadelphia and New York. In the yard or garden or adjoining orchard of many of the farms and homes throughout the entire area of York and Adams Counties, household treasures were buried in the presence of different members of the family in order that they might afterward be recovered by any one of them.

The condition of affairs in Pennsylvania at this period of our history was exciting in the highest degree. It was known that General Lee, flushed with his victory at Chancellorsville, was moving into Pennsylvania with an army of 80,000 men, most of whom were veterans who had fought bravely in many battles in the Old Dominion. Some of these soldiers came from the Shenandoah Valley, largely populated by the descendants of the same Scotch-Irish and German emigrants who had settled in York, Adams and Cumberland Counties, about one century before. The logic of events and the condition of circumstances which caused this war, had now brought these sturdy people of the same nationalities in hostile array, soon to fight one of the greatest battles of history. Just where this conflict should take place, neither General Lee, at Chambersburg, on June 28, nor General Meade with his heroic men concentrating around Frederick, knew. To Lee the battle was still an indefinite picture. In some of his dispatches to General Stuart, his cavalry commander, he had indicated that the great conflict should take place a short distance west of York. In other dispatches the reader is led to infer that it would be fought somewhere in the Cumberland Valley. That a battle would soon take place every one knew. General Early, on the morning of June 26, had been sent across the South Mountains west of Gettysburg for the purpose of keeping Meade's entire army east of the same range of mountains.

COLONEL WHITE'S RAID.

On the morning of June 27, when General Early took up the march from Gettysburg toward York, he detached from his command the Thirty-fifth battalion of Virginia Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel E. V. White. Early moved with his division toward York through East Berlin, while Gordon, with one brigade passed through Abbottstown over the turnpike. Colonel White and his troopers had performed scouting service in the mountains of West Virginia and the Shenandoah Valley during the preceding year. He had received orders to make a dashing raid to Hanover Junction for the purpose of cutting the telegraph wires and burning the railroad bridges at that place and between there and York. This was to be done in order to cut off communication between Harrisburg and Washington. Colonel White left Gettysburg early in the morning and entered McSherrystown about 10 o'clock. Here they halted for a short time in order to find out, if possible, if there were any Federal troops in and around Hanover.

Owing to the conflicting rumors that had been circulated, the citizens of Hanover could not definitely ascertain the movements of the enemy. So they were held in suspense until a farmer rode into town calling out:

"The enemy will soon be here. They are now in McSherrystown."

A few minutes later the advance turned into Carlisle Street and **Enter Hanover.** began to move toward Centre

Square. Three or four mounted men preceded the rest and a few hundred yards back came the entire battalion of Confederates riding four abreast. Their object was first to ascertain if there were any Union soldiers in town. So they moved slowly up Carlisle Street, nearly every man with his finger on the trigger of his carbine, ready for any emergency. In the centre of the column rode Colonel White, a large man of ruddy complexion. Most of the women and children remained in their homes, and looked at the moving enemy through the blinds and curtains at the windows. There was no organized resistance to the advancing Confederates and there was no formal surrender of the town

by the borough authorities. After placing guards at the ends of all the streets, the entire battalion assembled in Centre Square. Colonel White rode in front of the Central Hotel where he addressed a large crowd of male citizens. He stated that although his soldiers wore faded suits of gray, they were gentlemen fighting for a cause they thought to be right, but would harm no one.

Most of the soldiers then dismounted and went into the different stores to obtain shoes and such clothing as might be of service to them. Some of the stores were robbed of a few articles but the soldiers did not obtain much clothing, because all wearing apparel and valuables had been concealed or taken away. After remaining in town about an hour, the troopers dashed out York Street toward Jefferson and reached Hanover Junction about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Meantime a small squad had been sent along the line of the **Burn Bridges.** railroad between Hanover and Hanover Junction and destroyed the bridges. What surprised the southern soldier most was to see so many men of military age who had not entered the Union army. Up to this time in the war, the private soldier of the Confederacy was persuaded to believe that the conscript acts of the north had caused nearly all men in the loyal states to join the Union army. These men like all the soldiers under Lee then advancing into Pennsylvania were passing through a land of plenty. The grass had been cut, the hay had been placed in stacks or in barns, and the harvesting of wheat and rye had just begun. This was a busy season to the York County farmers, and some venturesome countrymen had kept their horses at home. Many of them had been made to believe that by joining a secret league, their horses and cattle would be protected from capture by the enemy. Colonel White and his men as well as Stuart's Cavalry which followed a few days later, exchanged many of their worn out horses for those found in the barns and stables of the well-to-do farmers south and east of Hanover.

Colonel White's battalion reached the Northern Central Railroad at Hanover Junction early in the afternoon and immediately put the torch to the bridges and cut

the telegraph wires. During the two days before, Governor Curtin at Harrisburg had been keeping President Lincoln at Washington posted concerning the enemy's movements as nearly as they could be ascertained from couriers who had been sent out from the state capital.

Late in the afternoon of June 27, White's Confederates moved back to Jefferson, then northward to the vicinity of Spring Grove. They encamped for the night on the farm of John Wiest, near the village of Nashville. At this point, Colonel White put himself in communication with General Gordon who had bivouacked for the night at Farmers' Postoffice, a few miles northwest on the Gettysburg turnpike. The following day, he accompanied Gordon on his march toward Wrightsville, then returned to a position two miles east of York, and encamped during the succeeding two days on the farm of John H. Small, meantime destroying the railroad bridges on the line between York and Wrightsville.

EARLY'S DIVISION AT YORK.

In the narrative found in a preceding page, General Early is entering the borough of Gettysburg. In some cars at the station his troops captured provisions which belonged to the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Regiment. This did not satisfy his demands, so he made a requisition upon the borough for money and supplies, which the authorities were unable to furnish. He wrote this requisition while mounted on horseback in front of a store on Baltimore Street, of that borough. Gordon's brigade encamped for the night of June 26, in and around Gettysburg. The other three brigades bivouacked for the night at Mumasburg, a short distance northwest of the borough. After destroying about a dozen freight cars, General Early started with his division toward York. General Gordon with his Georgia brigade of 2,800 men, with Tanner's battery of four guns, moved eastward over the York and Gettysburg turnpike, passing through New Oxford, Abbottstown and bivouacked for the night in the village surrounding Farmers' Post Office, in Jackson Township. His troops pitched their shelter tents in the adjoining fields. General Gordon lodged at the residence of Jacob S. Altland, a building which

in 1906, was standing along the turnpike, near the centre of the village.

The Army of the Potomac under General Meade on the night of June 27, was concentrating about Frederick, Maryland; most of the Pennsylvania militia was stationed at Harrisburg and in the lower end of Cumberland Valley. At York were the Patapsco Guards, sixty men, the City Troop of Philadelphia, and Bell's Cavalry which had come from Gettysburg. These with about 200 convalescent troops from the United States Hospital at York, were ordered to Wrightsville by Major Haller, commander of the post.

On June 15, a public meeting was called in the court house. **Committee of Safety.** presided over by David Small, chief Burgess. Robert J. Fisher, A. H. Glatz, Samuel Small, Daniel Kraber and Philip Smyser were vice-presidents, and David E. Small and David P. Shultz were secretaries. In compliance with a resolution adopted at this meeting, the chief Burgess appointed a Committee of Safety composed of the following fifteen men: Frederick Stallman, William H. Albright, Gates J. Weiser, David E. Small, John Gibson, Erastus H. Weiser, Thomas White, Jacob D. Schall, W. Latimer Small, Colonel D. A. Stillinger, Colonel George Hay, George A. Barnitz, Frederick Baugher, Lewis Carl and Joseph Smyser. This committee was empowered "to make any arrangements that they may think proper for the protection of town, county or state."

After a conference with the **Conferred** Committee of Safety and a number of leading citizens of York, Chief Burgess David **Gordon.** York, Colonel George Hay, W. Latimer Small, A. B. Farquhar and Thomas White on the evening of the 27th drove up to Farmers' Post Office and held a conference with General Gordon. As the town was without defence, this committee met Gordon for the purpose of finding out what protection to life and property would be given by the Confederates when the town was occupied by them. General Early, the commander of the Confederate forces approaching York with three brigades, was then going into bivouac near Bigmount in Washington Township, a short distance east of East Berlin. He had given General

Gordon authority to make any arrangements satisfactory to himself about the entrance into York. Gordon was a soldier by instinct, and possessed many excellent qualities. He was a native of Georgia, and at this time was thirty years of age. The conference he held with the committee from York, proved to be entirely satisfactory. He declared that he would destroy no personal property and that his soldiers who were under the strictest discipline, would not disturb or molest the citizens. This committee returned to York the same evening, and after reporting the result of their conference, a feeling of relief pervaded the town.

For several days a throng of humanity had passed eastward across the Susquehanna for protection and safety. Many citizens for the same purpose had followed these refugees. The money deposits, bonds, certificates and other valuable documents in the York Bank and York County Bank were taken to Philadelphia, and deposited in financial institutions in that city. The valuable effects belonging to the banking house of Weiser Son & Carl had been removed to Easton. The valuables in the York postoffice were conveyed to Lancaster on June 27.

The railroads in southern Pennsylvania were taken possession of by the government. Colonel Thomas A. Scott, in charge of all military railroads, was then at Harrisburg, and had ordered all trains and engines removed to Columbia, and requested that the bridge should be defended at all hazards.

On Sunday morning, June 28, shortly after daybreak, General **Gordon** **Enters** York. York. with his troops, one battery of four guns commanded by

Captain Tanner, began the march over the Gettysburg turnpike toward York. The advance reached the western end of Market Street, about 10 o'clock, just as the church bells were ringing for morning service. The excitement incident to the presence of an armed force of veteran Confederate soldiers caused the side-walks, windows and doors on West Market Street to be filled with people. Only one pastor made an attempt to conduct religious services; but when the audience heard the music of a Confederate

band playing "Away Down South in Dixie," the devout clergyman dismissed the congregation and they too went to see the enemy marching through town. Near the head of the column rode General Gordon, a handsome young man with a dignified bearing and courteous manners. He halted several times as he came up the street addressing the people and assuring them that although his soldiers wore tattered clothing, they were gentlemen and would harm no citizens.

Some time before a flag, thirty-five feet in length and eighteen feet wide, had been unfurled from the top of a flag pole which stood in Centre Square, between two market sheds. It had been floating to the breeze in that position for a period of four days. When General Gordon approached Centre Square, he halted for a moment, then directed one of his aides to ride forward and pull down the American flag. Within a few minutes this banner was pulled down, and the southern soldier, folding the flag, placed it on his saddle, and rode out East Market Street, with the advancing column. (This flag had been made by patriotic ladies of York.) Its future history is unknown, but according to the version of a southern officer, it was placed on an ambulance wagon and taken away. Another flag was floating from a pole, twenty feet high, in front of Pierce's book store, on the north side of East Market Street, near Centre Square. This was also taken down by a Confederate officer, and carried away. General Gordon and his brigade marched on through town, and halted along the turnpike, two miles east of York. Here they cooked their dinner and rested about four hours.

On the morning of June 27, General Early marched from Mummasburg through Hunt-erstown, New Chester, Hamp-ton and East Berlin, and bivouacked for the night near Bigmount, in Paradise Township. The first brigade, composed of Louisiana troops, was commanded by General Harry Hayes; the second brigade of Virginia troops was commanded by General John H. Smith; the third brigade, made up entirely of North Carolina troops, and previously led by General Hoke, was now in command of Coloney Avery. Early and his

staff occupied quarters for the night at the residence of Mrs. Zinn, on the farm later owned by her son-in-law, Clement B. Trimmer, of York. In 1892, at his home in Lynchburg, General Early related to the writer that his officers and himself partook that evening of one of the best meals that he had eaten during the period of the war. Continuing, he said:

"Before retiring for the night, I rode four miles down to Gordon's headquarters, in order to give him directions how to enter York on the following day. We had orders from the commander-in-chief, and from General Ewell, in whose corps my division served, to enforce the strictest discipline among our soldiers. We were not permitted to pillage or destroy any private property. Gordon already had held a conference with the deputation of citizens who had returned to York, before my conference with him. I returned to my quarters at the residence of Mrs. Zinn and slept soundly that night, believing that within twenty-four hours I would have crossed the Susquehanna with my command, sent Gordon on a raid toward Lancaster and Philadelphia, and with my three brigades joined Ewell with Rodes' and Barnes' divisions in the vicinity of Harrisburg. These were my expectations when I arose from my bed on that beautiful Sunday morning. Just as the sun was rising in the east, the bugle was sounded and we took up the march toward York, passing a short distance south of Davidsburg over a wide road to Weiglestown, leaving Dover to my left. Some of my troops scoured the country, and gathered in many horses needed for our cavalry and our officers, for our own horses were tired and many of them nearly worn out. At Weiglestown I despatched Colonel French with a portion of his troops, about 200 men of the Seventeenth Virginia Cavalry, to the mouth of the Conewago Creek. French was instructed to burn the railroad bridges which span the two branches of that stream near its mouth. They accomplished this purpose early in the afternoon. A detachment of the Pennsylvania militia (the Twentieth Emergency Regiment), then guarding the bridge, skedaddled across the Susquehanna just as French's troops arrived. The cavalry late in the afternoon reported to me at York.

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"Soon after leaving Weiglestown, I despatched Hayes' and Smith's brigades across the country north of York to the Harrisburg turnpike. They pitched their tents around the Codorus Mills (Loucks') about two miles northeast of York. They planted their cannon east of the mills, along the hill-sides, overlooking the town, and threw up some earth works.

"I moved into York at the head of **Enters** Avery's brigade of North Carolina **York.** troops, and with them took possession of the Public Common, where the hospital buildings were stationed and the Fair Grounds, southeast of town. A few cannon were planted on an eminence (Shunk's Hill) southwest of York. My object in placing the troops in these positions was for the purpose of being ready for a sudden attack of the enemy."

The appearance of General Early on the streets of York created a great deal of interest among the citizens. As a result of the conference held with Gordon the night before on the turnpike, a short distance east of Abbottstown, all fears of destruction of private property were allayed. The character of General Early was well known to some of the citizens, and every movement he made was observed with the closest scrutiny. Early was a soldier by nature, somewhat rash in his methods and at that time as well as in later years, was a picturesque personality. He was tall in stature, but not very erect in form. He wore a suit of gray, faded and somewhat discolored from a continuous march of two weeks. His long, shaggy beard was untrimmed, and his broad-brimmed felt hat showed evidences of long use. He rode a black horse, which is supposed to have been captured after he crossed the Pennsylvania line. Along the left side the animal was branded "C. S. A.," meaning Confederate States Army.

Headquarters Accompanied by his staff, **in** he passed through West **Court House.** Market Street to Centre Square and asked for the chief Burgess, David Small, with whom he held a brief conference. His object in calling upon the Burgess was to make a requisition upon the borough authorities for food and provisions for his soldiers. Then he proceeded to the Court House and took up his headquarters in the

sheriff's office, next to the last room on the west side of the building. There was then a long, high desk facing the entrance door from the hall. When General Early entered this office, he was accompanied by his adjutant-general, John W. Daniel, of Lynchburg, Virginia, then a young man of twenty-one, who the following year lost his leg in the battle of the Wilderness, and later in life served for twelve years as United States Senator from his native state. Colonel Daniel took a position in a high chair behind this desk and at the direction of his commander, wrote out a requisition, which Early afterward made upon the town. The provost marshal occupied, as his headquarters, the register's office, on the east side of the Court House near the front. It was nearly two o'clock when General Early had entered the town. Soon after he took possession of the sheriff's office as his headquarters, without any notification to the Committee of Safety or the chief Burgess, he ordered the Court House bell to be rung.

Calls a A crowd of people soon assem-
Meeting. bled in the court room. The leading citizens of the town entered later and occupied seats within the railing in front of the judge's desk, and on two rows of chairs on either side of the room, used by the petit jury and the grand jury when court was in session. This was a peculiar meeting, for neither the county commissioners nor the chief Burgess knew its purpose. The president judge of the county courts was one of the last to enter the room. He walked up the aisle and took a seat within the bar. The room was now filled to its utmost seating capacity and many persons stood in the aisles along the sides of the room. Without any signal the tall form of General Early, accompanied by his provost marshal, entered the front door and passed down the aisle. He proceeded to the rear of the court room with his sword and field glass dangling at his left side. Assuming an air of dignity, he ascended the three or four steps and took a seat for a few minutes behind the judge's desk.

According to the rules of war, he had supreme authority in the borough of York. He had not declared martial law. There was no occasion for him to issue such

orders. He had entered the town without any resistance and had thrown a cordon of defense entirely around it. The soldiers who had fought under him for nearly two years wore suits of faded gray. As they were now in a land of plenty, which had not been laid waste by the ravages of war, Early intended to assert the power vested in a leader, commanding an invading force—the advance of the Army of Northern Virginia, numbering 80,000 men, all of whom at this time had entered the boundaries of Pennsylvania. When Early called this meeting, General Lee, at the head of two of the army corps, was at Chambersburg. The remainder of Ewell's corps was at Carlisle. Early did not know that Meade was then concentrating around Frederick, Maryland, with the entire Army of the Potomac. He rose from his chair, and addressed the audience, every ear giving the closest attention. There was breathless silence throughout the entire room.

Addresses your town, by authority of the
the Confederate government. My
Audience. soldiers are tired and worn out. They need food and they need clothing. My soldiers are under strict discipline. They are not permitted to destroy private property or harm any citizens. Guards have been placed around all public buildings and hotels. Saloons and beer-shops have been closed. You are living in a land of plenty and have not suffered from the results of war, like my own countrymen down in Virginia. I want my requisitions filled at once. If you do not comply with my demands, I will take the goods and provisions from your stores, or permit my soldiers to enter your houses and demand such things as they need for assistance."

A The condition of the people
Requisition. at this time was one of the greatest suspense. They did not yet know what demands he would make. The requisition bearing the signature of Captain William W. Thornton, commissary, was read as follows: One hundred and sixty-five barrels of flour, or twenty-eight thousand pounds of baked bread; thirty-five hundred pounds of sugar; sixteen hundred and fifty pounds of coffee; three hundred gallons molasses; twelve hundred pounds of salt; thirty-two

thousand pounds fresh meat, or twenty-one thousand pounds bacon or pork.

Following this was another requisition signed by Major C. E. Snodgrass, division quartermaster: Two thousand pairs of shoes or boots; one thousand pairs of socks; one thousand felt hats; one hundred thousand dollars in money.

After Early had made these requisitions, the Chief Burgess arose from his chair and stated that, owing to the fact that the citizens had removed most of their goods and provisions across the Susquehanna, it was impossible to comply with his demands.

Two or three members of the Committee of Safety endorsed the statements already made. In reply to these remarks, General Early spoke in commanding tones, stating that he must have these provisions and the clothing, or he would permit his soldiers to take them. He then retired from the room and went to his headquarters. Before the meeting adjourned, a number of leading citizens were appointed to pass through the streets of the town and solicit all the money, provisions and wearing apparel that could be obtained, and the same afternoon, this committee turned over to the quartermaster, Snodgrass, the entire requisition for commissary and clothing that General Early had demanded. He expressed himself satisfied with what they had done and commended them for their promptness. But they could raise only \$28,000 of the \$100,000 which he had demanded. This did not satisfy him, but the committee were permitted to return to their homes and the commissary sent the supplies to the troops encamped at Loucks' Mills, on the Public Common and the Fair Ground. The meat was cooked over large open fires. A bakery was opened in one of the buildings of the United States Hospital, on the Public Common. All the soldiers partook of a hearty supper.

General Gordon, who had encamped for a few hours about two miles east of town, in obedience to orders took up the line of march to Wrightsville to take possession of the bridge across the Susquehanna. In the evening of June 28, General Early rode down to Wrightsville to take in the situation and give instructions to General Gordon. He returned to York the same evening.

Early took his meals and lodged at the Metzel House, later Hotel York, a short distance west of the Court House.

During the forenoon of the following day, he rode with his staff to different places in the town, visited the camps at Loucks' Mill, on the Public Common and the Fair Ground, and received news from reconnoitering parties which had been sent out to the south and west, to find out if any Federal troops were approaching York. He had no communication from General Ewell, his corps commander, then at Carlisle, since he had taken up the march from Gettysburg on the preceding day. The position of the Army of the Potomac was still an indefinite factor to him, and he waited with eager interest to receive dispatches from General Stuart, commanding the Confederate cavalry corps, which was then moving toward Westminster, Maryland, east of the Potomac army, and was expected to join him in the vicinity of York.

Demands About 6,000 troops now held the town. These, together with the **Keys.** Gordon's brigade, numbered about 9,000 men. That was the rank and file of Early's division during this campaign, before they entered the battle of Gettysburg. On Monday morning, General Early sent for Robert J. Fisher, president judge of York County.

"I want all the keys to the Court House," he stated in commanding terms.

"For what purpose?" asked the judge.

"To burn the county records."

"That would be barbarous. You promised that you would not destroy private property. These records are essential for future use and should not be burned," was the response.

"I want to burn them as an act of retaliation, because the Federal army some time ago burned all the deeds and records in the court house at Fairfax, Virginia."

At this point, Judge Fisher made an earnest appeal to the soldier standing in front of him, begging that he should desist from this intention, and leave the records of the York County Court House alone. His appeal produced an effect upon the General, who said,

"Is there any property then, in York that is contraband of war?"

"Nothing that I know of," drily replied the judge, "except some cigars made out of Pennsylvania tobacco, raised in York County."

As the reputation of Pennsylvania cigars, generally known in that day as tobies, was not very good, Early shrugged his shoulders and said,

"No, I think we will not rob you of them."

What General Early doubtless meant by demanding the keys to the Court House records, was to impress upon the citizens of York, the necessity of raising more money, in compliance with his requisition. Heeding the appeal of the president judge, he returned to his headquarters in the Court House, where he issued orders and sent out communications to his brigade commanders. What he really wanted was more money. His officers and men had plenty of Confederate script recently printed at Richmond, but it was almost worthless even in the south. His men were instructed to pay for everything they obtained in the stores and shops with this kind of money, but what Early wanted from the citizens of York was United States currency notes, popularly known as "greenbacks."

False During the day various rumors
Rumors. were circulated in reference to the conduct of the southern soldiers, but these stories were nearly all unfounded, for the officers enforced rigid discipline. A story had come to town that the Louisiana brigade, encamped at the Codorus mills, had ransacked the mills and had thrown the flour and wheat into the mill race. The firm of P. A. & S. Small at this time operated the mills. Samuel Small, Jr., called upon General Early and stated the rumor that had come to town.

"It cannot be correct. My troops dare not waste and destroy the wheat and flour or tear down the buildings. Go out yourself and tell General Hayes, who commands this brigade, that his men must obey my orders."

"But I cannot go alone," said Mr. Small. "Take one of our horses and ride out there," said the General.

"I have a horse of my own concealed in a stable back of the Morris drug store, on East Market Street. If you will protect

me, I will ride that horse out to the camp and interview General Hayes."

Then the adjutant wrote out a pass which reads as follows:

Permit Samuel Small, Jr., to pass to Loucks' Mill on the Codorus to procure flour for the C. S. A.

By order of Major General Early.

W. G. Galloway, A. D. C.

"Colonel Snodgrass, my quartermaster, will accompany you part of the way," said Early.

Soon afterward, Samuel Small, Jr., between Colonel Snodgrass and the colonel of a Louisiana regiment, rode out East Market Street, and down the Loucks' Mill road to the Confederate camp. When they arrived there, it was learned that the rumor about throwing away the flour and grain was untrue. All that had been done was to confiscate some of the flour and send it to the improvised bakery on the Public Common, where it was made into bread, under the direction of the commissary department. The flour which the Confederates took at these mills was paid for, but not in the greenbacks, which had been given to General Early, but Confederate notes to the amount of \$8,000. This money sometime afterward was sent to officers of the army from York County, then in Libby prison at Richmond, Virginia, for use in buying provisions.

Soon after noon, Early called at the residence of the Chief Burgess, on South George Street, near Centre Square. His sword hung from his belt on one side and a revolver on the other. When he entered the parlor, he said,

"The money I have asked for must be raised."

More Money. "Our people have very little money here. They have sent it away. It would be impossible for our committee to raise \$75,000," replied the burgess.

As he stood in the parlor talking to the burgess, a clatter was heard on the pavement outside, caused by the dropping of a carbine. General Early grew nervous and quickly looked out through the blinds, for he thought an attempt was being made to enter the house and make him a prisoner. When these fears were allayed, he contin-

ued his demands for the balance of the money.

"I will have it," he said. "If it is not furnished me nor a definite promise made for its collection, I will destroy the car shops and the railroad buildings, for I have discovered that cars have recently been made at this place for the Yankee government."

Horse Returned. Before this conference had ended, the door bell rang, and a farmer was admitted, who said,

"I want to see the General. My horse was taken by one of your men up the turnpike. It was the best animal I ever owned. My wife and daughter can drive him. He was our family horse and I want him back. Will you let me have him?" asked the man with earnest words.

"It was General Gordon who got your horse, and if you see him, probably he will give the animal back."

The man was Rev. Samuel L. Roth, a Mennonite minister of Jackson Township, who recovered his horse the same day from General Gordon. The two men met thirty years later in the Colonial Hotel, when Gordon came to York to deliver a lecture on the "Last Days of the Confederacy."

Threatens Car Shops. The interruption caused by the Mennonite clergyman calling at the Small residence, did not prevent General Early from demanding the money.

"I have determined to burn the shops." And then he left the house, followed by the Burgess. They walked together out East Market Street to Duke. While on the way, Mr. Small said,

"Those shops are built of wood. If you set fire to them you might burn the town, and you entered into an agreement not to destroy private property."

"Then call out your fire department to protect the homes and other buildings."

Orders were immediately given for the Laurel, Vigilant and Union Fire companies to move toward the railroad station. Some Confederate troops aided in drawing the fire engines and the three companies took position in the vicinity of the car shops. A detachment of about thirty men, under Captain Wilson, of North Carolina, had already been sent to the railroad with orders to put

the torch to some cars. As General Early and the Chief Burgess moved down Duke Street, a delegation of prominent citizens followed close behind them. The incidents that transpired at the station are best told in the following abstract from a letter written to the writer by General Early, in 1898:

"After examining the locality, I was satisfied that neither the car factories nor the depot could be burned without setting fire to a number of houses near them, some of which were of wood, and I determined not to burn, but thought I would make a further effort to get the balance of the \$100,000. So I took a seat in the railroad depot, which was filled with a large number of boxes containing goods that had never been opened, and said, to the mayor, 'If you will pay me the balance of the \$100,000, I have called for, I will not burn these car factories and this depot.'

"He replied: 'General, I would do so very willingly, but the fact is, we have raised all the money we could raise in town and a good deal of it has been contributed in small sums.'

"Just then the leading merchant of the town (Philip A. Small) stepped up and said,

"General, if you will not burn this depot or its contents, and the shops, I will give you my bill for \$50,000 on Philadelphia, to be paid, whatever may be the result of the war.'"

While this incident was taking place, Captain Elliott Johnson, an aide on the staff of General Ewell, came riding rapidly up West Market Street, his horse all covered with foam. He halted in front of the Central Hotel, and asked for Early.

"His headquarters are in the Court House, but he is down at the railroad station now," said a bystander.

Then the despatch bearer put the spurs to his horse and dashed down Duke Street. He had important news to convey to Early, the commander of the Second division of Ewell's corps. On the evening of June 28, General Lee, then at Chambersburg, had received the news that the Army of the Potomac was approaching Frederick, Maryland. This news decided the events of the four succeeding days. Lee sent a despatch bearer with all possible haste to Ewell at Carlisle. It was Lee's mes-

sage that Captain Johnson bore as he rode down Duke Street. Early saw him approach. He apprehended the purpose of the courier's arrival. He walked a distance away to meet Captain Johnson, received and read the message apparently without any concern. Then he returned to the group of citizens, and addressing Philip A. Small, said,

"I will consider your proposition tonight, and report to you later."

He feared the draught or bill on an eastern city would be of no avail. Then he called the Chief Burgess to one side, and said,

"I have decided not to burn the shops and this depot, for I believe it would endanger the safety of a considerable part of the town."

The squad of Confederate soldiers which had preceded Early to the shops and the railroad station, had applied the torch to some cars belonging to the railroad company. These were burned, but there was no other destruction of property. There was one car of lumber for a Presbyterian church. When the captain of this squad was told for what purpose the lumber was designed, he refused to burn the car, because he belonged to the Presbyterian church, and later in life was a ruling elder of the First Presbyterian church at Durham, North Carolina, where, in 1898, he told the writer the incidents relating to the destruction of the cars at the York station.

The message which Early read had been sent by General Lee, at Chambersburg, to General Ewell's headquarters, at Carlisle, a distance of thirty-three miles. Soon after its arrival there, Ewell sent the message through Dillsburg and Dover to York, a distance of thirty-six miles. It reached here about 6 o'clock in the evening of June 29. The following is a copy of the despatch:

Chambersburg, June 28, 1863, 7:30 A. M.
Lieut. Gen. R. S. Ewell,
Commanding Corps:

General: I wrote you last night, stating that General Hooker was reported to have crossed the Potomac, and is advancing by way of Middletown, the head of his column being at that point in Frederick County. I directed you in that letter to move your forces to this point. If you have not already progressed on the road, and if you have no good reason against it, I desire you to move in the direction of Gettysburg, via Heidlersburg, where you will have turnpike most of the way,

and you can thus join your other divisions to Early's, which is east of the mountains. I think it preferable to keep on the east side of the mountains. When you come to Heidlersburg, you can either move directly on Gettysburg or turn down to Cashtown. Your trains and heavy artillery you can send, if you think proper, on the road to Chambersburg. But if the roads which your troops take are good, they had better follow you.

R. E. LEE.
General.

**Marches
Toward
Gettysburg.**

General Early then understood the situation of affairs. He sent a courier to Wrightsville ordering Gordon's brigade to fall back at once to

York, and he returned up Duke Street, accompanied by the Chief Burgess, but he concealed the import of the message he had received. He went to his headquarters, and immediately issued orders to his brigade commanders to prepare to fall back toward Gettysburg.

At the same time he had printed the following address, only a few copies of which were circulated through town:

To the Citizens of York:—

I have abstained from burning the railroad buildings and car shops of your town because, after examination, I am satisfied the safety of the town would be endangered; and, acting in the spirit of humanity, which has ever characterized my government and its military authorities, I do not desire to involve the innocent in the same punishment with the guilty. Had I applied the torch without regard to consequences I would have pursued a course that would have been fully vindicated as an act of just retaliation for the many authorized acts of barbarity perpetrated by your own army upon our soil. But we do not war upon women and children, and I trust the treatment you have met with at the hands of my soldiers will open your eyes to the monstrous iniquity of the war waged by your government upon the people of the Confederate States, and that you will make an effort to shake off the revolting tyranny under which it is apparent to all you are yourselves groaning.

J. A. EARLY,
Major General C. S. A.

The day that Lee sent this despatch, the Army of the Potomac had changed its commanders. Meade had taken the place of Hooker.

Early remained quietly at his hotel. His brigade commanders and their subordinate officers slept very little that night, for they were laying plans to counter-march at a given signal. The soldiers in camp at Loucks' Mill, on the Public Common and the Fair Grounds were ordered to prepare for the march soon after midnight. The people of York knew nothing of the orders that had been issued, and when they arose

the next morning they found that Confederate guards no longer stood in front of the public places. The entire division was on its way out the Carlisle road towards Weiglestown. It turned to the left at the State road and halted for dinner a few hundred yards beyond Davidsburg.

General Early and his staff were among the last to leave York. It was about 7 o'clock in the morning, mounted on his horse, that he and his aides left Centre Square and moved out West Market Street, following the line of march. When they reached Davidsburg, he ordered the village inn-keeper to prepare twenty dinners for himself, his brigadier-generals and the members of his staff. The local incidents relating to this historic dinner are found in the history of Dover Township in this volume. Just as they were preparing to leave the hotel, they heard the roar of cannon at Hanover, where the cavalry engagement had opened.

At 2 o'clock, June 30, Early took up the march and moved westward through East Berlin and encamped for the night near Heidlersburg. On the second day of the battle, his division occupied the extreme left of the Confederate line. In the charge on Cemetery Ridge, the brigade commanded by General Hays was demoralized and lost heavily. Early's entire loss was 1,188; 150 killed, 806 wounded, and 226 missing.

General Early's division was composed of four brigades and belonged to the Second Army Corps, commanded by General Richard S. Ewell.

Hay's Brigade—Brigadier General H. S. Hays, commanding; Fifth Louisiana Regiment, Colonel Henry Forno; Sixth Louisiana Regiment, Colonel William Monaghan; Seventh Louisiana Regiment, Colonel D. B. Penn; Eighth Louisiana Regiment, Colonel Henry B. Kelley; Ninth Louisiana Regiment, Colonel A. L. Stafford.

Hoke's Brigade—Colonel J. E. Avery, commanding (General R. F. Hoke being absent, wounded); Fifth North Carolina Regiment, Colonel J. E. Avery; Twenty-first North Carolina Regiment, Colonel W. W. Kirkland; Fifty-fourth North Carolina Regiment, Colonel J. C. T. McDowell; Fifty-seventh North Carolina Regiment,

Colonel A. C. Goodwin; First North Carolina Battalion, Major R. H. Wharton.

Smith's Brigade—Brigadier General William Smith, commanding; Thirteenth Virginia Regiment, Colonel J. E. B. Terrill; Thirty-first Virginia Regiment, Colonel John S. Hoffman; Forty-ninth Virginia Regiment, Colonel Gibson; Fifty-second Virginia Regiment, Colonel Skinner; Fifty-eighth Virginia Regiment, Colonel F. H. Board.

Gordon's Brigade—Brigadier General John B. Gordon, commanding; Thirteenth Georgia Regiment, Colonel J. M. Smith; Twenty-sixth Georgia Regiment, Colonel E. N. Atkinson; Thirty-first Georgia Regiment, Colonel C. A. Evans; Thirty-eighth Georgia Regiment, Major J. D. Matthews; Sixtieth Georgia Regiment, Colonel W. H. Stiles; Sixty-first Georgia Regiment, Colonel J. H. Lamar.

GORDON AT WRIGHTSVILLE.

General John B. Gordon, commanding a Georgia brigade of 2,800 men, halted about four hours, two miles east of York, along the turnpike, on Sunday, June 28. Colonel White's battalion of cavalry had joined the brigade on the morning of the same day, six miles west of York, after returning from Hanover Junction, where they destroyed the railroad bridges. Tanner's battery of four guns belonged to the same brigade. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Gordon renewed his march on the way to Wrightsville. In obedience to the orders of General Couch, with headquarters at Harrisburg, Major Haller, in command at Wrightsville, had begun to erect earth works a short distance west of the borough. Some negroes had helped to dig the rifle pits.

Haller had received orders to resist the approach of the enemy and defend the bridge at all hazards. His entire force to do this important work, numbered less than 1,800 men. It included one battalion of the Twentieth Emergency Regiment, about 400 men, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Sickles, who had been guarding the railroad bridges below York before the enemy occupied that town; the Twenty-seventh Emergency Regiment, from Pottsville and vicinity, about 800 men, commanded by Colonel Jacob Frick; a body of 200 convalescent

soldiers from the United States Hospital at York; the City Troop of Philadelphia, Captain Bell's cavalry company from Adams County and vicinity, and the Patapsco Guards, from York.

In his report to his government, of the Gettysburg campaign, written August 10, 1863, General Gordon says:

"We moved by the direct pike to Wrightsville, on the Susquehanna. At this point I found a body of Pennsylvania militia, reported to be 1,200 men, strongly intrenched, but without artillery. A line of skirmishers was sent to make a demonstration in front of these works, while I moved to the right by a circuitous route with three regiments, in order to turn these works, and, if possible, gain the enemy's rear, cut off his retreat, and seize the bridge. This I found impracticable, and, placing in position the battery under my command, opened on the works, and by a few well-aimed shots and the advance of my lines, caused this force to retreat precipitately, with the loss of about twenty prisoners, including one lieutenant colonel (Sickles, of the Twentieth Emergency Regiment). I had no means of ascertaining the enemy's number of killed and wounded; one dead was left on the field. Our loss, one wounded.

"In his retreat across the bridge, the enemy fired it about midway with the most inflammable materials. Every effort was made to extinguish this fire and save the bridge, but it was impossible. From this the town was fired, and, notwithstanding the excessive fatigue of the men from the march of 20 miles and the skirmish with the enemy, I formed my brigade in line around the burning buildings, and resisted the progress of the flames until they were checked.

"Leaving Wrightsville on the morning of the 29th, I sent the cavalry under my command to burn all the bridges (fourteen in number) on the railroad leading to York, to which place I marched my brigade and rejoined the division, from which we had been separated since June 26."

Later in the evening of June 28, General Early rode down the turnpike and had an interview with General Gordon at Wrights-

**Early's
Report.**

ville. In his official report, in August, 1863, General Early says:

"On arriving at Wrightsville on the banks of the Susquehanna, opposite Columbia, I ascertained from General Gordon that on approaching Wrightsville, in front of the bridge he found a command of militia some 1,200 strong, intrenched, and after endeavoring to move around their flank to cut them off from the bridge (which he was unable to do from want of knowledge of the locality) he opened his artillery on the militia, which fled at the bursting of the third shell, and he immediately pursued; but as his men had marched a little over twenty miles, on a very warm day, the enemy beat him running. He, however, attempted to cross the bridge, and the head of his column got half way over, but he found the bridge, which had been prepared for the purpose, on fire in the middle. As he had nothing but muskets and rifles, he sent back for buckets to endeavor to arrest the flames, but, before they arrived the fire had progressed so far that it was impossible to check it. He had to return and leave the bridge to its fate.

"This bridge was one mile and an eighth in length, the superstructure being of wood, on stone pillars, and it included in one structure a railroad bridge, a pass way for wagons, and also a tow-path for the canal, which here crosses the Susquehanna. The bridge was entirely consumed, and from it the town of Wrightsville caught fire and several buildings were consumed, but the further progress of the flames was arrested by the exertions of Gordon's men.

"I regretted very much the failure to secure this bridge, as, finding the defenseless condition of the country, generally, and the little obstacle likely to be afforded by the militia to our progress, I had determined if I could get possession of the Columbia Bridge, to cross my division over the Susquehanna, and cut the Pennsylvania Railroad, march upon Lancaster, lay that town under contribution and then attack Harrisburg in the rear, while it should be attacked in front by the rest of the corps, relying, in the worst contingency that might happen, upon being able to mount my division from the immense number of horses that had been run across the river, and then move to

the west, destroying the railroads and canals and returning back again to a place of safety. This project, however, was entirely thwarted by the destruction of the bridge, as the river was otherwise impassable, being very wide and deep at this point. I therefore ordered General Gordon to move his command back to York next day."

The duty of burning the bridge was assigned to Robert Crane, **Bridge Burned.** by authority of Major Granville O. Haller, in charge of the Union forces at Columbia. A few days after the burning of the bridge, he reported to Major Haller as follows:

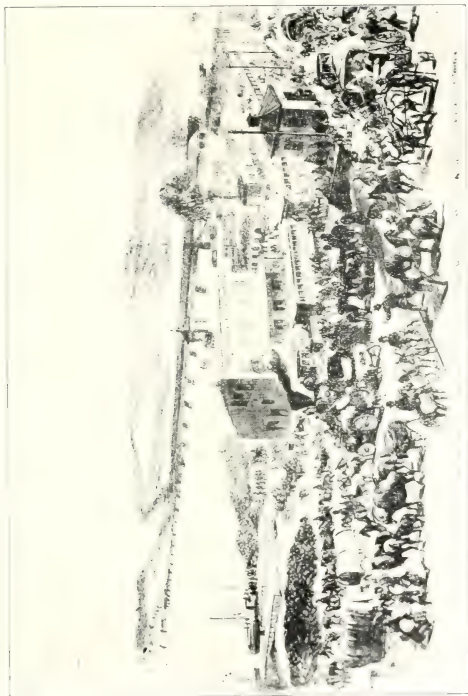
"Having received orders from you to employ a force of carpenters and bridge builders for the purpose of cutting and throwing a span of the Columbia bridge, crossing the Susquehanna, between the boroughs of Columbia and Wrightsville, I engaged such a force for that purpose.

"Guards were placed upon the bridge during the afternoon and night of Saturday, the 27th instant, up to half past 7 o'clock of Sunday evening, the 28th instant, when the bridge, having been weakened at two points, one of which was the fourth span from Wrightsville (there being twenty-eight spans and the structure a mile and an eighth in length), by the removal of all excepting the arches and a very small portion of the lower chords, the arches were bored and loaded with powder, with fuses attached, all ready to apply the match.

"At a given signal by your aide, Major C. McL. Knox, in the presence of and by the approval of Colonel Frick, at about 7:30 o'clock, all the forces having passed over from the borough of Wrightsville, the plank flooring was removed and the match applied to the fuse by John Q. Denny, John Lockhard, Jacob Rich and Jacob Miller, persons stationed for this purpose. Every charge was perfect and effective.

"The enemy's cavalry and artillery approaching the bridge at the Wrightsville end, Colonel Frick, in order to more effectually destroy the connection (the bridge not falling), ordered it be fired, at which time the artillery were playing upon us.

"The following gentlemen: E. K. Smith, Esq., civil engineer; William Fasick, Isaac Rucl, Henry Burgen, John Gilbert, Fred.



INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA

Action at Wrightsville and destruction of the Columbia Railroad Bridge, June 28, 1863

THE ABOVE REPRESENTS A VIEW OF THE SCENE AT THE TIME OF THE ACTION

Bush, A. P. Moore, George W. Green, Michael Lophart, John B. Bachman, Davis Murphy, Westly Upp, Michael Shuman, Henry Duck, and S. W. Finney, who assisted me in this responsible and dangerous work—will please receive my own as well as the most heartfelt thanks of the community, for effecting the object that prevented the enemy from crossing the Susquehanna at that point."

In his "Reminiscences of the Civil War," published in 1904, General Gordon refers to a dramatic incident which occurred at Wrightsville, while he held possession of that town. He says:

"As my orders were not restricted, except to direct me to cross the Susquehanna, if possible, my immediate object was to move rapidly down a ravine to the river, then along its right bank to the bridge, seize it, and cross to the Columbia side. Once across I intended to mount my men, if practicable, so as to pass rapidly through Lancaster in the direction of Philadelphia, and thus compel General Meade to send a portion of his army to the defence of that city. This programme was defeated, first, by the burning of the bridge, and second, by the imminent prospect of battle near Gettysburg. The Union troops stationed at Wrightsville had, after their retreat across it, fired the bridge which I had hoped to secure, and had then stood in battle line on the opposite shore. With great energy my men labored to save the bridge. I called on the citizens of Wrightsville for buckets and pails, but none were to be found. There was, however, no lack of buckets and pails a little later, when the town was on fire. The bridge might burn, for that incommoded, at the time, only the impatient Confederates, and these Pennsylvanians were not in sympathy with my expedition, nor anxious to facilitate the movement of such unwelcome visitors. But when the burning bridge fired the lumber yards on the river's banks, and the burning lumber fired the town, buckets and tubs and pails and pans innumerable came from their hiding-places, until it seemed that, had the whole of Lee's army been present, I could have armed them with these implements to fight the rapidly spreading flames. My men labored as earnestly and bravely to

save the town as they did to save the bridge. In the absence of fire engines or other appliances, the only chance to arrest the progress of the flames was to form my men around the burning district, either flank resting on the river's edge, and pass rapidly from hand to hand the pails of water. Thus, and thus only, was the advancing, raging fire met, and at a late hour of the night checked and conquered. There was one point especially at which my soldiers combated the fire's progress with immense energy, and with great difficulty saved an attractive home from burning. It chanced to be the home of one of the most superb women I was my fortune to meet during the four years of war. She was Mrs. L. L. Rewalt, to whom I refer in my lecture, 'The Last Days of the Confederacy,' as the heroine of the Susquehanna. I met Mrs. Rewalt the next morning after the fire had been checked. She had witnessed the furious combat with the flames around her home, and was unwilling that those men should depart without receiving some token of appreciation from her. She was not wealthy, and could not entertain my whole command, but she was blessed with an abundance of those far nobler riches of brain and heart which are the essential glories of exalted womanhood. Accompanied by an attendant, and at a late hour of the night, she sought me, in the confusion which followed the destructive fire, to express her gratitude to the soldiers of my command and to inquire how long we would remain in Wrightsville. On learning that the village would be relieved of our presence at an early hour the following morning, she insisted that I should bring with me to breakfast at her house as many as could find places in her dining-room. She would take no excuse, not even the nervous condition in which the excitement of the previous hours had left her. At a bountifully supplied table in the early morning sat this modest, cultured woman, surrounded by soldiers in their worn, gray uniforms. The welcome she gave us was so gracious, she was so self-possessed, so calm and kind, that I found myself in an inquiring state of mind as to whether her sympathies were with the Northern or Southern side in the pending war. Cautiously, but with sufficient clearness to

indicate to her my object. I ventured some remarks which she could not well ignore and which she instantly saw were intended to evoke some declaration upon the subject. She was too brave to evade it, too self-poised to be confused by it, and too firmly fixed in her convictions to hesitate as to the answer. With no one present except Confederate soldiers, who were her guests, she replied, without a quiver in her voice, but with womanly gentleness: 'General Gordon, I fully comprehend you, and it is due to myself that I candidly tell you that I am a Union woman. I cannot afford to be misunderstood, nor to have you misinterpret this simple courtesy. You and your soldiers last night saved my home from burning, and I was unwilling that you should go away without receiving some token of my appreciation. I must tell you, however, that, with my assent and approval, my husband is a soldier in the Union army, and my constant prayer to Heaven is that our cause may triumph and the Union be saved.'

"No Confederate left that room without a feeling of profound respect and unqualified admiration for that brave and worthy woman. No Southern soldier, no true Southern man, who reads this account, will fail to render to her a like tribute of appreciation."

GENERAL JUBAL A. EARLY, who commanded the forces that occupied York during the invasion, was a native of Virginia, born at Lynchburg, in 1816. He graduated at West Point in 1837, and served in the war against the Seminole Indians, in 1837-8, and during the Mexican War was major of a Virginia regiment. He then left the army, studied law and practiced his profession at his native town, until the opening of the Civil War, when he entered the Confederate army as the colonel of a Virginia regiment. He commanded a brigade at the first battle of Bull Run, and was supposed to be mortally wounded at Williamsburg, May 2, 1862. He recovered from his wound, however, and in May, 1863, was promoted to the rank of brigadier general. During the battle of Chancellorsville he commanded a division, and held the lines around Fredericksburg, while Lee was fighting the battle of Chancellorsville, a short distance away. He remained in charge of a division, composed of Virginia,

North Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana troops, in the Gettysburg campaign. During the latter part of June, 1864, Lee detached him from the Army of Northern Virginia, then at Richmond and Petersburg, and sent him down the Shenandoah Valley to threaten Washington, so as to defeat Grant's army from its threatened attack on Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy. On October 9, 1864, with an army of 17,000 men, he fought a battle at Monocacy, near Frederick, Maryland, with General Lew Wallace commanding about 6,000 Federal troops. After driving the Union army toward Baltimore, he proceeded to Washington, where he engaged a part of the Sixth corps of the Army of the Potomac, for about two hours within sight of the Capitol and the White House. President Lincoln, from an elevated position, viewed this engagement. Early was then driven back across the Potomac, and was defeated at the battle of Winchester in October, 1864, when the Federal troops in the Shenandoah Valley were in command of General Sheridan. He was defeated and routed by Sheridan a few months later in the battle of Fisher's Hill. These defeats made him unpopular with Jefferson Davis, who removed him from his command in the army. After the war, General Early resided at Lynchburg, Virginia, but spent much of his time at New Orleans, and together with General Beauregard, managed the Louisiana Lottery. He lived to the age of eighty-one, and died at Lynchburg, Virginia, in 1898.

GENERAL JOHN B. GORDON, who commanded the brigade at Wrightsville, was born in Georgia in 1832. He studied law, was admitted to the bar, and practiced his profession a short time. At the opening of the war, he entered the Confederate army as a captain, and before its close, rose to the rank of lieutenant general, commanding one wing of Lee's army at the surrender at Appomatox, April 9, 1865. He was eight times wounded in battle. After a successful business career in his native state, he was elected United States Senator in 1873, re-elected in 1879, elected governor of Georgia in 1886, and at the expiration of his term, was re-elected United States Senator. He served with distinction in that body, of which he was one of the most

eloquent speakers. General Gordon delivered many lectures in the south and all through the northern states. These lectures had a beneficial effect in disseminating a patriotic devotion of all the American people to a reunited nation. He died at his home in Georgia, in 1904.

U. S. HOSPITAL AT YORK.

During the Civil War, the United States government established hospitals in many of the northern cities and towns. It was found best to distribute the sick and wounded soldiers in hospitals a distance from the seat of war. It was also believed that the patriotic people of Pennsylvania and elsewhere would become deeply interested in the welfare of unfortunate men who had gone forth to defend the Union and the American flag. The Public Common at York, known to the present generation as Penn Park, had been a camping ground for militia and volunteer companies and regiments since the days of the Revolution. When hostilities opened between the North and the South, in 1861, many regiments were encamped here for a short time before they were sent to the front. Barracks had been erected as a place to quarter troops. Hon. Simon Cameron, of Harrisburg, secretary of war in President Lincoln's cabinet, ordered the establishment of a hospital at York, in 1862. It was kept in operation from that date until late in the summer of 1865.

According to official reports, 14,000 sick and wounded soldiers received attention in this hospital. Of this number, 7,500 returned to duty after recovery; 3,700 were furloughed; 1,100 were discharged from service on certificate of disability; 1,300 were transferred to other hospitals, and 193 died. In July, 1865, there were yet remaining 385 soldiers at the York hospital. Soon after their convalescence, the hospital was discontinued.

Mrs. Mary C. Fisher, widow of Hon. Robert J. Fisher, president judge of the courts of York County, took an active part in the hospital work during the Civil War. She has written a very interesting account of the work done at the United States General Hospital at York. Through her kindness and courtesy, her story is herewith given.

On the 26th of April, 1861, the Twelfth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel David Campbell, and the Thirteenth, Colonel David Rowley, arrived at York from Pittsburg. Early in May, over 6,000 troops were stationed at Camp Scott, including Captain Campbell's battery of flying artillery. The commissary arrangements were necessarily very inadequate to meet the wants of the large body of men, and they depended upon the citizens for many comforts and for special diet for those on the sick list. The spring of 1861 was peculiarly wet and inclement. The soldiers suffered severely from rheumatism, contracted by lying on damp straw, and from colds and intermittent fevers. As there were no arrangements for a hospital at this early date, the sick boys were often taken into private houses and nursed gratuitously, and in many households, a meal was rarely eaten without one or more guests from the camp.

A meeting of the ladies was promptly called to organize a system of relief for the men.

Patriotic Citizens. Mrs. Charles A. Morris was elected president. A committee was chosen composed of one or more persons from each ward, the number to be increased at option: from the First Ward, Mrs. William S. Roland; Second, Mrs. Samuel Small; Third, Mrs. Knause; Fourth, Mrs. George Barnitz; Fifth, Mrs. Ellen Smyser. As the number of patients increased the committee was enlarged, a temporary hospital was arranged in the agricultural building on the fair grounds. Early in the season there was a demand for stockings, shirts and other garments. Private stores were soon disposed of and making up of new material commenced. The work was systematized, and a committee of ladies appointed to take charge of it. The firm of P. A. & S. Small gave them a commodious room in Small's building, which was always open and filled with busy helpers in the good cause. The entire community entered heartily into the work. Little children left their play to scrape lint and roll bandages. Parties and tea drinkings were neglected for meetings at the work rooms and at private houses for cutting and sewing garments, and packing the stores contributed by the town folk and the

country people. Thanks to their generosity the supplies never failed, and the constant appeals from the army for aid were always promptly answered. In many a country farm house the treasured stores of linen were brought forth from the great chests packed in Germany, and freely given for the use of the suffering, wounded boys.

In December, 1861, the Sixth Regiment, New York Cavalry, Colonel Devens, was ordered to York for the winter. The regiment, 900 strong, arrived on Christmas day. An extract from the notes of Major Daily says: "We met with a hearty welcome. The citizens had provided a hot dinner of turkeys, meats and the delicacies of the festive season, the ladies who provided the dinner, serving as waiters on the occasion." Battalion First, Major Daily, was quartered in the agricultural building; the Second, Major Conardin, and the Third, Major Clarksan, occupied the public school buildings, the schools having been closed by order of the school board. In January, General Simon Cameron, secretary of war, ordered barracks and stabling to be erected on the Public Common. Before the completion of the quarters, a temporary hospital for the troops was established in the Duke Street school building, which was daily visited by the citizens. The soldiers spoke in the most grateful terms of the kindness and generous help and sympathy of the ladies of York. Many cards and testimonials of their appreciation, appeared in the journals of the day.

After the departure of the cavalry an officer was sent to superintend the removal of the barracks; but his report of the convenient situation, healthy locality and advantages of the quarters for hospital purposes was favorably considered. They were fitted up and ready for occupancy in June, 1862. The stabling was removed under the supervision of Dr. Alexander Small. On the 27th of the month the United States Hospital was opened by Dr. C. W. Jones, officer in charge. His staff was composed of Brigade Surgeon Henry Palmer, U. S. A., surgeon in charge; assisting surgeons, C. S. DeGraw, U. S. A., and R. L. Peltier, U. S. A.; acting surgeons, H. T. Bowen, H. L. Smyser, A. R. Blair, Jacob Hay, Jr., George Jacoby, clerk; D. Jerome

Bossler, hospital steward; E. C. Greve-meyer, commissary; L. K. Morris, ward master; medical cadet, Dr. Weil.

Rutter Herman had charge of the barracks before this time. On July 1, Dr. Weil arrived with the first sick and wounded soldiers—nineteen. July 7, a large number were sent to York from Washington, Baltimore and the field hospitals. The long rows of cots were filled day by day till every room was full. The days were crowded with touching incidents in the lives of the poor soldiers who required our time and attention.

The Ladies' Aid Society, organized in November, 1861, was much enlarged. All ranks and ages joined in attentions to the brave defenders of their homes and of the country's honor. Among the prominent names were Mrs. Charles A. Morris, Mrs. Daniel Durkee, Mrs. Samuel Small, Sr., Mrs. Walter Franklin, Mrs. Solomon Oswald, Mrs. Dr. Roland, Mrs. Fulton, Mrs. David E. Small, Mrs. Spangler Wagner, Mrs. John Weiser, Mrs. William Welsh, Mrs. Robert J. Fisher, Mrs. George Eisenhart, Mrs. Benjamin Weiser, Mrs. George Wantz, Mrs. Henry Lanius, Mrs. E. A. Pierce, Mrs. Kate Garretson, Mrs. David Rupp, Mrs. Kurtz, the Misses Amelia and Catherine Kurtz, the Misses Durkee, Miss Latimer, Miss Mary J. Lewis, Miss Sallie B. Small, Miss Cassie M. Small, Miss Annie Thornbury, Miss Julia Hay, Mrs. George Heckert, Miss A. Fisher, Mrs. David Landis, Mrs. Kell, Mrs. Weigle, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Jenks, Mrs. Edward G. Smyser, Mrs. Rutter Herman, Mrs. Laumaster, Mrs. Thomas A. Ziegle, Mrs. David Frey, Mrs. Angus Barnitz, Mrs. Wherly, Lizzie Brown, Kate Connelle, Isabel Gallagher, Lizzie Gardner, Miss A. Upp, Amelia Doudel, Miss Mary Rupp, Miss Stine, Miss Carrie Hay, Miss Jennie Templeman, Mrs. William Smith, Miss Sarah Sayres, Miss Theodosia Weiser, Mrs. Baumgartner, Miss Belle Gallagher, Mrs. Ann Kraber, Miss Eliza Smyser, Miss Sue Chalfant, Mrs. Lucy Davis, Mrs. Martin Weigle, Miss Ellen Funk, Miss Jennie King, Miss Annie King, Miss Doudel, Mrs. Albert Smyser, and many others. Some persons were untiring in their labors at home who could not go out to the hospital personally. Miss Jane Weiser had charge of the aid room.

Wounded From Antietam.

From this time, constant accessions were received from the various battlefields. The worst cases came immediately after the battle of Antietam. The wounded men brought directly from the battlefield were laid upon the floors of the cars. One by one the sufferers were taken and placed upon stretchers to be carried to the hospital, followed by a compassionate procession, eager to do something for their relief. An inner row of barracks was erected and the Odd Fellows' Hall was granted for a temporary hospital. On August 30, after the disastrous second Bull Run battle, a call came from Washington for volunteer surgeons. Drs. William S. Roland, E. H. Pentz, S. J. Rouse, Obadiah W. Johnston, James W. Kerr, Jacob Hay, Jr., W. D. Bailey and M. C. Fisher left at once, reaching their destination early the following morning. On Sunday Dr. L. M. Lochman, C. H. Bressler, O. C. Brickley, Jonas Deisinger, W. J. Underwood, C. M. Shafer, J. W. Vandersloot, S. R. Jones, R. B. Hoven, A. C. Hetrick and J. W. Brickley followed. Transportation was furnished by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The following card from the assistant secretary of war, Colonel Thomas A. Scott, proves his appreciation of their prompt response:

Philadelphia, August 31, 1862.

To Mr. Henry Welsh, York, Penna.:

Your borough has responded nobly to the call for surgeons, and deserves great praise. If there are more willing to go, send them here tonight. Their services for the next few days will be invaluable beyond price to our wounded, suffering soldiers.

T. A. SCOTT.

During the winter the hospital had its full quota of men. Surgeon Palmer, assisted by the ward physicians from town, spared no effort to make it a pleasant home for the boys, often furnishing treats of ices, fruit, and other luxuries from their own purses, and devising ways to relieve the weary days of convalescence. Various amusements were provided to while away the lonely winter evenings—readings, lectures and musical entertainments. A library and reading room were established. In the spring many of the impatient boys were able to join their regiments for the eventful campaign of 1863. Those incapable of field duty were detailed as nurses and

clerks, or filled other positions in the hospital.

In June the air was filled with rumors that scouts had appeared opposite Williamsport, Maryland, and it was evident that an invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania was contemplated. The imminent danger of invasion, made York an unsafe position for the sick and wounded men. On the 15th the medical stores and commissary supplies, with the patients, were taken to Columbia in charge of Dr. A. R. Blair. They reached Columbia at midnight, where they met with a hospitable reception. The ladies furnished food, bedding, etc., for immediate use. The Odd Fellows opened their hall to the fugitives until quarters could be fitted up in the new school building, which was occupied by them for several months. Dr. Blair filled the position of surgeon in charge, as Dr. Palmer remained in York with five patients who could not be removed; they were held prisoners of war while the Confederates occupied the town. Dr. Palmer was released on parole.

From Gettysburg.

After the withdrawal of the southern troops from York, arrangements were made for the reception of the wounded men from Gettysburg. A large number of tents were put up. Every day brought trains filled with patients as they were removed from the field hospitals. We had a few prisoners here from a North Carolina regiment. They were quartered in Odd Fellows' Hall. We found them grateful, quiet and respectful in deportment. Great care was taken to preserve the limbs of the men, and many left the hospital unmaimed who would have been laid upon the amputation table but for the extreme caution of the surgeons. At one time seventy-two men with compound fractures of the thigh were transferred to York from the field hospital at Gettysburg. They were treated by "conservative surgery;" in most cases the recovery was complete, although the patient ever afterward bore the mark of his honorable wounds.

As the autumn winds began to blow across the stubble fields, the boys were again shut in the hospital. Some who had left here in the spring, able for active service, were returned to swell the ranks of the

wounded and invalid corps. The familiar scenes and well known faces of old friends in attendance upon the hospital wards, were greeted with pleasure by the poor fellows, and they exerted themselves to make a home-like place of their quarters. Pictures, flags, and crayon sketches adorned the white-washed walls. Flowers and vines blossomed and thrived in the little case-ments, and a general air of comfort reigned throughout the premises.

In November, 1863, Dr. Blair returned to the work in York, and was made executive officer.

After leaving Columbia he had gone to the Army of the Potomac, and while there had a severe attack of bilious fever, which rendered him incapable for duty for a time. As executive officer, Dr. Blair was most happy in resources to relieve the tedium of the monotonous life. His hands were sustained by an efficient corps of surgeons. Amusements and employments for the mind were provided for as carefully as for the healing of bodily diseases.

As time wore on, the constant demand upon the community for funds for the Sanitary Commission developed plans for raising them. A fair was held in the Odd Fellows' Hall. It was a gratifying success. The whole was beautifully decorated with evergreens and draped with flags of the national colors, and those of different nations. Portraits of military and naval heroes, framed in laurel wreaths, adorned the walls. A profusion of flowers and fancy work embellished the tables. Booths, representing various nations, with attendants in appropriate costumes, contained curiosities to tempt the lover of bric-a-brac. The lunch and supper tables were supplied with the choicest viands, donated by the citizens. A grand entertainment of music and tableaux vivants was a popular feature of the week. (The County Commissioners granted the use of the Court House for the exhibition.) The fine amateur talent, for which York has always been celebrated, was brought out and the stage representations were fully equal to professional effort. The soldiers who were able, entered the work with great zeal, and made themselves generally useful. The proceeds of the fair amounted to \$4,675.

The Cartridge Box.

In March, 1864, the first number of the Cartridge Box was issued, edited and printed by the soldiers. It was a spicy little sheet, brimming over with fun and patriotism. It was published weekly, and was continued until the close of the hospital.

In the month of April, 1864, many vacant places were left by the boys, who returned to their regiments. Those who were still unable for duty took great delight in improving the external appearance of their temporary home, and showed much pride in keeping the grounds neat.

In May, preparations were ordered for the reception of 1,500 patients. One hundred additional tents were put up. At that time there were 2,500 patients with twenty-two surgeons. The ward committees redoubled their exertions in behalf of the suffering men. The liberal citizens were always equal to the emergency. The farmers in the vicinity and the neighboring towns of Lancaster and Columbia sent timely contributions of clothing, bedding, old linen, bandages and lint, and a great abundance of dried fruit, vegetables, butter, eggs, in fact everything needed by the patients requiring special diet.

Wilderness and Cold Harbor.

The battle of the Wilderness, in Virginia, in 1864, furnished many recruits to the invalid ranks. They reached here in a sad condition. A marked improvement was soon apparent. The high situation and the pure atmosphere of the hospital in York had a salutary influence upon the health and spirits. In June, a thousand additional patients arrived from the battlefield of Cold Harbor, in Virginia.

Under the excellent management of the officer, the condition at the hospital had continually improved. The mess table seated 800, and was filled three times at each meal. A track was laid through the centre of the table with miniature cars to convey the food; this model invention was much admired by the visitors. But few deaths occurred during the summer. Some hopeless cases appealed to our sympathies, and day by day we saw the night approaching which would end the last struggle of the gallant boys.

Surgeon Palmer Retires. In September, Surgeon Palmer was granted a furlough of sixty days to recruit his health. Before leaving, Dr. Palmer addressed the following circular to the officers and attendants under his command:

United States Army, General Hospital,
York, Pa., Sept. 7.

To the officers and attendants of the United States Army General Hospital, York, Penn.

In taking my leave of absence for sixty days, allow me to express to you my sincere thanks for the energetic, faithful manner the duties assigned you, have been performed since we have been associated together at this hospital.

The duties you have been ordered to perform have been laborious and at times unpleasant, but the promptness and cheerfulness with which every order has been obeyed; your hearty co-operation in every movement to relieve the sufferings and increase the comfort of your sick and wounded fellow soldiers, entitles you to the confidence and esteem of those who have been under your care, and the thanks of the surgeon in charge.

HENRY PALMER,

Surgeon United States Army.

Drs. Blair, Smyser, Rouse and Kerr were included in the corps of physicians. Dr. Palmer was succeeded by Dr. St. John Mintzer, who continued the improvements to the buildings and grounds. He laid out regular streets, planted trees, erected a fountain, and beautified the grounds with flowers and foliage beds.

The hospital was a miniature world in itself, with postoffice, printing office, cabinet, carpenter, paint and tinshops. All the work of the various departments was done and the grounds kept in order by the convalescents, without one dollar additional expense to the government, and not a man was employed who was fit for field duty. In the spring of 1865, the number of patients was greatly reduced, the term of enlistment of many of the men expired, and they gladly exchanged the blue uniforms for the citizen's dress.

The fall of Richmond, successive surrenders of the Confederate commanders ended the war, and the mission of the York military hospital was fulfilled.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

When the Confederates under Early took possession of York in 1863, they cut off telegraphic communication with the outside world and destroyed the railroad bridges in the county. Telegraph poles were erected and wires replaced immediately after Early and his troops left for Gettysburg. The

railroad bridges between Hanover Junction and Gettysburg were rebuilt by the government within two or three days after the battle.

For a time only one mail a day left York at 6 o'clock in the morning and one mail was received at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. All the bridges between Baltimore and Harrisburg were rebuilt by July 12, when the first train ran over the Northern Central Railroad for Harrisburg.

On July 21 several train loads of wounded soldiers, in all about 1,000 men, arrived at York from the field hospitals, at Gettysburg, and were placed in the United States hospital at York.

When the Civil War opened in 1861, silver and gold were used as a medium of exchange together with the notes issued by state banks. Coins made of silver and gold soon rose in value, so that one dollar in coin was worth two in paper money. On this account coin soon ceased to be circulated and for the convenience of trade and commerce a fractional currency was issued by the United States Government. The first two issues of this money were known as United States Postal Currency and in a degree resembled stamps issued by the Post Office Department, except that they were much larger. In 1863 the national banking system was put into operation. Meantime the United States government issued treasury notes, then generally known as greenbacks, on account of their color. Gold coins continued to rise in value and during the summer of 1864 one dollar in gold was worth \$2.85 in greenbacks. That was the highwater mark of our financial system during the Civil War. The use of the fractional currency by the government did not always supply the necessary small change for the transaction of business.

As early as October, 1862, the York Bank issued script notes in values of 10, 25 and 50 cents. They were accepted by merchants in York and elsewhere as a medium of exchange for the purchase of goods. Other institutions and some mercantile establishments also issued money of this kind for the convenience of their patrons.

The fifty cent notes issued by the York Bank were counterfeited. When this was discovered all the genuine notes were called in for redemption.

The Sixth New York Cavalry, one of the noted military organizations of the Civil War, came to York Christmas day, 1861. This regiment, composed of twelve companies, in all 900 men, remained here until March, 1862. The men were at first quartered in the buildings of the Agricultural Society and the public school houses until barracks were erected on the public common by Philip Stair.

On January 29, 1861, a number of negro slaves owned by Maryland planters passed through York into Adams County, where they were captured by their owners. These slaves were brought back through York and taken to Maryland without opposition. During the early part of the war very few negroes came northward. A large number of them migrated to the northern states after the Emancipation Proclamation was issued by President Lincoln in the fall of 1862.

Several important victories were gained by the army in Kentucky and West Virginia in 1862. These events were celebrated in York by all the bells in the town ringing in harmony for one hour.

A beautiful flag was floated to the breeze for the first time over the United States Hospital at York in July, 1862.

In September, 1862, the people of York had an opportunity of seeing several hundred Confederate prisoners pass through the town. These southern soldiers had been captured at Harper's Ferry and were taken through Baltimore and York and west to Camp Douglass near Chicago, where many Confederates were imprisoned during the war.

On Wednesday, July 1, 1863, about 400 Union prisoners, released on parole at Dover, came to York. They had been captured at Westminster and Hanover by Stuart's Confederate Cavalry and taken to Dover by Fitzhugh Lee's brigade after the fight at Hanover. These soldiers were bountifully fed by the citizens of York. On the following day they returned to their homes.

July 14, 1863, by order of the Secretary of War, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and York were designated as places of rendezvous for the drafted men of Pennsylvania.

After the battle of Gettysburg the Philadelphia City Troop, commanded by Samuel

J. Randall, and Bell's Independent Cavalry from Adams County, remained in York and vicinity on scouting duty. On July 5th they brought 100 stray horses and mules into town.

November 28, 1863, all the bells of York rang in honor of the Union victory, which had been recently won at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

INVASION OF 1864.

On July 1, 1864, when General Grant was pressing hard upon the Confederate army in front of Petersburg, Lee detached General Early with an army of about 17,000 men to the Shenandoah Valley for the purpose of threatening Washington. This was done in order to divert a part of the Army of the Potomac from its movement on Richmond. Early crossed the Potomac and entered Frederick, Maryland, on July 8. This raid caused considerable anxiety in southern Pennsylvania. General Lew Wallace, with an army of about 6,000 men, met Early in a hard-fought battle along the Monocacy River, near Frederick. He prevented the Confederate forces from reaching Washington before the arrival of the two divisions of the Sixth Army Corps and the Nineteenth Army Corps to defend the city. In this battle the Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, serving in Rickett's division of the Sixth Corps, recruited from York County, took a very prominent part and lost seventy-four men in killed, wounded and captured. This event created a great deal of excitement in York. Wallace retreated toward Baltimore. A part of the Confederate force moved eastward for the purpose of destroying the railroad bridges north of Baltimore.

Colonel John W. Schall, of the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment, was at York. He had been wounded at Cold Harbor, near Richmond, June 3, 1864, while in command of the First Brigade, Third Division, Sixth Army Corps. Having partially recovered from his wound, Colonel Schall organized five companies of Home Guards at York into a battalion and proceeded to Cockeysville, arriving there on the evening of July 9, shortly after Bradley Johnston's troops had destroyed the railroad bridges in that vicinity. His battalion was armed with rifles from the State of

Pennsylvania. He remained with his command at Cockeysville and vicinity until Early's Confederate Corps had been driven back to the Shenandoah valley, and then returned with his emergency men to York. Before disbanding Colonel Schall's battalion acted as an escort and fired the farewell volley over the graves of Lieutenant John F. Spangler and Lieutenant Charles F. Haack, commanders of Company A and Company K, Eighty-seventh Regiment, who were killed at the battle of Monocacy.

The organization of the battalion is as follows:

Colonel John Schall, commanding.

Adjutant—Adam Reisinger, late lieutenant of Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment.

Quartermaster—E. G. Smyser.

Assistant Quartermaster—David Emmett.

Assistant Quartermaster—George H. Maish.

Surgeon—Dr. J. W. Kerr.

Chaplain—Rev. John H. Menges.

First Company—Captain William H. Albright.

Second Company—Captain Henry Spangler.

Third Company—Captain Henry Reisinger.

Fourth Company—Captain John Hayes.

Fifth Company—Captain Jacob Wiest.

After Early failed to reach Washington he retreated across the Potomac. He sent a cavalry force of 3,000 men, under General McCausland, into Pennsylvania, and on July 31, 1864, he destroyed the borough of Chambersburg, causing a loss of \$3,000,000. The population of the town at that time was 3,000. When Early entered Frederick, Maryland, the day before the battle of Monocacy, he made a levy of \$200,000 on Frederick, which amount was paid to avoid the destruction of that town.

General William B. Franklin, a native of York and a distinguished soldier of the Civil War, was on a train which had left Baltimore for Philadelphia on the evening of August 9, 1864. The train was suddenly attacked by Confederate cavalry under Harry Gilmore, and Franklin became a prisoner. He was taken to Reisterstown and placed in a tent. As the story goes, he bribed the guard and escaped four hours after he was captured.

CHAPTER XXV

BATTLE OF HANOVER.

The First Collision—Kilpatrick Enters Hanover—Colonel Payne a Prisoner—Artillery Duel—Union Reports of the Battle—Confederate Reports—Casualties—The Leaders in the Battle—The Monument.

The battle of Hanover will always be memorable in the annals of York County. There had been slight skirmishes during the invasion of 1863 in York, Cumberland and Franklin counties, between small detachments, before the engagement at Hanover, where on the morning of June 30, about 10,000 men on both sides were in hostile array. Like many other severe conflicts of the Civil War, this affair occurred by accident. It was not a battle for which plans had been made by the leaders of the opposing forces. Neither General Stuart, commanding three brigades of Lee's Confederate cavalry corps, moving northward on the right of the Army of the Potomac, nor General Kilpatrick, commanding the Third Division of the Union cavalry corps, knew the exact position of the enemy, twenty-four hours before the engagement opened.

In the disposition of the troops by General Meade at Frederick, on the morning of June 29, General Gregg in command of the Second Division of cavalry, 4,000 men, was sent through Westminster and Manchester to guard the extreme right of the Potomac army and save Washington from the raids of the enemy. Buford with the First Division, 4,000 men, was dispatched across the ridge and took position on the plains around Gettysburg on the morning of June 30. General Judson Kilpatrick two days before had been raised to the rank of brigadier general and was placed in command of the Third Division, composed of two brigades. He was assigned the important duty of moving forward through Taneytown to Hanover, for the purpose of reconnoitering the position, and ascertain the movements of General Early, who with a division of 9,000 men, had occupied York on the morning of June 28.

The position of Stuart's cavalry at this time was not definitely known by Meade, with

**Heard of
Kilpatrick.**

his headquarters at Frederick, Kilpatrick moved forward to Littlestown, where he bivouacked for the night of June 29. Stuart, having crossed the Potomac at Rowser's Ford, about twenty miles northwest of Washington, with three brigades, had moved northward through Westminster. The head of his column had encamped for the night of June 29, at Union Mills, only seven miles south of Littlestown. The Confederate scouts had learned of Kilpatrick's presence at Littlestown, but the latter, although always on the alert for news and one of the most intrepid cavalry officers of the Civil War, had failed to discover that the Confederate cavalry was at Union Mills, when he took up the march at daybreak on June 30, from Littlestown toward Hanover.

Chambliss' brigade led the advance from Union Mills, nine miles southwest of Hanover, and a detachment of it had scoured the country during the night, reaching a point within five miles of Hanover. Kilpatrick's division moved toward Hanover in the following order: Kilpatrick with his staff and body guard, a detachment from the First Ohio; Custer with the First, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Michigan Regiments; Pennington's battery; Farnsworth with the First Vermont, First West Virginia and Fifth New York; Elder's battery; the ambulance wagons, horses and pack mules. The Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel William P. Brinton, brought up the rear and was the last to leave Littlestown. This regiment had been in service only a few weeks and had never previously engaged in battle, yet it was assigned the duty of guarding and protecting the wagon train immediately in front of it.

First Collision. Captain H. C. Potter, with a detachment of forty men, twenty each from companies L and M of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania, was ordered to form the rear guard. He overtook Captain Freeland of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania with a small squad, which had been acting as a scouting party, to scour the country and see if there were any Confederates coming from the south. Freeland and his men a few miles west of Hanover, moved over to the right, where they came in contact with a small band of

Confederates. Shots were exchanged and one Confederate soldier was killed, at Gitt's mill, about three miles southwest of the town. He was the first victim of the engagement. About the same time, Captain Potter and his men came into contact with a Confederate scouting party about three miles west of Hanover on the Littlestown road. A sharp conflict ensued but no one was wounded. Lieutenant T. P. Shield of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania, with twenty-five picked men guarding the flank, was surprised and captured by the Thirteenth Virginia cavalry, formerly commanded by Colonel Chambliss, who at this time had succeeded W. F. H. Lee in command of the brigade which was leading the march toward Hanover. This brigade was composed of the Second North Carolina, Ninth, Tenth and Thirteenth Virginia Regiments, in all about 1500 men.

Kilpatrick Enters Hanover. At 8 o'clock on the morning of June 30, General Kilpatrick, riding with his staff at the head of his column, entered Hanover. Closely following him, in uniform of velvet and with flowing curls, rode the tall and handsome form of General Custer, who, at the age of twenty-three years, commanded a Michigan brigade, four regiments. These Union soldiers had been on a continuous march of nearly three weeks and were tired and worn out. Kilpatrick in company with Custer entered the residence of Jacob Wirt, on Frederick Street, and while in conversation with Rev. Dr. W. K. Zieber, pastor of Emmanuel's Reformed Church, said that his men needed food to refresh them on their march. As soon as the announcement was made to the citizens who then filled the streets and the sidewalks, they repaired to their homes and brought coffee, bread and meat to the veteran soldiers who received these provisions on horseback. After resting for a short time, regiment after regiment of Custer's brigade moved out the turnpike toward Abbottstown.

An hour had passed by before the Michigan brigade had left the borough on its way toward York. Then came General Farnsworth, surrounded by his staff, and passed through Centre Square. His regiments, too, were bountifully fed. The First Vermont and the First West Virginia regiments

had passed through the town by 10 A. M. The Fifth New York, partly dismounted, were resting in a line extending from Frederick Street, through Centre Square and a short distance down Abbottstown Street. They were then being fed by the patriotic citizens.

Meantime, the detachments of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania under Captains Potter and Freeland, had the experiences related above, with the enemy west of Hanover.

The Confederate Attack.

The brigade of Confederates under Chambliss had appeared on elevated ground on both sides of the Westminster road, a short distance southwest of Pennville. At the same time, they planted two cannon on the Samuel Keller farm, near Plum Creek, and two on the Jesse Rice farm, along the Westminster road. The Thirteenth Virginia cavalry began the attack on the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, then passing through Pennville with its line extending from Plum Creek to the edge of Hanover. They made a stubborn resistance, but owing to the sudden attack, were driven slightly back. General Stuart, who himself was within a mile of Hanover, called Colonel W. H. Payne, commanding the Second North Carolina Regiment, known as the "Black Horse Cavalry," to charge the rear of Farnsworth's brigade. This regiment contained nearly 500 men who had participated in many battles in Virginia. Colonel Payne, leading part of the regiment, dashed down the Westminster road and came in contact with the Eighteenth Pennsylvania at the eastern edge of Pennville, where the Westminster road joins the Littlestown turnpike.

Meantime, one battalion of the North Carolina troopers crossed through the fields south of the Littlestown turnpike and struck the flank of the Federal troops, coming in to Frederick Street through the alleys. The Eighteenth Pennsylvania had been cut in two. Part of it was to the rear in Pennville, and these men retreated across the fields toward McSherrytown. The advance of the regiment dashed pell-mell up Frederick Street, through Centre Square, and out Abbottstown Street to the railroad, closely followed by the enemy. For a short time the town of Hanover was in possession of the Confederates. When the fight

opened, General Farnsworth was at the head of his brigade near the village of New Baltimore. He quickly ordered the First West Virginia and the First Vermont to fall back to the left and take position southeast of town in line of battle.

Major Hammond, commanding the **Driven** Fifth New York, had already re-
Out of formed his regiment on the Public
Town. Common and on Abbottstown Street. With drawn sabres and a terrific yell, this regiment drove the enemy out of town.

General Farnsworth arrived at the scene of action and directed the movements of the Fifth New York. The North Carolina troopers had captured the ambulance wagons and were driving them out the Littlestown pike toward Pennville. There were hand to hand encounters on Abbottstown Street, in various parts of the town and in Centre Square, where five horses and two or three men were killed. A spirited contest took place in a field to the rear of the Methodist Church, and on Frederick Street, a short distance west of the church, where Adjutant Gall, of the Fifth New York, was killed. This contest was continued out the Littlestown road between Samuel H. Forney's farm and Pennville, and about two hundred yards on the Westminster road. It was along this line, amid much confusion, that a hand to hand encounter took place in which the mounted men on both sides used sabres, carbines or pistols. Captain Cabel, a member of Stuart's staff and in 1906 principal of a military academy at Staunton, Virginia, was cut in the head with a sabre in front of the Forney house and remained insensible for about six hours. Twenty-seven horses and about a dozen men lay dead on the road after the contest had ended.

Major White, of the Fifth New York, was seriously wounded near the junction of the Westminster and Littlestown roads, and Thomas Burke, of the Fifth

New York, captured a battle flag from the enemy. Upon the retreat, Colonel Payne was slightly wounded and had a horse shot under him in front of the Winebrenner tannery. He concealed himself in a shed until there was a lull in the fight and then became a prisoner of war.

**Custer
Hears
the Guns.**

When the first gun was fired at Hanover about 10.30 A. M., Kilpatrick was riding at the head of his column, and had passed through Abbottstown moving on the turnpike toward York. He had just received a message from General Pleasanton, at Taneytown, through a courier, who had passed north of Hanover, notifying him that he might soon be attacked by Stuart's cavalry. This was the first intimation Kilpatrick had of the approach of the enemy. As soon as the roar of the guns was heard, General Custer reformed his regiments of the Michigan brigade and ordered a counter-march toward the scene of action.

**Kilpatrick's
Ride.**

Kilpatrick rode rapidly along the line over the turnpike till he reached the summit of the Pigeon Hills. Here he left the pike, put his spurs to his horse, and dashed through fields of wheat and corn. The horse that carried the gallant rider to the town of Hanover died a few hours later. Kilpatrick arrived in Centre Square about the time the contest out the Westminster road had been brought to a conclusion and the enemy had been driven to their guns. He took up his headquarters in room number 24 in the Central Hotel. There was now a lull in the combat, and the enemy were in position on a ridge extending from the Keller farm to the rear of Pennville across to Mount Olivet cemetery. They held an impregnable position—one difficult for a cavalry force to attack, because four guns had been planted to their front.

**Fitz
Lee
Arrives.**

During the contest Fitzhugh Lee, who had moved toward Hanover north of the Westminster road, arrived and took position about one mile west of the town in a woods and along a gentle elevation in the fields, and here planted four guns ready for action. His brigade was composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Virginia cavalry regiments, numbering in all about 2200 men. The borough of Hanover was then entirely in possession of the Union forces. General Farnsworth ascended to the roof of Thomas Wirt's residence, later owned by William Boadenhamer, in Centre Square, and with a field glass ascertained the position of the enemy. Meantime General Custer with his entire brigade of four

regiments had formed in line of battle between the Abbottstown turnpike and the York road with the First Vermont and First Virginia regiments to his front. After the arrival of Lee, Kilpatrick ordered Custer to move his brigade over to the right. The First Michigan cavalry was put in line to support Pennington's battery of horse artillery, six guns, which had been stationed on Bunker Hill west of the Carlisle turnpike. Elder's battery of six guns, also horse artillery, had been planted on Bunker Hill, east of the Carlisle pike and to the rear of the Eichelberger High School. It was nearly 2 o'clock in the afternoon when Wade Hampton arrived with the long train of 125 captured wagons. About two miles southwest of Hanover this wagon train was parked in the form of a square and heavily guarded. It was this wagon train that had caused the battle. Stuart had determined to protect it. If there was danger of recapture he would order it burned. He moved Hampton over to the extreme right. This brigade composed of the First North Carolina, First and Second South Carolina, Cobb's Georgia Legion, Philip's Georgia Legion and a battery, in all about 2500 men, were placed in line of battle from Mount Olivet cemetery across the Baltimore turnpike to a short distance north of the York road. He planted his battery of four guns on the Baltimore pike near the cemetery. They were supported by Cobb's Legion which had previously done gallant service in many battles.

As soon as the Confederates had been driven out of town, Baltimore, York and Frederick streets were barricaded by the soldiers and citizens. Store boxes, wagons, hay ladders, fence rails, barrels, bar iron and anything that would prevent the enemy from dashing into town were placed across the streets. When the engagement first opened Confederate shells and balls had been fired over the town.

**The
Artillery
Duel.**

As soon as Pennington's and Elder's Union batteries were placed in position an artillery duel was opened. This was continued for nearly two hours. Some of the shells fell in town. Early in the contest a ten-pound shell struck the residence of Henry Winebrenner on Frederick Street.

It penetrated a door on the balcony, shattered a bureau inside and passed through the floor to the cellar where the family had gone to a place of safety. This shell like many others fired by the Confederates did not explode. Both the shell and bureau have since been preserved as interesting mementoes of this thrilling time, by Misses Sarah and Martha Winebrenner, who were present in the cellar when the shell struck their house.

A Noted Conference. During the lull in the contest Lieutenant Colonel Payne, as a prisoner, was taken to the headquarters of General Kil-

patrick at the Central Hotel. Both Farnsworth and Custer were present at this conference. After Colonel Payne had been wounded in front of the Winebrenner tannery at the edge of Frederick Street and his horse shot under him, he bounded a fence into the tan-yard. While trying to escape to a building he fell into a tan-vat which discolored his Confederate uniform. He was helped out of this position by a sergeant of the Fifth New York. In this sad plight he appeared before General Kilpatrick and his two brigadiers. Payne knew the tired condition of his fellow soldiers who had been marching for nearly two weeks without rest and tried to impress General Kilpatrick that more than 12,000 men, Stuart's entire force, were stationed a short distance southwest of Hanover. He did this, as he said at his home in Washington in 1900, to prevent any further attack.

After Custer had moved over to the right of the Union line he ordered the Sixth Michigan Regiment, armed with Spencer repeating rifles, to dismount. This regiment had nearly 600 men who formed in line and prepared for a charge. About 100 men took care of the horses which were arranged in line northward from the front of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, upon whose steeple Kilpatrick had gone a short time before to take observations and try to ascertain the disposition of the Confederate troops and their number. About the same time Farnsworth ordered the Fifth New York, which had been supporting Elder's Battery, in line of battle across Centre Square and down Baltimore Street. The First West Virginia was drawn up in line out Baltimore Street. The First Vermont

was kept as a reserve on the Public Common.

A Lull in the Contest.

The artillery duel between the twelve guns of Pennington's and Elder's batteries on Bunker Hill, and the twelve guns of the Confederates on the ridge south of town, had ceased. There was another lull in the fight. It was now 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Kilpatrick seated in his room at the hotel wrote a message describing the engagement, and quickly sent it to Pleasanton at Taneytown. What might follow was still a conundrum. The Union commander knew nothing of the long wagon train about three miles southwest of Hanover, parked for the purpose of being destroyed by fire, in case Kilpatrick had gained the advantage in the fight. The gallant Farnsworth had already won the victory, and Custer with a battle line one mile in length, was behind the guns on Bunker Hill. He was ready for the fray.

About this time, mounted regiments of the Confederates had repeatedly moved down the slope of the hill, feigning an attack and then returned to their positions. The Sixth Michigan already dismounted, marched toward the Littlestown turnpike in a battle line extending from the edge of town to Pennville, crossed the pike and crept on their hands and knees up the slope in the Forney field, and fired with their repeating rifles upon the enemy, three hundred yards away. The right of the line had been flanked and fifteen men of this regiment became prisoners of war. It then fell back and repeated the same movement to be ready for any attack of the Confederates. By this movement of Custer to the north of Hanover, Kilpatrick had opened communications with the Twelfth Army Corps resting at Littlestown and a short distance westward. His courier could now convey his dispatch to Taneytown.

Lee Guards Wagon Train.

The attitude of Stuart during the whole afternoon, when the Union troops were manoeuvring for advantageous positions, was to prevent a reopening of the fight and to protect the wagon train with its valuable munitions of war. As the Twelfth Army Corps was only a short distance to the rear of Fitzhugh Lee's brigade, Stuart ordered the latter to move south-

ward, take charge of the wagon train and proceed with all possible speed toward Jefferson. The fight had now ended but the brigades of Chambliss and Hampton remained in position, until the sun had sunk behind the western horizon and the shades of evening had begun to fall. They followed the wagon train toward Jefferson. The local incidents of this movement will be found in the Confederate reports which follow, and in the history of the boroughs of Jefferson, Dover and Dillsburg, and the townships of Codorus, Dover and Warrington in this volume. Stuart's men had captured 385 horses in Codorus Township and by the time they reached Dillsburg they were in possession of 1,000 York County horses which they rode into the battle of Gettysburg.

UNION REPORTS OF THE BATTLE.

At the time the engagement opened, Meade in command of the Army of the Potomac, had his headquarters at Taneytown, Maryland, where he was laying plans for the impending battle with Lee. General Pleasanton, in command of all the cavalry of the Potomac Army, remained with Meade at Taneytown, during the afternoon of June 30 and July 1. Lieutenant Colonel Alexander, assistant adjutant general of Pleasanton's cavalry, had been moved forward to Littlestown, seven miles west of Hanover. From this point, he sent out couriers to notify the head of the army and General Pleasanton, of all the movements of the contending forces in the vicinity of Hanover and York. Early in the afternoon of June 30, General Kilpatrick at his headquarters, wrote the following report of his engagement with Stuart and sent it with a courier to Pleasanton:

General—Five minutes after your dispatch saying that General Stuart was making for Littlestown, my rear guard was attacked in Hanover, driven in, and a vigorous charge was made upon the rear and flanks of my commands. At the same time the enemy opened with artillery from the hills at the right of the town. Brigadier General Farnsworth quickly threw his brigade into position and by quick and vigorous charges, checked the attack and drove the enemy out of town. The enemy soon showed himself in force on the left of Hanover, and fool-

ishly put himself in my rear. After a fight of about two hours, in which my whole command at different times engaged, I made a vigorous attack upon their center, forced them back upon the road to Littlestown, and finally succeeded in breaking their center. Stuart then retreated toward York. As the enemy was reported to be advancing toward me from East Berlin, I made no further attempt to intercept Stuart's command. I have captured one battle flag, Lieutenant Colonel Payne, one captain and forty-five privates. Upwards of fifteen of the enemy have been killed. My loss was eleven killed and several wounded. I have gone into camp at Hanover. We have plenty of forage, men are in good spirits, and we don't fear Stuart's whole cavalry composed of three brigades.

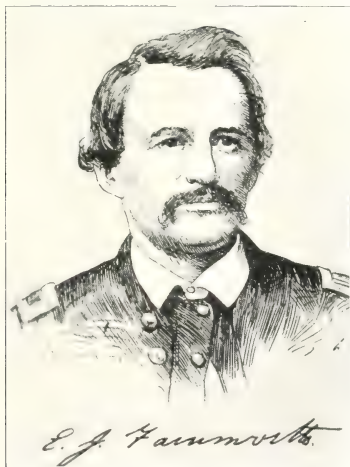
Soon after sending the above dispatch, General Kilpatrick rode out the turnpike toward Abbottstown. His force was then going into camp for the night on both sides of the turnpike between Hanover and the Pidgeon Hills. He was continually sending out scouts to ascertain the movements of the enemy and in this work was remarkably successful. On the morning of June 30, General Early, with his division of 9,000 men, had left York and reached East Berlin in the evening, on his way toward Gettysburg. He had moved toward Heidlersburg to join the other two divisions of Ewell's corps, which had been moved from Carlisle toward Gettysburg. About 7 o'clock in the evening having obtained this information and with his headquarters in his saddle, on the highest point of the turnpike, over the Pidgeon hills, Kilpatrick wrote a second dispatch and sent it to Alexander at Littlestown, who conveyed it to Pleasanton, at Taneytown.

General—I have the honor to report that after an encounter with General Stuart's force, I have succeeded in cutting his column in two. One portion, estimated at about 4,000, with from five to seven pieces of artillery, is now encamped in the woods on the left (east) side of the turnpike from Hanover to Baltimore; the other is also in the woods on the right (west) side of the road from Hanover to Littlestown. I am not informed as to its strength. I have sent out scouts to ascertain the exact position of the first division and intend,



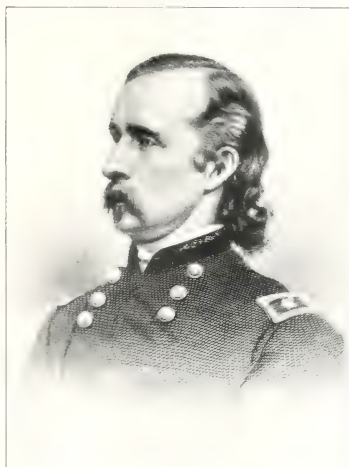
MAJ. GEN. JUDSON KILPATRICK

Commander of the Union forces at the Battle of Hanover



GEN. E. J. FARNSWORTH

Commander of a brigade at the Battle of Hanover, and killed
in the Battle of Gettysburg



GEN. GEORGE A. CUSTER

Who commanded a Michigan brigade at the
Battle of Hanover

if possible, to attack their camp at day-break.

A strong column of the enemy's force, under General Early, left York this morning to march westward. I conclude that they are concentrating at Gettysburg. I will attack if I can by any means find proper roads. Stuart is now moving toward York, cutting his way through the fields southeast of Hanover. There is a considerable force at East Berlin. I am now midway between Abbottstown and Hanover. I can not advance further and keep communication open with Littlestown. Scouting parties have been sent out toward York, Dover and Carlisle.

Hammond's Report. General Farnsworth, whom Kilpatrick credits with having saved the day at Hanover, was killed on the extreme left of the Union line at Gettysburg, on July 3. No official report of his brigade appears in the government records. Major Hammond, who commanded the Fifth New York, at Hanover, in August, 1863, made the following report:

My regiment was fourth in column on the march from Littlestown, the First Vermont, First West Virginia, and Elder's battery being in advance and the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry in the rear. After we entered Hanover, we halted on the main street. While resting, an attack was made on the Eighteenth Pennsylvania, which moved forward in confusion upon the rear of my regiment, which had faced about and was trying to clear the streets of the fugitives preparatory to making a charge upon the advancing column of the enemy. They finally succeeded; and, without waiting for orders, immediately charged upon the enemy, driving them to the outside of the town, where we found a large force drawn up in the road as a reserve, and received from them a severe fire, causing the men to halt for a moment. General Farnsworth, arriving from the front at this time, the men were re-formed, and made another charge, driving the enemy in confusion along the road and through the fields. Private Thomas Burke, of Company A, captured a battle flag from the enemy in this charge, and subsequently turned it over to General Kilpatrick. The enemy finding himself repulsed, opened

upon the town with artillery. Skirmishers were immediately sent forward, and a reserve force placed at the outer edge of the town. On returning to the other side, where the rest of the brigade was drawn up in line, I was ordered to act as a support to Elder's battery. Finding that our position endangered the town, we moved around to the eastern side, when the Second Brigade, having returned, I was ordered by General Kilpatrick to flank the enemy's position and capture the battery, if possible, and to order an advance of the skirmishers on the right, which was done.

Kilpatrick's Report. On August 10, 1863, forty days after the engagement at Hanover, General Kilpatrick, then in camp in Virginia, sent his official report of the Gettysburg campaign to the government. In this report he makes the following statements:

On June 29, in compliance with orders from headquarters cavalry corps, I assumed command of the Third Division, till then known as Stahl's division. The actual strength of the division was 3,500, although it numbered on paper upward of 4,000 men for duty. On the morning of June 29, the First Brigade (General Farnsworth), consisting of the Fifth New York, Eighteenth Pennsylvania, First Vermont, First West Virginia Cavalry, and Elder's Battery, United States Horse Artillery, left Frederick City, and marched to Littlestown, Pennsylvania.

The Second Brigade (General Custer), consisting of the First, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Michigan Cavalry, and Pennington's Battery, United States Horse Artillery, reached the same place at 10 P. M. the same day.

At daylight on the morning of the 30th, the division marched to find the enemy. We reached Hanover at 10 A. M., and while passing through the town (the Second Brigade in advance), the First Brigade (General Farnsworth) was attacked in flank and rear by the Confederate cavalry under Stuart. Some confusion ensued. The attack was determined and fierce. The main and side streets swarmed with the enemy's cavalry. The Eighteenth Pennsylvania was routed, but the gallant Farnsworth had passed from front to rear ere the shout of the Confederate charge had ceased

to ring through the quiet street, faced the Fifth New York about, countermarched the other regiments, and with a rush and blow struck the enemy's hosts in full charge. For a moment, and a moment only, victory hung uncertain. For the first time our troops had met the foe in close contact; but we were on our own free soil; fair hands, regardless of the dangerous strife, waved our men on, and bright tearful eyes looked pleadingly out from every window. The brave Farnsworth made one great effort, and the day was won. The foe turned and fled.

General Custer's brigade had now returned, and to save the town, I moved first to its left and afterward to its right. The main streets were barricaded and held by our troops and the citizens, who gallantly volunteered to defend their homes. After an artillery duel of an hour, in which Pennington and Elder both participated, the enemy gave way and we formed a junction with the main army, from which we had been separated for several hours.

In this engagement we lost: Officers, 2 killed, 6 wounded, and five missing; enlisted men, 17 killed, 35 wounded, and 118 missing, making an aggregate of 197 killed, wounded and missing. Owing to the nature of the attack, our loss was greater than that of the enemy. We killed upward of twenty, took fifty prisoners, and captured one battle flag. The First Brigade (General Farnsworth), and especially the Fifth New York Cavalry, was greatly distinguished in this engagement. July 1, the division marched to Berlin, via Abbottstown, to intercept Stuart, but failed. A detachment under Lieutenant Colonel A. J. Alexander pursued Stuart to Ross-ville.

General George A. Custer, in his official report, made out September 9, 1863, says:

First Michigan of my command was ordered to support Battery M, Second U. S. Artillery, at the Hanover engagement. No loss was sustained, as this regiment was not actually engaged.

Fifth Michigan was also in the fight but suffered no loss.

Sixth Michigan Cavalry drove the enemy to their guns, which we found supported by a heavy force of cavalry. A sharp engagement followed, in which we were outnumbered

by the enemy six to one. This regiment lost 15 captured.

Battery M, Second U. S. Artillery, under my command, while between Hanover and Abbottstown, had a chest of one caisson explode, mortally wounding one man and killing 2 horses.

CONFEDERATE REPORTS.

In September, 1863, General J. E. B. Stuart reported to his government at Richmond the part he took during the Confederate invasion of 1863 into Pennsylvania. His account of the engagement at Hanover will be read with interest:

I engaged a squad of the First Delaware Cavalry at Westminster, Maryland, June 29th. They soon retreated towards Baltimore. We encamped, that night, a few miles above Westminster, General Fitzhugh Lee's brigade in advance, halting the head of the column at Union Mills, midway between Westminster and Littlestown. At Union Mills we heard that the Federal cavalry had reached Littlestown and was encamped there June 29th. Early next morning we resumed our march by a cross route for Hanover. General W. F. H. Lee's brigade, then commanded by Chambliss, was now in the advance. General Wade Hampton was in the rear with the wagon train and Fitz Lee's brigade was moving on out left flank between Littlestown and our road.

About 10 A. M. the head of our column reached Hanover and there we found a large body of the enemy's cavalry going through the town, moving toward a gap in the mountains (Pidgeon hills) which I intended using on account of the elevation. The enemy soon discovered our approach, and made a demonstration toward attacking us, which we promptly met by a gallant charge by Colonel Chambliss' brigade, which not only repulsed the enemy, but drove him pell-mell through the town in great confusion. We captured ambulances and a large number of prisoners, all of which were brought safely through to our lines, but were closely followed by the enemy's fresh troops. If my command had been well closed now, this cavalry column which we had struck near the rear, would have been at our mercy, but owing to the great elongation of the column by reason of

the one hundred and twenty-five captured wagons and the hilly roads, General Hampton was a long distance behind us on his way to Hanover, and Fitz Lee was not yet heard from. In retiring with the prisoners and ambulances, Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Payne, of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, temporarily in command of the Second North Carolina Cavalry, was taken prisoner in a gallant attempt to cut off a body of the enemy by a flank movement on the town. The delay in getting up reinforcements enabled the Federal cavalry to gain possession of the town.

Trouble with Wagon Train. Hanover is situated in a valley surrounded by heights which were in our possession. These heights were crowned with artillery. Our position was impregnable to cavalry even with so small a force. We cut the enemy's column in twain. General Fitz Lee in the meantime fell upon the rear portion, driving it handsomely and capturing one of Kilpatrick's staff. Our wagon train was now a subject of serious embarrassment, but I thought by a detour to the right, by Jefferson, I could save it. I therefore determined to try it, particularly as I was satisfied from any accessible source of information, as well as from the lapse of time, that the Army of Northern Virginia must be near the Susquehanna. My supply of ammunition was nearly exhausted. I had an immense train of wagons and four hundred prisoners which I had captured in Hanover and on the way northward. General Hampton arrived at Hanover in the meantime, and engaged the enemy farther to the right, and finally with his sharpshooters, dislodged the Federal force from the town of Hanover. The enemy then moved to our left, apparently to re-unite his broken columns, but pressing us with dismounted men on our left flank.

Sleeping in Their Saddles. General Fitz Lee's brigade was now just at the head of the column, and he was instructed to push on with the train through Jefferson to York, and communicate as soon as possible with the army. Hampton brought up the rear. We were not molested on our march, which was over a very dark road on the night of the 30th of June. Our soldiers were much fatigued.

Whole regiments slept in the saddle on the march, their faithful horses keeping the road unguided. In some instances they fell from their horses, being overcome with sleepiness. We passed on through Jefferson to Dover, reaching there on the next morning. There we paroled our prisoners.

I heard that General Early had marched westward from York. We then pushed on to Carlisle, going through Dillsburg. I believed while on this march that most of the Army of Northern Virginia was then around Harrisburg.

Major H. B. McClellan, adjutant general and chief of staff to General J. E. B. Stuart, wrote a volume entitled "Campaign of Stuart's Cavalry," which was published in the year 1885. One of the chapters of this interesting volume gives an extended account of the cavalry engagement at Hanover. The author also describes the march of Stuart's cavalry corps after it crossed the Potomac until it reached Hanover and finally Gettysburg, with so much care and exactness that his account is given herewith in full, because of its historic value. Major McClellan gives a graphic description of the manner in which Stuart's cavalry crossed the Potomac at Rowser's Ford, about twenty miles northwest of Washington, and captured Meade's wagon train, which incident gave rise to the engagement at Hanover. He says:

Crossing the Potomac.

Stuart's men carried the contents of the caissons and limber chests across the Potomac at Rowser's Ford and put them back after the caissons and limber chests had been taken over. Stuart, with three brigades, commanded respectively by Wade Hampton, Fitzhugh Lee and Chambliss, completed the crossing of the river at 3 A. M. of June 28. No more difficult achievement was accomplished by our cavalry during the war. The night was calm and without a moon. No prominent object marked the entrance to the ford on either side, but horse followed horse through the water, which often covered the saddles of the riders. When the current was strong the line would unconsciously be borne down the river, sometimes so far as to cause danger of missing the ford, when some bold rider would advance from the opposite shore and correct the alignment.

Energy, endurance, and skill were taxed to the utmost; but the crossing was effected, and so silently that the nearest neighbors were not aware of it until daylight.

It was past noon when Stuart entered Rockville. While halting for the purpose of destroying the telegraph line, and to procure supplies, information was brought of the approach from Washington of a large train of wagons on the way to Meade's army. Lieutenant Thomas Lee, Second South Carolina Cavalry, with four men from his regiment, dashed along the train and routed its small guard. Although some of the wagons in the rear had turned about and were moving rapidly toward Washington, Lee reached the one foremost in the retreat, and halted and turned it about within sight of the defenses of the city. Chambliss' brigade followed, and the whole train was secured. One hundred and twenty-five of the wagons, and all of the animals belonging to the train were turned over to the chief quartermaster of the Army at Gettysburg.

It must be acknowledged that the capture of this train of wagons was a misfortune. The time occupied in securing it was insignificant, but the delay caused to the subsequent march was serious at a time when minutes counted almost as hours. Had Stuart been entirely unimpeded, he would have probably passed Hanover on the 30th before the arrival of Kilpatrick's division, and would have been in communication with General Lee before nightfall on that day. That this would have altered the result of the campaign is a matter of grave doubt, but it would certainly have relieved the movement of the cavalry around the rear of Meade's army of the disapprobation to which some have given expression.

Much time was necessarily consumed in tearing up the track at Hood's Mill, in burning the bridge at Sykesville, and in destroying the telegraph line; but this work was effectually accomplished and the last means of communication between General Meade's army and Washington was destroyed. Stuart now pressed on to Westminster, which he reached about 5 o'clock P. M. Here the advance encountered a brief but stubborn resistance

from two companies of the First Delaware Cavalry, commanded by Major N. B. Knight. This fight was more gallant than judicious on the part of Major Knight, for he reports a loss of sixty-seven men out of ninety-five. Two officers of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry who were well known as among the best in the regiment—Lieutenants Pierre Gibson and John W. Murray, were killed in this affair.

For the first time since the 24th an abundance of provisions for men and horses was obtained at Westminster; and moving the head of his column to Union Mills, on the Gettysburg road, Stuart rested for the remainder of the night. Here he ascertained that Kilpatrick's cavalry had reached Littlestown, seven miles distant, on the same evening, and had gone into camp. At this day we can see that it would have been better had Stuart here destroyed the captured wagons. Up to this time they had caused no embarrassment, for the necessary delay in destroying the railroad and telegraph on the previous day had given ample time for the movement of the train. But now the close proximity of the enemy suggested the probability of a collision on the morrow, and the separation of the brigades by the wide interval which the train occupied was a disadvantage which might well have caused its immediate destruction. But it was not in Stuart's nature to abandon an attempt until it had been proven to be beyond his powers; and he determined to hold on to his prize until the last moment. This was unfortunate. Kilpatrick's division, at Littlestown, was only seven miles from Hanover. His march would of course be directed upon that point early the next morning.

To reach the same place Stuart must traverse more than ten miles; but an early start and an unimpeded march would have placed him in advance of his adversary. As it was he struck the rear of Farnsworth's brigade at about 10 o'clock on the morning of the 30th, in the town of Hanover, and scattered one regiment, the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, inflicting upon it a loss of eighty-six officers and men. The Second North Carolina Cavalry, temporarily commanded by Lieutenant Colonel

Captured a Wagon Train.

Kilpatrick Near.

Skirmish at Westminster.

Clash of Arms.

W. H. Payne, of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, made this attack, which, if it could have been properly supported, would have resulted in the rout of Kilpatrick's command. But Hampton was separated from the leading brigade by the whole train of captured wagons, and Fitz Lee was marching on the left flank to protect the column from an attack by way of Littlestown. There was nothing at the front but Chambliss' small brigade; and before anything could be brought to the assistance of the Second North Carolina, General Farnsworth rallied his regiments, and drove the North Carolinians from the town. In this charge Lieutenant Colonel Payne was captured.

The road upon which this fight occurred debouches from the town of Hanover toward the south, and at a distance of perhaps three hundred yards from the town makes a turn almost at right angles as it ascends the hill beyond, enclosing a piece of meadow land, through which flows a little stream, whose steep banks form a ditch from ten to fifteen feet wide and from three to four feet deep. Stuart, with his staff and couriers, occupied this field, on the side next the enemy. When the Second North Carolina broke and retreated under Farnsworth's charge, this party maintained its positions for some moments, firing with pistols at the flank of the enemy, who pursued the North Carolina regiment on the road.

Stuart's Peril.

The position soon became one of extreme personal peril to Stuart, whose retreat by the road was cut off. Nothing remained but to leap the ditch. Splendidly mounted on his favorite mare, Virginia, Stuart took the ditch at a running leap, and landed safely on the other side with several feet to spare. Some of his party made the leap with equal success, but not a few horses failed, and landed their riders in the shallow water, whence by energetic scrambling they reached the safe side of the stream. The ludicrousness of the situation, notwithstanding the peril, was the source of much merriment at the expense of these unfortunate ones.

Upon the repulse of the Second North Carolina, Stuart retired to the hills south and east of Hanover, which gave him such

commanding position that the enemy declined further advance. Hampton, on his arrival, was moved to the right, and by means of his sharpshooters dislodged the enemy from that part of the town. Fitz Lee, in moving up on the left, had encountered a part of Custer's brigade, and captured a member of Kilpatrick's staff and a number of other prisoners. In the meantime the wagons had been placed in closed park, and preparation had been made to burn them should the necessity arise. But Custer's brigade, which had at first been placed on Kilpatrick's left, was subsequently moved to his right, and Hampton's success having relieved Stuart's right, he now determined to send Fitz Lee forward with the train, through Jefferson toward York, hoping thus to gain information which would guide his future movements.

Confederates Withdraw.

It was, however, late in the afternoon before this could be effected, and not until night had fallen did Stuart deem it prudent to withdraw from Kilpatrick, who still maintained his threatening position in front of Hanover. Kilpatrick showed no disposition to hinder Stuart's withdrawal, or to pursue him on the following day. He had been roughly handled during the short engagement at Hanover, and himself acknowledged an aggregate loss of 197. He moved as far northward on the next day as Abbottstown, and sent a detachment, under Lieutenant Colonel A. J. Alexander, which followed Stuart's trail as far as Rossville, but neither of these movements came within Stuart's observation.

During the night march to Jefferson, the wagons and prisoners were a serious hindrance. Nearly **A Night March.** four hundred prisoners had accumulated since the parole at Cooksville. Many of these were loaded in the wagons; some of them acted as drivers. The mules were starving for food and water, and often became unmanageable. Not infrequently a large part of the train would halt in the road because a driver toward the front had fallen asleep and allowed his team to stop. The train guard became careless through excessive fatigue, and it required the utmost exertions of every officer on Stuart's staff to keep the train in motion. The march was continued

through the entire night, turning northward near Jefferson. When Fitz Lee reached the turnpike leading from York to Gettysburg he learned that Early had retraced his steps, and had marched westward. The best information which Stuart could obtain seemed to indicate that the Confederate army was concentrating in the vicinity of Shippensburg.

**From
Dover
to
Carlisle.**

After a short rest at Dover, on the morning of the 1st of July, Stuart pressed on toward Carlisle, hoping there to obtain provisions for his troops, and definite information concerning the army. From Dover he sent Major A. R. Venable, of his staff, on the trail of Early's troops, and at a later hour of the day Captain Henry Lee, of Fitz Lee's staff, was sent toward Gettysburg on a similar errand. Stuart had reached Carlisle before either of these officers could return with a report. He found the town in the possession of the enemy. When the Confederate infantry had withdrawn from it, General W. F. Smith had occupied the town with two brigades of militia, supported by artillery and a small force of cavalry. General Smith was summoned to surrender, but refused. While preparing to enforce his demand Stuart received, through Major Venable and Captain Lee, orders to move at once for Gettysburg. Hampton's brigade, then in charge of the wagon train, had brought up the rear from Dover, and had not yet reached Dillsburg, at which place he was met and turned southward, through York Springs, with orders to proceed ten miles on the road toward Gettysburg before halting.

**Marches to
Gettysburg.**

After burning the barracks and throwing a few shells into the outskirts of Carlisle, from which a constant fire of musketry had been maintained, Stuart withdrew from the town and proceeded in the same direction. Hampton reached Hunterstown on the morning of the 2d of July, and was ordered to move thence to take position on the left of the Confederate infantry at Gettysburg. Before this movement was completed he received information of the advance of Kilpatrick's division upon Hunterstown, and was directed by Stuart to return and meet it. General

Hampton states that after some skirmishing the enemy attempted a charge, which was met in front by the Cobb Legion, and on either flank by the Phillips Legion and the Second North Carolina Cavalry, and that the enemy was driven back to the support of his dismounted men and artillery. He held the field until the next morning, when he found that the enemy had retired, leaving in Hunterstown some of his wounded officers and men. Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Deloney was wounded in this affair and the Cobb Legion suffered other severe losses.

**Kilpatrick's
Orders.**

When the scouts reported to Kilpatrick that Stuart was moving eastward, he did not prepare to follow, because of his orders from Meade to keep in touch with the army headquarters at Taneytown. When Kilpatrick left Frederick he was instructed to keep Stuart, if he met him, to the right, while Gregg was moving eastward toward Hanover Junction. At this time Gregg, with the Second Division of cavalry, was near Manchester, twelve miles south of Hanover. Sedgwick, with the Sixth Army Corps, numbering sixteen thousand men, was near Westminster moving eastward. Sykes, with the Fifth Army Corps, numbering 15,400 men, was on the way toward Union Mills, with Hanover as his destination. Kilpatrick was in communication with the Twelfth Corps, under Slocum, then at Littlestown, while the Eleventh Corps, under Howard, was a short distance to the west. Stuart had no other direction to take than to move eastward, for his scouts had conveyed to him the news that Gregg's cavalry was a few miles away to the southwest.

**Fifth
Corps
Arrives.**

At four o'clock in the afternoon, General Barnes, commanding the First Division of the Fifth Army Corps, arrived from Union Mills, over the same road that Stuart had passed the day before. He was closely followed by the Second Division, under General Ayres. The Third Division, under General Crawford, commanding the Pennsylvania Reserves, brought up the rear. The entire corps made preparations to bivouac for the night in the fields and meadows southwest of Hanover. Nineteen beehives had been slain on the Sell and Keller

farms in preparation of a bountiful supper for the hungry men. Kettles, pots and skillets had been placed over open fires, with coffee and meat, which was cooking for the evening meal, when a dispatch bearer from Meade, at Taneytown, ordered General Sykes to move at once toward Gettysburg. The Fifth Corps had previously been commanded by General Meade, who was now the head of the Potomac Army, preparing to move his headquarters from Taneytown to Gettysburg, where the battle had been opened by the First and Eleventh Corps, on July 1. When the courier arrived, he found General Sykes, with his division commanders, Barnes, Ayres and Crawford, and six of their aides seated at the supper table, at the home of Henry Sell, one mile west of Hanover on the Littlestown road.

General Sykes received the dispatch, read it aloud to his officers, who immediately went to their divisions, and ordered the bugles to be sounded for the night march toward Gettysburg. The provisions were still cooking when the men were formed in line and moved toward Gettysburg. The following two days this corps took a prominent part in the great battle.

General Gregg, who commanded the Second Division of Union Cavalry in the Gettysburg campaign, resided in Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1906, when he gave the following report of his movements on June 30 to July 3, 1863:

My division arrived at Westminster only a few hours after General Stuart's Confederate cavalry had passed through on the way to Hanover. I arrived with my division at Manchester on the 30th and was there while General Stuart and General Kilpatrick were engaged in a sharp conflict at Hanover, but at that time I knew nothing about this fight, although I was expecting that I might come in contact with Stuart myself at any hour that day.

At Manchester I received orders **Gregg's Cavalry** to move eastward to Hanover Junction and protect Baltimore.

If Baltimore was not threatened by the enemy I was to proceed with my division to York. I arrived at the Junction on the morning of July 1, the day the battle of Gettysburg opened. I had three brigades, then commanded by General McIntosh, General Irwin Gregg, who was my

cousin, and Colonel Huey. I ordered Colonel Huey back to Manchester to guard my baggage train. I passed from Manchester across York County to Hanover Junction on a forced march, and arrived there shortly after General Stuart and his brigade commanders, Hampton, Lee and Chambliss, had held a conference in the farm house of John A. Zeigler, not far away. The station house at the Junction and the railroad bridges nearby had all been burned by Colonel White's Virginia cavalry, sent there by General Early on June 27, on his way to York.

While at Hanover Junction I was unable to communicate with York or Baltimore, for the telegraph line had been cut by the enemy, but received two messages by couriers from General Meade, whose headquarters were then at Taneytown, Maryland. One of these messages ordered me to move toward Baltimore, which movement I began to make when the second message directed me to proceed with all possible haste toward Gettysburg,, where the opposing armies were concentrating and where fighting had already begun.

I expected to reach York on the afternoon of July 1, but I moved northwestward from the Junction through Jefferson to Hanover. It was midnight when we passed down through York Street. It was full moon and the moving shadows of our horses could be seen on the streets. We halted from 12 o'clock midnight to 3 A. M. in Center Square at Hanover, and on the leading streets. Many of my soldiers slept on the pavement, for they were tired after two days of hard marching. The citizens of Hanover brought provisions in abundance to my hungry men. We received a hearty welcome from every citizen of that town. While I stopped in Hanover with my two brigades, numbering about 3,000 men, I learned definitely of the cavalry engagement at Hanover and that General Early had occupied York with a division of Confederate cavalry for two days. After three hours' rest at Hanover, I received another message from the commander-in-chief. This was early in the morning of July 2d, and soon afterward we heard the booming of cannon and the rattle of musketry from the battle of Gettysburg.

General Gregg then took up the line of

march, and in the afternoon of July 3, engaged Stuart on the Rummel farm, where he defeated his antagonist in the effort to turn the right of the Union line.

General Sedgwick, with the Sixth Corps, resting two miles west of Manchester, at 9 o'clock in the evening of July 1, began his rapid march through Taneytown, reaching Gettysburg early the following morning, after performing one of the most rapid movements of an army corps during the whole period of the Civil War.

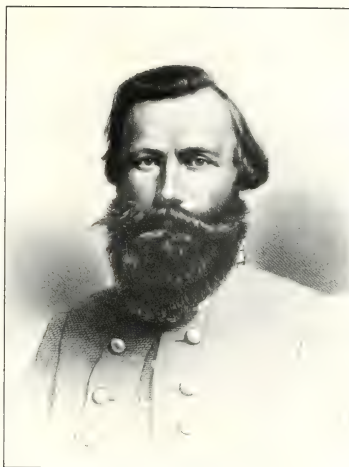
There were numerous thrilling events and hand to hand encounters in single combat on the streets and in the suburbs of the town during the battle. Sergeant Peale, of the Second North Carolina, was wounded in Centre Square and his horse shot under him. When he fell to the pavement his skull was injured. While in a dazed condition he was tenderly cared for by Rev. W. K. Zieber. Later he was removed to a hospital where the last rites of the Catholic church were administered by the parish priest. His remains were buried in the church yard adjoining Conewago Chapel. The soldier who had been killed early in the morning at Gitt's mill was buried nearby. Six years later his brother came from the south, took up the remains and conveyed them to Virginia. After the contest had ended there were four wounded men lying along the roadside near the home of Karl Forney. One of these was a Union soldier, the others Confederates. When Samuel Reddick, a North Carolina sergeant, was about to breathe his last, he gave his new testament to a daughter of Mr. Forney. She communicated with his sister, who afterwards sent for the remains of her brother. His body and that of the rest which had been buried along the roadside on the Forney farm were also removed to the south.

Henry Holman, of the First West Virginia, had been seriously wounded when his regiment moved on the enemy west of Baltimore Street. He was brought to the house of Mrs. Agnes Spangler and his wounds were dressed by Dr. Culbertson on the porch. Holman had been a clown in a circus before the war, and a friend and neighbor of Sergeant Collins of the same regiment, who was mortally wounded and

had his horse killed on Baltimore Street near Centre Square. Collins was taken into the home of George W. Welsh and afterwards removed to the hospital on York Street where he died. His leg had nearly been severed from his body by a globular shell fired from one of Hampton's guns on the turnpike near Mount Olivet cemetery. About this time a conical shell passed over the square and severed a limb from the tree which stood in front of the residence of Henry Wirt, on Carlisle Street. Another shell struck the residence of Conrad Moul, on Abbottstown Street. In a hand to hand encounter on the same street near Broadway a Union soldier, refusing to surrender, was shot by his antagonist and died on the spot. A thrilling encounter took place between two men a short distance farther up Abbottstown Street, and at the same instant three men met in mortal combat in the alley adjoining the public school building. One of the saddest incidents of the day was the untimely death of Corporal John Hoffacker of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Regiment. He was shot and instantly killed while riding through town when his regiment met the first charge of the enemy. He was a manly fellow and universally popular with his companions. He died while defending his country and flag almost within sight of his birth place. Only two months before he had left his home in West Manheim Township near the Maryland line, to enlist in the army. His remains lie buried with other soldiers in Mount Olivet cemetery.

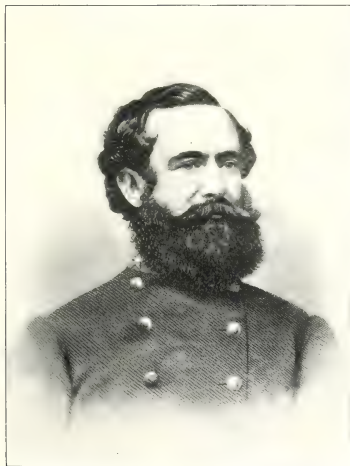
During the lull in the contest of the afternoon, patriotic citizens carried the wounded into their houses, where they were tenderly cared for. Corporal James McGinley, of the Fifth New York, was seriously wounded and taken to the home of Henry Long on Frederick Street, where he remained for ten days or more. He then returned to his home. Forty-two years passed by, when Corporal McGinley returned again to Hanover, where he met the family and Mr. Long, who was living at the age of 86 years.

U. S. Concert Hall, in Centre Square, and a small building to the rear of York Street, used by the Marion Rifles at the opening of the war, were turned into hospitals. One of the rooms of Flickinger's foundry on



MAJ. GEN. J. E. B. STUART

Commander of the Confederate forces at the Battle of Hanover



GEN. WADE HAMPTON

Who commanded a Confederate brigade at the Battle of Hanover



GEN. FITZHUGH LEE

In the uniform of a Major-general in the Spanish-American War

York Street, was used for the same purpose. Before the sun had set, sixty or more wounded soldiers were being cared for by the local physicians, Doctors Smith, Hinkle, Culbertson, Eckert and Alleman. A few days later a United States Hospital was opened by authority of the government. What was then known as Pleasant Hill Hotel on Baltimore Street and used for a private academy, was rented by the government and all the wounded soldiers transferred to this place. About 12,000 wounded men from Gettysburg had been conveyed through Hanover in trains to hospitals at Baltimore, York, Harrisburg and Philadelphia. About 150 were kept at Hanover. Dr. Gardner, an army surgeon, was placed in charge of the hospital. It was kept open from July 10 until August 15. In reporting the condition of the hospital, on August 1, Surgeon Gardner said: "Every desired comfort is furnished in great abundance, and every luxury, with which this country abounds in great profusion, is supplied by sympathetic people, and administered to the suffering wounded by devoted women. A heartier response to the calls of humanity, never came from a more generous people than we have witnessed here."

Sergeant J. S. Trowbridge, of the Fifth New York, whose leg was amputated, died at the hospital on July 4. Eber F. Cady, of Company B, Eighteenth Pennsylvania, died August 4, a few hours after his sister had arrived at his bedside. Generous citizens had the body embalmed and it was sent home for interment. A private named Cowell, under arrest for desertion, escaped from the guard on Carlisle Street, and ran down Chestnut Street. Refusing to stop, the guard fired, the bullet striking him in the heel and coming out at the knee. Cowell died at the hospital a few days later.

LOSSES AT HANOVER.

In his report to General Lee, Stuart made no mention of his losses at Hanover. General Kilpatrick reported that about fifteen Confederates were killed, and forty-seven captured, including Colonel Payne and one captain. His loss he reported as eleven killed and a number wounded. General Custer's report says the First, Fifth and Seventh Michigan suffered no loss, but the Sixth had fifteen men captured. The list

of dead shows one killed in the First Michigan. Battery M, Second United States Artillery, had one man mortally wounded. Major W. B. Darlington reported that the loss in the Eighteenth Pennsylvania was four killed, twenty-seven wounded and fifty missing.

Major John Hammond, of the Fifth New York, reported two officers and two men killed, twenty-five wounded and ten missing.

The First Vermont, Colonel A. W. Preston, lost one killed and sixteen missing. The commander of the First West Virginia did not specify the loss in his regiment (known to have been one killed and at least five wounded), but summarized the loss of Farnsworth's First Brigade as ten killed and sixty-two wounded, besides many slightly injured. Of the wounded, two died at the hospital, making the Union death roll number thirteen.

The surgeon in charge of the Hanover hospital of the Army of the Potomac made the following official report to the government of the engagement at Hanover:

Adjutant Alexander Gall, Fifth New York; Sergeant Selden Killed. Wales, Fifth New York; Sergeant E. S. Dye, Fifth New York; John Laniger, private, Fifth New York; William Crawford, private, Company C, Eighteenth Pennsylvania; David W. Winans, private, Company D, Eighteenth Pennsylvania; Jacob R. Harvey, private, Company M, Eighteenth Pennsylvania; Corporal John Hoffacker, Company E, Eighteenth Pennsylvania; C. Rathburn, private, Fifth Michigan; Sergeant George Collins, First West Virginia; unknown, First Vermont.

Eighteenth Pennsylvania —
List of Elisha Jeffries, Company A,
Wounded. gunshot in arm; William Cole,
 Company A, saber cut; Moses Harrison, Company A, contusion on head; Jesse H. Little, Company B, saber cuts in head and shoulder; John Herrick, Company B, gunshot in back; Alfred W. Stone, Company B, gunshot in temple; M. B. Mikesell, Company D, contusion on back; Joseph Groner, Company D, saber cut in head; Sergeant John Montgomery, Company F, saber cut in head; A. Setterhall, Company F, bruised by fall from horse; Samuel Jones, Company F, gunshot in back; Shadrack

M. Sellers, Company G, leg broken; William Smith, Company I, shell wound on hip; Jere Devalan, Company I, saber cut in head; S. Rodebaugh, Company M, bruises in face and head.

Fifth New York—Major White, gunshot, serious; Thomas Richey, Company A, bruise in leg; Bradley Wessart, Company A, saber cut in head; James Hayes, Company A, saber cut in shoulder; George Gardells, Company B, gunshot, serious; Sergeant Owen McNulty, Company C, gunshot in arm and finger; Corporal Kistner, Company C, saber cut in neck, serious; J. B. Updike, Company D, saber cut in head; Corporal Updegrove, Company D, wound in hip; P. Schermerhorn, Company D, bruised by carbine blow; Corporal James McGinley, Company D, gunshot in arm and head; H. W. Monroe, Company E, wounded in side, serious; B. Alexander, Company E, saber cut in head; Sergeant J. S. Trowbridge, Company E, thigh smashed by shell, leg amputated, (died of wound); A. C. Rowe, Company E, saber cut in face; Emile Portier, Company F, gunshot in arm and breast; Corporal McMullen, Company F, saber cuts in head and shoulder; Henry Tuthill, Company F, bruised by horse falling in charge; Corporal N. Barrum, Company G, gunshot in arm and neck; William Sampson, Company H, saber cuts in arm and foot; William Lively, Company H, saber cuts in arm and neck.

First West Virginia—Lieutenant Max Carroll, Company F, wounded in thigh; H. Bucher, Company F, pistol shot in thigh; J. W. Brooks, Company L, bruised by shell; Henry Holman, Company L, gunshot in face; Thomas McGuire, Company M, gunshot in thigh.

Fifth Michigan—Jasper Brown, Company D, shot in breast.

Seventh Michigan—James Livingston, Company F, gunshot.

The bodies of the Union soldiers, who were killed in the engagement, were conveyed to an apartment in the Flickinger Foundry on York Street, now the site of Trinity Reformed Church, where they were prepared for burial. Henry Wirt, a leading citizen of the town, ordered caskets made and at 9 o'clock at night the remains of the gallant dead were placed in these caskets and buried in the graveyard of the Reformed

Church near the public school building. Rev. Dr. W. K. Zieber performed the last sad rites at this ceremony. The graves were marked for the purpose of identification. Sometime later these bodies were disinterred and removed to the National Cemetery at Gettysburg. The soldier belonging to Battery M, killed near Abbottstown, was first buried in the Lutheran churchyard in that village, Rev. Dr. Hauer officiating. He was one of the most popular men in his command. Two months later a sum of money had been contributed by his comrades and sent to Abbottstown with the request that the body be disinterred and placed in a Catholic burying ground. His remains were then removed to the graveyard adjoining Paradise Catholic Church.

There were two incidents of this eventful day at Hanover worthy of special mention. Some time before the Union cavalry had entered town, a large flag was stretched across Frederick Street between the residences of Henry Long and John Rupp. This flag continued to float to the breeze during the contest and throughout the day. It was too high in the air to be cut down by the Confederate soldiers.

Early in May, 1863, a flag had been placed on a tall pole near the centre of Pennville. It was here that the fight opened. The enemy had not time to take it down and it waved proudly to the breeze in the face of the Confederates during the whole afternoon of June 30, and it welcomed the Fifth Army Corps, a part of whose men encamped around it the following afternoon. This flag is still in existence, owned by Zephaniah C. Bott.

Telegraph Opened.

A. H. Byington, of Connecticut, who was a war correspondent of the New York Tribune, in 1863, related the following story of his experience at Hanover:

"On my way to Hanover from York in the night of June 30, I encountered some Confederate cavalry, and when I got to Hanover I found that there had been a severe cavalry engagement there during the day. The town had a disorderly appearance; people stayed close to their houses, and the debris of arms and accoutrements lay around the roads. The wounded were gathered in a hall and church. Tele-

graph wires were broken and strewn around.

"I stopped at the hotel and asked the landlord if there was a telegraph operator in town. 'Yes, there he is,' said he, pointing to Daniel E. Trone. I asked him where his battery was. 'At home under the bed,' he said. 'The wires are all cut and there is no use trying to telegraph.' After considerable parleying I got some men to go out on a handcar and fix the wires, I paying the men and making myself responsible for the value of the car. Then the battery was brought out and we got Baltimore, the operator, Mr. Trone, promising an absolute monopoly of the wire for two days.

"I hurried to the battlefield at Gettysburg, thirteen miles off. Before reaching there I met General Howard, and he told me of the first day's fight, of Reynold's death and many other things. I found J. R. Sypher, whom I had engaged at Lancaster to follow me, and we sent off by our private telegraph wire from Hanover an account of the fight of the first two days at Gettysburg. It was a magnificent feat. No other accounts got through to New York that night, and between 9.30 and midnight of July 2 the Tribune sold 65,000 copies on the streets of the city.

"Mr. Trone kept getting the strange signal 'K. I.' from his instrument. 'What the dickens does K. I. mean?' he asked. 'I am afraid the rebels have tapped our wire.' Finally he found out that it was the War Department at Washington. 'We have received Byington's first despatch,' said Secretary of War Stanton to the Hanover operator, 'and it is our first news. Send along more. We are listening.' For two days I sent exclusive dispatches over my wire, giving all particulars of the great battle, the New York Herald was running relays of horses to Westminster and York. I telegraphed that the railroad was whole from Baltimore to Hanover, and the government sent out trains for the wounded. The surgeon told me that that railroad saved General Sickles' life."

The death of a dispatch bearer at **A Sad** Green Ridge, in Codorus Township, was one of the most unfortunate events of the Confederate invasion of 1863. At 11 A. M. of June 29, General Meade, with his headquarters in the

saddle between Frederick and Union Bridge, wrote out an extended report of his plan of operations and the position of his different corps then moving eastward toward Gettysburg, Hanover and Manchester. This courier was entrusted with the important duty of transmitting Meade's dispatches to General Halleck, the head of the army at Washington. He entered the lower end of York County and reached the village of Marburg, four and a half miles southwest of Hanover, at 9 P. M., where he halted for supper. As the telegraph lines had been cut in western Maryland, this dispatch bearer was carrying his message to Glen Rock, where it was supposed a line was still open to Baltimore and Washington.

After leaving Marburg, he moved eastward and seems to have lost his way, when he approached Green Ridge. Not knowing which road to take for Glen Rock, he stopped at the farm house of George Bair, and called for the occupants to show him the way. It was now midnight and the affrighted farmer, who did not understand English, thinking the soldier in front of him was one of the enemy, he shot and instantly killed the dispatch bearer who fell from his horse. His remains were interred in the burying ground at Stone Church in Codorus Township. A few months afterward, the father arrived and had the remains removed to the home of the soldier in New York state. Mr. Bair, in great distress, surrendered himself to the military authorities and was taken to Hanover and later to Frederick, Maryland, where he was tried by a military court and acquitted of any crime. The dispatch which the soldier carried was found on his person after his death, sent to the War Department at Washington and appears in full in the "War of Rebellion," Series 1, Volume 27, Part 1, pages 66-67.

The importance of the engagement at Hanover is magnified by the fact that the troops on both sides were led by the most distinguished cavalry officers of the Civil war. The following biographies give detailed accounts of the acts and deeds of these illustrious men:

GENERAL HUGH JUDSON KILPATRICK, commander of the Third Division of Union cavalry at the battle of Hanover, was born of Scotch-Irish parentage near Deckertown, New Jersey, January 14, 1836. He

was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1861, in the same class with General Custer. On May 9 of the same year he was appointed captain of volunteers and commanded his company at the battle of Big Bethel, the first engagement of the Civil War, where he was wounded and disabled from service for several months. In August, 1861, he assisted in recruiting a New York cavalry regiment of which he became lieutenant colonel. In 1862 he engaged in skirmishes near Falmouth, the movement to Thoroughfare Gap and raids on the Virginia Central railroad. He was conspicuous for his gallantry in the second battle of Bull Run, and commanded a brigade of cavalry on an expedition against Leesburg in September, 1862. With the rank of colonel, he commanded a brigade of cavalry on Stoneman's famous raid toward Richmond, extending from April 13 to May 2, 1863. In this movement he displayed remarkable courage and dash which afterwards distinguished him as one of the greatest cavalry leaders in the Civil war. After Chancellorsville he commanded a brigade at the battle of Aldie when the Potomac Army was preparing for its movement in pursuit of Lee, who was moving toward Pennsylvania. When the army arrived at Frederick, he was raised to the rank of brigadier general and placed in command of the Third Division of Meade's cavalry corps. After leaving Hanover he was engaged with the enemy near Gettysburg on the morning of July 3. On the movement toward Virginia he was engaged in constant fighting at Smithsburg, Hagerstown, Boonsborough and Falling Waters. In the operations in Central Virginia, from August to November, 1863, he commanded his cavalry division, and took part in an expedition to destroy the enemy's gunboats "Satellite" and "Reliance" in Rappahannock river, the action at Culpeper on September 13, and the subsequent skirmish at Somerville Ford, the fights at James City and Brandy Station, and in the movement to Centreville and the action of October 19 at Gainesville. In March, 1864, he was engaged in a raid toward Richmond and through the Peninsula, in which he destroyed much property and had many encounters with the enemy, beginning with the action at Ashland on March 1. In May, 1864, General Kilpatrick

took part in the invasion of Georgia as commander of a cavalry division of the Army of the Cumberland, and was engaged in the action at Ringgold and in the operations around Dalton until, on May 13, he was severely wounded at the battle of Resaca. His injuries kept him out of the field till the latter part of July, when he returned to Georgia, and was engaged in guarding the communications of General Sherman's army and in making raids, which were attended with much severe fighting. He displayed such zeal and confidence in destroying the railroad at Fairburn that Sherman suspended a general movement of the army to enable him to break up the Macon road, in the hope of thus forcing Hood to evacuate Atlanta. Kilpatrick set out on the night of August 18, 1864, and returned on the 22d with prisoners and a captured gun and battle-flags, having made the circuit of Atlanta, torn up three miles of railroad at Jonesborough, and encountered a division of infantry and a brigade of cavalry. In the march to the sea he participated in skirmishes at Walnut Creek, Sylvan Grove, Rocky Creek, and Waynesboro. In the invasion of the Carolinas his division was engaged at Salkehatchie, South Carolina, on February 3, 1865; near Aiken on February 11; at Monroe's Cross Roads, North Carolina, on March 10; near Raleigh on April 12; at Morristown on April 13, and in other actions and skirmishes. He was brevetted colonel in the regular army for bravery at Resaca, and on March 13, 1865, received the brevet of brigadier general for the capture of Fayetteville, North Carolina, and that of major general for services throughout the Carolina campaign. He commanded a division of the cavalry corps in the military division of Mississippi from April to June, 1865, was promoted major general of volunteers on June 18, 1865, and resigned his volunteer commission on January 1, 1866. He was a popular general, inspiring confidence in the soldiers under his command, and gained a high reputation as a daring, brilliant and successful cavalry leader. He resigned his commission in the regular army in 1867. In 1865 he had been appointed minister to Chili by President Johnson, and he was recalled in 1868. He then devoted himself chiefly to lecturing, and took an active interest in politics as an effective plat-

form speaker on the Republican side. In 1872 he supported Horace Greeley, but returned to his former party in 1876, and in 1880 was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in New Jersey. In March, 1881, President Garfield appointed him again to the post of minister to Chili. He died at Valparaiso, Chili, December 4, 1881. In October, 1887, his remains were brought to the United States and buried near the tomb of General Custer at West Point. While on his lecture tours, he twice visited Hanover and York. Many of the facts found in the preceding narrative of the battle of Hanover were obtained from a personal interview with him.

GENERAL GEORGE A. CUSTER, who at the age of 23 commanded the Michigan brigade at the battle of Hanover, was born at New Rumley, Harrison County, Ohio, December, 1839, and had a brilliant military history. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in June, 1861, was assigned to duty as lieutenant in the Fifth cavalry, and took part in the first battle of Bull Run. For a time he served on the staff of General Kearny and later of W. F. Smith. While on this duty he was given charge of the balloon ascensions, to make reconnoissances. In May, 1862, General George B. McClellan was so impressed with the energy and perseverance that he showed in wading the Chickahominy alone, to ascertain what would be a safe ford for the army to cross, and with his courage in reconnoitering the enemy's position while on the other side, that he was appointed aide-de-camp, with the rank of captain. Captain Custer applied at once for permission to attack the picket post he had just discovered, and at daylight the next morning surprised the enemy, drove them back, capturing some prisoners and the first colors that were taken by the Army of the Potomac. After General McClellan's retirement from command of the army, Captain Custer was discharged from his volunteer appointment and returned to his regiment as lieutenant. He had served there but a short time when General Alfred Pleasanton, on May 15, 1863, made him aide-de-camp on his staff. For daring gallantry in a skirmish at Aldie and in the action at Brandy Station, as well as in the closing operations of the Rappahannock

campaign, he was appointed brigadier general of volunteers, dating June 29, 1863, and assigned to duty at Frederick, Maryland, as commander of the Michigan brigade, which he led as the Union troops entered Hanover on the morning of June 30, 1863. After leaving Hanover on July 3, General Custer's brigade was temporarily assigned to Gregg's cavalry division and took a leading part in the great cavalry fight on the Rummel farm near Gettysburg, where he won distinction for gallantry. In this he assisted Gregg in defeating General Stuart's efforts to turn the right flank of the Union army. General Custer was wounded at Culpeper Court House. In 1864, in command of his Michigan brigade, he led Sheridan's cavalry forces in the dash towards Richmond and received recognition from the war department at Washington for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Yellow Tavern, May 11, 1864, where Stuart, the Confederate cavalry leader, was killed. At the battle of Trevillion on the second movement toward Richmond, General Custer saved the colors of his regiment by tearing them from the standard, held in the hands of a dying color sergeant, and concealed the flag in his bosom. On October 19, he was promoted to the rank of major general of volunteers in the Union army for gallantry in action in the battles of Winchester and Fisher's Hill. In command of the Third Division of cavalry he defeated his former West Point classmate, General Rosser, at Woodstock, October 9, and drove the enemy twenty-six miles, capturing everything but one gun. In the spring of 1865 the Third Division under Custer fought the battle of Waynesboro. He defeated the enemy, capturing eleven guns, 200 wagons, 1,600 prisoners and seventeen battle flags, thus demoralizing the opposing army. He served under Sheridan in the movement southwest of Richmond, and for meritorious services in the battles of Five Forks and Dinwiddie Court House was brevetted brigadier general in the regular army. Custer was present with his Michigan division at the surrender of Lee April 9, 1865. In addressing his own troops the day Lee surrendered, General Custer said: "During the past six months, though in most instances confronted by superior numbers, you have captured from the

enemy in open battle 111 pieces of field artillery, sixty-five battle flags and 10,000 prisoners, including seven general officers."

After the close of the Civil war General Custer took command of the Seventh cavalry and served on the western frontier. In 1871 he defeated the Indians at the battle of Washita, Indian Territory. In May, 1876, General Custer in command of the Seventh cavalry was sent on an expedition against the Sioux Indians in Dakota. He arrived at their village along the Little Big Horn river. His entire force numbered only 1,100 men, while the Indians, most of whom were armed, exceeded 9,000. While approaching the Indian village, with 275 men, General Custer and his entire command were slain. This was the sad end of one of the ablest and most brilliant cavalry officers of American history. The officers and men were buried on the spot where they were slain. In 1877 the remains of General Custer were removed to the cemetery at West Point on the Hudson.

Elizabeth Bacon, whom he married in 1864, accompanied him during the last year of the Civil war, and was with him during his nine years of service in the western frontier. In 1885 she wrote and published a book of rare literary merit, entitled "Boots and Saddles, or Life with General Custer in Dakota."

GENERAL ELON J. FARNSWORTH, who commanded the Second Brigade of Kilpatrick's division at the battle of Hano-ver, was born at Green Oak, Livingston County, Michigan. He was educated in the public schools and spent one year at the University of Michigan, after which he served in the quartermaster's department of the army during the Utah expedition of that year.

In 1861 he became assistant quartermaster of the Eighth Illinois cavalry, which his uncle was then organizing. He was soon promoted to captain, and in 1862 took part in various battles in the Peninsula campaign on McClellan's march toward Richmond. He was also conspicuous for his gallantry at the Second Battle of Bull Run, and for meritorious services was promoted in May, 1863, to the rank of colonel, and placed on the staff of General Pleasanton, commanding the entire cavalry force in the Army of the Potomac. He won distinction for gal-

lantry at the battle of Chancellorsville. General Meade took charge of the Army of the Potomac at Frederick, Maryland, on June 28, 1863. Colonel Farnsworth was promoted to the rank of brigadier general and put in command of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Pleasanton's cavalry corps.

He took a leading part in the engagement at Hano-ver, was in the thickest of the fight with Kilpatrick at Hunterstown July 2, and while leading his brigade on July 3, was instantly killed near Little Round Top in the battle of Gettysburg. General Farnsworth was universally popular, and his untimely death at the age of 27 years was deeply lamented by the entire army.

GENERAL J. E. B. STUART, who commanded the cavalry corps of the Army of Northern Virginia, was born in Patrick County, Virginia, February 6, 1833. He was educated at Emory and Henry College, and graduated from West Point in 1854. He served in the western territories against the Indians and was wounded in an action against the Cheyenne tribe, on Solomon's river, in 1857. He was then a lieutenant in the First United States cavalry. Having invented a sabre attachment, he had gone to Washington in 1859 to sell the right to the war department, and was then sent with the forces under Colonel Robert E. Lee to quell the insurrection at Harper's Ferry and there identified John Brown. In May, 1861, he resigned from the regular army and accepted the position of lieutenant colonel of a regiment of Virginia infantry which had joined the Confederacy. Soon afterward he was made colonel of a regiment of cavalry which guarded the left flank of Stonewall Jackson's force at the first battle of Bull Run.

After taking part in several cavalry skirmishes, he was made brigadier general in September, 1861. He commanded a cavalry division which guarded the rear of Joseph E. Johnston's army when it fell back from Yorktown toward Richmond and was followed by McClellan with the Army of the Potomac in the Peninsula campaign of 1862. In the middle of June, General Stuart with a division of mounted men, moved to the flank of McClellan's army, and passed entirely around its rear, in order to ascertain the disposition of the Federal troops. During the Seven Days' Battle, he was continu-

ously engaged, and for his military achievements, was made a major general of cavalry.

On August 22, after the Potomac army had moved northward, Stuart, in a bold raid, penetrated General John Pope's camp at Catlett's station, captured his official correspondence and personal effects, and made prisoners of several officers of his staff. He was present at the second battle of Bull Run and led the advance of Stonewall Jackson's army on the march toward Antietam where he guarded Jackson's left in the great battle which followed, in September, 1862. A few weeks later, with 1800 picked men, he made a raid into Pennsylvania as far north as Mercersburg to divert the Potomac army in its pursuit of Lee in Virginia. He again passed around the rear of McClellan's army, crossing the Potomac below Harper's Ferry.

In May, 1863, at the battle of Chancellorsville he protected Stonewall Jackson's march to the right of the Union army. After Jackson was mortally wounded in this battle Stuart directed its movements on the following day. When it was decided by the Confederate government that Lee should again invade Maryland and Pennsylvania, Stuart was placed in command of the entire cavalry corps composed of six brigades, three of which remained with Lee on the northern movement. With the consent of the commander-in-chief, leading the other three brigades, he crossed the Potomac at Rowser's Ford to make a bold raid along the right flank of the Army of the Potomac on its movement toward Frederick, Maryland. The story of this movement is told in the preceding narrative. The wisdom of it will always be disputed by military critics.

He commanded the cavalry which attempted to turn the Union right at Gettysburg, but was defeated by Gregg's division on July 3, in what is sometimes called the hardest cavalry fight of the Civil War. He again showed his remarkable ability as a cavalry leader by evading Kilpatrick at Culpeper, then retired from Buford at Jack's Shop, after a severe conflict, but soon afterward forced back the entire Union cavalry in a brilliant saber charge at Brandy Station, Virginia. In the campaign of 1864, when Grant was moving on Richmond from the Rapidan, Stuart protected the flank of Hill's corps. When General Sheridan, in May,

1864, attempted to make a raid into Richmond, he was boldly met by General Stuart who concentrated his force at Yellow Tavern, a few miles from the city. In this battle, Stuart was mortally wounded. Next to the death of Albert Sydney Johnston at Shiloh, and Stonewall Jackson at Chancellorsville, his death was the severest loss inflicted upon the Confederacy during the Civil War. He died at the age of 31. In 1855, he married Flora, daughter of Colonel Philip St. George Cooke. For thirty years after the Civil War, Mrs. Stuart conducted a female seminary under the direction of the Episcopal Church at Staunton, Virginia.

GENERAL WADE HAMPTON, who commanded one of the brigades of Stuart's cavalry at Hanover, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1818. He was a grandson of General Wade Hampton, commander of an American force on the northern frontier in the War of 1812, and who was later the owner of 3000 slaves, being then rated as the wealthiest southern planter in the United States. His father, Wade Hampton, was inspector general and aide to General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, in January, 1815. General Wade Hampton was graduated from the University of South Carolina, and at the death of his father in 1858, succeeded to the ownership of the Hampton homestead near Columbia, South Carolina. Early in life he made a speech in the state legislature against the re-opening of the slave trade in America, which the New York Tribune declared to be a "masterpiece of logic directed by the noblest sentiments of the Christian and patriot."

In 1861, he joined the Confederacy and organized Hampton's Legion, composed of artillery, infantry and cavalry. He was present at the first battle of Bull Run, and was under Johnston in the Peninsula campaign, where he lost half his legion at the battle of Seven Pines. In the fall of 1862, Hampton was made a brigadier general of cavalry and placed in command of a brigade in General Stuart's corps. He was famous for his gallantry at the battle of Chancellorsville, and on Stuart's movement through Maryland, on the approach to Hanover, his brigade bringing up the rear, commanded the long wagon train which had been captured a few days before. When he arrived he took position southeast of town, and re-

mained there until the Confederate forces withdrew toward Jefferson and Dover. At Gettysburg, his brigade stood the brunt of the fight along the left of the Confederate line, in the contest with Gregg's cavalry, when General Hampton was three times wounded. In this battle, twenty-one out of twenty-three field officers of his brigade were either killed or wounded. For gallantry he was promoted to the rank of major general of cavalry.

In May, 1864, in command of a division, he met and repulsed Sheridan at Trevillian when the latter made a bold dash toward Richmond for the purpose of capturing that city. In twenty-three days of this campaign, General Hampton captured 3000 prisoners, losing 719 of his own men. After the death of General Stuart, he was placed in command of Lee's cavalry with the rank of lieutenant general. Later in the war, he was assigned to Johnston's army, endeavoring to impede the progress of Sherman through the Carolinas. He was one of the ablest soldiers of the Civil war who was not a graduate of West Point.

After the war, General Hampton became reconciled to the situation, and during the reconstruction period, advocated in the south a conciliatory policy. In 1876, he was elected governor of South Carolina, and from 1879 to 1891 served in the United States Senate, of which he was one of the most conspicuous members. From 1893 to 1897, he was United States commissioner of railroads at Washington, D. C. General Hampton was a man of large stature, dignified and courteous manners, and represented the aristocracy of the south during the palmy days before the Civil War. He died on his plantation near Columbia, South Carolina, April 11, 1902, at the age of 84.

GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE, who commanded a Virginia brigade under Stuart in the battle of Hanover, was born November 19, 1835, in Fairfax County, Virginia, and was a grandson of General Lee, known as "Light Horse Harry," who commanded the Virginia cavalry in the Revolution under Washington. He was graduated at West Point in 1856. He first was assigned to duty in the west, was wounded by the Indians, and then returned to West Point, where he was instructor of cavalry, at the opening of the war. He joined the

Confederacy and was made an aide on the staff of General Richard S. Ewell, as a lieutenant colonel and later colonel of the First Virginia cavalry. He participated in all the campaign of the Army of Northern Virginia, on the Peninsula, second battle of Bull Run, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. July 25, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general. During the early part of 1863, General Lee was assigned to the command of a Virginia brigade. He occupied the right of Stuart's forces on the movement from Union Mills to Hanover and took position a short distance west of the town. Late in the afternoon of June 30, a part of his brigade was engaged with Custer's Michigan cavalry southwest of Hanover. After the defeat of the Confederates at Hanover, Lee was sent forward and guarded the captured wagon train in the movement through Jefferson, Dover to Dillsburg, when it was turned over to Hampton's brigade.

Lee was present with Stuart at the great cavalry fight on July 3, at Gettysburg. September 3, 1863, he was made major general. At the battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864, three horses were shot under him and he was disabled by a wound. In March, 1865, he was put in command of the whole cavalry corps of the Army of Northern Virginia, and a month later, surrendered to Meade at Farmville, after which he retired to his home in Stafford County, Virginia.

In 1874, he made a patriotic speech at Bunker Hill which attracted wide attention. He was elected governor of Virginia in 1885. At the opening of the Spanish-American War, he offered his services to President McKinley and was at once commissioned a brigadier general in the regular army. A month later, he was promoted to the rank of major general and placed in charge of the forces at Atlanta, Georgia. When the American forces were ordered by the government to take possession of the island of Cuba, General Lee landed near Havana with an army of 30,000 men, and laid siege to the city, which was evacuated without bloodshed. The entire Spanish army of over 40,000 men was permitted to sail out of the harbor for Spain. His position during the Spanish-American War, exercised a beneficial influence on American

patriotism. Immediately after Congress declared war, he was earnest in his support of the McKinley administration and the war policy. His attitude during that period and also that of his former associates in the Confederate army, wielded a remarkable influence toward reuniting the North and the South. At the request of the President, the grandson of U. S. Grant and the grandson of Robert E. Lee, served on Lee's staff during the Spanish-American war. General Lee, who was universally popular in Virginia, died at his home in Richmond, in 1905.

COLONEL JOHN R. CHAMBLISS, who commanded the Confederate brigade which was the first to reach Hanover, was born in Greenville County, Virginia, January 23, 1833. He graduated from West Point in 1853. In 1861, he was placed in command of a regiment of Virginia infantry, and in 1862 was made colonel of the Thirteenth Virginia cavalry, which he led in many actions. When Stuart started on his northern movement in June, 1863, Colonel Chambliss succeeded to the command of the brigade of W. F. H. Lee, who was wounded at the battle of Aldie, ten days before the forces reached Hanover. He commanded his brigade on the right of Stuart's line, July 3, at Gettysburg. For gallantry in action and for meritorious services, Colonel Chambliss was promoted to brigadier general. He was killed in a cavalry engagement at Deep Bottom, near Richmond, Virginia, August 16, 1864.

COLONEL WILLIAM HENRY PAYNE, who commanded the Second North Carolina at Hanover, was born at Clifton, Fauquier County, Virginia, on June 15, 1830. He was educated at the University of Missouri, University of Virginia and the Virginia Military Academy. At the opening of the Civil War he organized a Virginia company, which became famous as the Black Horse Cavalry, and commanded it at the first battle of Bull Run. Two weeks later he was promoted to major. In 1862, he was made a lieutenant colonel. When Colonel Chambliss took charge of Lee's brigade on its movement toward Hanover, Colonel Payne was assigned to the command of the Second North Carolina, which did the main part of the fighting on the Confederate side in the engagement

on the streets and western suburbs of Hanover. Colonel Payne was held as a prisoner of war for several months, and then returned to the army, when he was promoted to the command of a brigade in Fitzhugh Lee's division. With the rank of brigadier general he commanded this brigade during the last year of the war.

In 1865 he resumed the practice of law and later became counsel for the Southern Railway. During the last ten years of his life he resided during the winter season in the city of Washington and during the summer at his home at Warrenton, Virginia. He died at Washington in 1904, at the age of 70 years. General Payne had been wounded three times in battle during the Civil War, the first time at Hanover.

INFLUENCE OF THE BATTLE.

The cavalry battle at Hanover, in accordance with the views of some military critics, including Major General Pleasanton, was the turning point of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania in 1863. If it had not been for his captured wagon train, Stuart would have passed Hanover and joined Early near York on the morning of June 30. The conflict of arms at Hanover prevented Stuart from passing in front of the Army of the Potomac and uniting with Ewell's corps in the Cumberland Valley or with Early near York, which he had planned to do when he crossed the Potomac on June 27. After the battle had ended at Hanover he could not move westward toward Gettysburg or northward toward East Berlin without meeting a large force of Union infantry or cavalry. He was compelled to make a detour through York County and thus was prevented from communicating with General Lee, who was then concentrating his forces around Gettysburg, preparing for the impending battle. Even though he was successful in delivering the captured wagon train to Lee's quartermaster general, at Gettysburg, on the evening of the second day of the battle, he had not arrived in time for Lee to properly utilize his cavalry force to ascertain Meade's intentions and the disposition of the Federal army corps. Lee, Longstreet and Hill all lamented the absence of Stuart's three brigades of cavalry during the first two days of the great contest. The engagement at

Hanover will eventually pass into history as the first serious encounter between the contending forces in the battle of Gettysburg. Its success to the Union arms had an important influence in Meade defeating Lee and driving him back to Virginia.

THE MONUMENT.

On June 30, 1900, the thirty-seventh anniversary of the battle was celebrated at Hanover by an imposing demonstration. On this occasion two cannon and two iron tablets, with appropriate inscriptions, were placed within the oval in Centre Square by Major Jenkins Post 99, Grand Army of the Republic. At the same time Camp 328, Patriotic Order Sons of America, erected a tall flag pole and the Gettysburg Battlefield Commission, under direction of the United States Government, placed two iron tablets within the oval to mark the positions of the different army corps when the engagement opened at Hanover, on June 30, 1863. The centre of the oval then contained a fountain erected by prominent citizens in 1874. In 1903, John R. Bittinger, residing near Hanover, and then a member of the State Legislature, introduced a bill asking for an appropriation for the erection of a monument. The bill passed both houses of the Legislature and was signed by the Governor, May 19, 1903. It provided for the expenditure of \$7,500. Under this act, Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker became chairman of the commission, to be composed of three persons. He appointed Colonel John P. Nicholson, president of the Gettysburg Battlefield Association, and Rev. Daniel Eberly, D. D., of Hanover, to serve with him on this commission. They selected Cyrus E. Dallin, a noted sculptor, of Boston, to design and execute the monument. The commission decided to have made an equestrian statue in bronze of a mounted cavalryman on picket duty resting on a pedestal of granite. Authority was given by the borough council and the citizens to erect the monument in the centre of the oval surrounded by neat grass plats, upon which rested the cannon and the tablets erected in 1900. The fountain was therefore removed to Wirt Park, within the limits of the town. On September 28, 1905, the monument was unveiled and dedicated in the presence of 10,000 people. A parade

of Grand Army posts, fire companies and fraternal organizations took place in the forenoon. The literary exercises in Centre Square were presided over by D. D. Ehrhart. The Governor presented the monument to the town. The speech in response in behalf of the borough council was delivered by John J. Bollinger. Among the speakers were Colonel H. C. Potter, of Philadelphia, who commanded the detachment of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania that received the first attack of the Confederates when the fight opened, and General E. D. Dimmick, a retired officer of the regular army, who had commanded a company in the Fifth New York at Hanover during the engagement. The monument is a graceful ornament to Centre Square, and commemorates one of the most important historical events in southern Pennsylvania.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

During the four and a half years that the Civil War continued, the county of York furnished to the Union army more than 10,000 men who served in different regiments. The names of the commissioned officers from York County in the military service were obtained from the adjutant general's office at Harrisburg. The following is the list:

COLONELS.

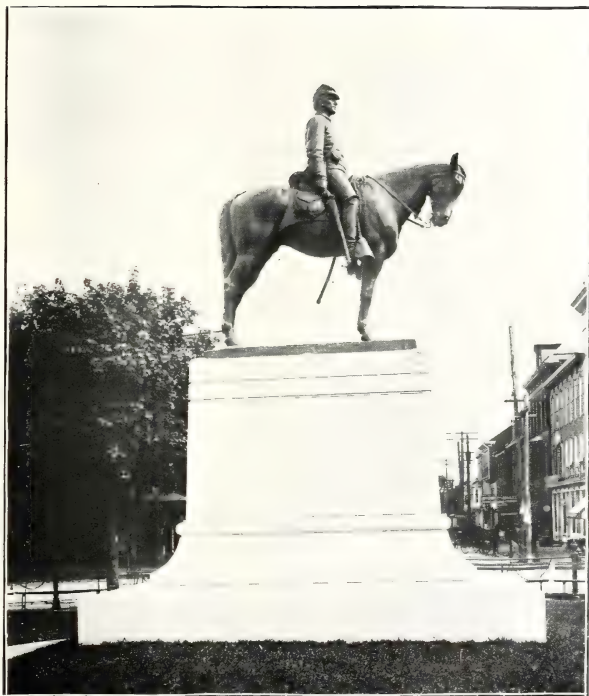
George Hay, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
Thomas A. Zeigle, One Hundred and Seventh Infantry.
Levi Maish, One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry.
Andrew J. Fulton, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry.
Charles W. Divin, Two Hundredth Infantry.
John W. Schall, Eighty-seventh Infantry.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Samuel N. Baily, Forty-first Infantry.
James A. Stahle, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
W. A. McCartney, One Hundred and Thirty-third Infantry.
Geo. W. Reisinger, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry.

MAJORS.

A. E. Lewis, First Artillery.
Cyrus Diller, Seventy-sixth Infantry.
Wm. S. Diller, Seventy-sixth Infantry.
Noah G. Ruhl, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
Joseph S. Jenkins, One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry.
Joseph A. Renaut, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry.
David Z. Sipe, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Infantry.



BATTLE MONUMENT AT HANOVER, ERECTED BY THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

ADJUTANTS.

Calvin S. Budding, Forty-fifth Infantry.
 Fred R. Smith, Seventy-sixth Infantry.
 Jacob Emmett, Jr., Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 G. C. Stroman, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 W. C. Waldman, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 Wm. E. Patterson, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry.

QUARTERMASTERS.

Charles Garrettson, Seventy-sixth Infantry.
 Peter Ford, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 Milton Culzbaugh, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry.
 Matthew H. McCall, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Infantry.

SURGEONS.

J. A. Wolf, Twenty-ninth Infantry.
 Wm. F. Smith, Seventy-third Infantry.
 W. D. Bailey, Seventy-eighth Infantry.
 Washington Burg, Two Hundred and Seventh Infantry.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

James M. Shearer, Forty-first Infantry.
 B. M. Patterson, First Artillery.
 O. M. Johnson, Fifty-fifth Infantry.
 W. P. Nebinger, Fifty-sixth Infantry.
 T. M. Curran, Sixty-eighth Infantry.
 John E. McIlvain, Sixty-eighth Infantry.
 Jared Free, Eighty-third Infantry.
 A. R. Nebinger, Eleventh Cavalry.
 G. K. Thompson, One Hundred and Thirty-second Infantry.
 W. J. Underwood, One Hundred and Fifty-first Infantry.
 S. W. Vandersloot, Third Artillery.
 F. Neely, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Infantry.
 Samuel F. Murphy, Twenty-first Cavalry.
 L. L. Rewalt, Twenty-first Cavalry.
 F. S. Smith, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Infantry.

CHAPLAINS.

James H. Brown, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 John T. Baird, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 David C. Eberhart, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 David J. Lee, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry.
 Stephen M. Smith, Two Hundredth Infantry.

CAPTAINS.

Wm. W. Moore, Company E, Fifty-fifth Infantry.
 Nathaniel Z. Seitz, Company B, Sixty-seventh Infantry.
 Charles L. Bittinger, Company D, Seventy-sixth Infantry.
 J. C. McIntyre, Company I, Seventy-sixth Infantry.
 J. J. Young, Company I, Seventy-sixth Infantry.
 Frank J. Magee, Company I, Seventy-sixth Infantry.
 Harrison Stair, Company I, Seventy-sixth Infantry.
 John Fahs, Company A, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 George J. Chalfant, Company A, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 Lewis Maish, Company B, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 Zeph. E. Hersh, Company B, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 Murry S. Cross, Company C, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 Isaac Wagner, Company C, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 James H. Blasser, Company D, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 Edgar M. Ruhl, Company D, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 Solomon Myers, Company E, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 Charles J. Fox, Company E, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 V. C. S. Eckert, Company G, Eighty-seventh Infantry.

Henry Morningstar, Company G, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 Ross L. Harman, Company H, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 Wells A. Farrah, Company H, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 Philip Gentzler, Company H, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 Wm. H. Lanius, Company I, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 John Albright, Company K, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 Emanuel Herman, Company D, One Hundred and Third Infantry.
 Oliver P. Stair, Company A, One Hundred and Seventh Infantry.
 Wm. T. Reisinger, Company I, Eleventh Cavalry.
 Thomas B. Griffith, Company C, One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry.
 Lewis Small, Company I, One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry.
 Alonzo L. Ettinger, Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry.
 Ruf. J. Winterode, Company B, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry.
 Peter Z. Kessler, Company C, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry.
 Samuel E. Miller, Company E, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry.
 Jeremiah Kohler, Company F, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry.
 D. M. Spangler, Company G, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry.
 Michael McFatrige, Company I, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry.
 Daniel L. Stoud, Company K, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry.
 Hugh W. McCall, Company A, Twenty-first Cavalry.
 Henry Fox, Company K, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 Adam Reisinger, Company A, Two Hundredth Infantry.
 John Winer, Company A, Two Hundredth Infantry.
 R. B. Hoover, Company B, Two Hundredth Infantry.
 W. H. Duhling, Company D, Two Hundredth Infantry.
 Jacob Wiest, Company H, Two Hundredth Infantry.
 Hamilton A. Glessner, Company K, Two Hundredth Infantry.
 Henry W. Spangler, Company B, Two Hundred and Ninth Infantry.
 John Klugh, Company I, Two Hundred and Ninth Infantry.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Wm. W. Arnold, Company G, Forty-first Infantry.
 Abing W. Minnich, Battery E, First Artillery.
 James Kincade, Battery G, First Artillery.
 Luther Y. Diller, Company D, Seventy-sixth Infantry.
 Joseph H. Ensign, Company I, Seventy-sixth Infantry.
 Wm. H. Myers, Company K, Eighty-second Infantry.
 Jacob Hay, Jr., Company A, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 John F. Spangler, Company A, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 Lewis Rasch, Company A, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 John Crull, Company B, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 Samuel Saylor, Company C, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 Jonathan Keesey, Company C, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 Andrew G. Shull, Company D, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 George Blasser, Company D, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 Wm. F. Frank, Company E, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 Alexander Strickler, Company E, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 Peter Nickle, Company E, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 Robt. A. Daniel, Company G, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 R. S. Slaymaker, Company H, Eighty-seventh Infantry.

- Andrew B. Smith, Company H, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 Daniel P. Deitrich, Company H, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 Charles F. Haack, Company K, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 Benjamin Gipe, Company E, One Hundred and First Infantry.
 Edmund Rutter, Company D, One Hundred and Third Infantry.
 Samuel S. Mathews, Company G, One Hundred and Third Infantry.
 Charles W. Butts, Company I, Eleventh Cavalry.
 D. W. Overlander, Company H, Twelfth Cavalry.
 James Crimmins, Company A, One Hundred and Seventh Infantry.
 Wm. H. Tomes, Company B, One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry.
 D. Wilson Grove, Company I, One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry.
 James Lece, Company K, One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry.
 John Herman, Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry.
 Jacob N. Slagle, Company B, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry.
 Andrew D. Vocum, Company C, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry.
 Wm. H. Becker, Company D, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry.
 John Forry, Company E, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry.
 George A. Smith, Company F, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry.
 John N. Taylor, Company G, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry.
 George S. Kehm, Company H, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry.
 James A. Grove, Company I, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry.
 Jeremiah M. Hanigan, Company K, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry.
 Franklin Springer, Company A, Twenty-first Cavalry.
 Samuel I. Adams, Company B, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 Wm. Reisinger, Company A, Two Hundredth Infantry.
 Edward Smith, Company A, Two Hundredth Infantry.
 Daniel L. Stoud, Company C, Two Hundredth Infantry.
 Martin L. Duhling, Company D, Two Hundredth Infantry.
 James McComas, Company H, Two Hundredth Infantry.
 George J. Spangler, Company K, Two Hundredth Infantry.
 Augustus C. Steig, Company K, Two Hundredth Infantry.
 Samuel B. Urich, Company D, Two Hundred and Second Infantry.
 Richard C. Ivory, Company E, Two Hundred and Seventh Infantry.
 Thomas J. Hendricks, Company B, Two Hundred and Ninth Infantry.
 George W. Heiges, Company I, Two Hundred and Ninth Infantry.
- SECOND LIEUTENANTS.**
- Robert W. Smith, Company G, Thirty-fourth Infantry.
 T. Brandon Hurst, Company H, Thirty-sixth Infantry.
 Nathan Carman, Company G, Forty-first Infantry.
 James E. Gordon, Company D, Seventy-sixth Infantry.
 J. W. Morningstar, Company I, Seventy-sixth Infantry.
- Wm. Bierbower, Company A, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 Charles H. Stallman, Company C, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 Henry Waltemeyer, Company C, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 Ramsey Hannagan, Company C, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 Wm. H. H. Welsh, Company D, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 Henry Seitz, Company D, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 Benjamin D. Dull, Company D, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 Samuel W. Keasey, Company D, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 John L. Shillito, Company H, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 Harry J. Harmond, Company H, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 M. S. Slothower, Company H, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 C. P. Stroman, Company K, Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 C. W. P. Collins, Company D, One Hundred and Third Infantry.
 George C. Stair, Company A, One Hundred and Seventh Infantry.
 Daniel H. Schriver, Company I, Eleventh Cavalry.
 Henry Reisinger, Company B, One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry.
 Wm. G. Bosler, Company C, One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry.
 Frank G. Terbert, Company I, One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry.
 Jeremiah Oliver, Company I, One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry.
 John J. Frick, Company K, One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry.
 Samuel Leinner, Company A, One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry.
 John M. Kauffman, Company B, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry.
 John Gable, Company C, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry.
 Jacob Diehl, Company D, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry.
 Emanuel Wallick, Company E, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry.
 Simon J. Diller, Company F, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry.
 Richard E. Elock, Company G, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry.
 Henry Haldeman, Company H, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry.
 S. B. McLaughlin, Company I, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry.
 Benjamin Gipe, Company K, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry.
 S. N. Kilgore, Company A, Twenty-first Cavalry.
 D. J. Bossler, Company A, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Infantry.
 Jonathan Jessup, Company B, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 Wm. T. Torbet, Company B, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 Daniel Keller, Company H, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Infantry.
 John P. Metzger, Company K, One Hundred and Ninety-second Infantry.
 James C. Channel, Company D, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Infantry.
 Joseph H. Craft, Company C, Two Hundredth Infantry.
 Wm. H. Drayer, Company D, Two Hundredth Infantry.

Frederick A. Hershey, Company E, Two Hundredth Infantry.

Wm. H. Smyser, Company H, Two Hundredth Infantry.

Peter Ginter, Company I, Two Hundredth Infantry.
Zach. S. Shaw, Company K, Two Hundredth Infantry.

Wm. S. Douglass, Company B, Two Hundred and Ninth Infantry.

Wm. B. Morrow, Company B, Two Hundred and Ninth Infantry.

Henry L. Arnold, Company I, Two Hundred and Ninth Infantry.

CHAPTER XXVI

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

War Declared—Victory at Manila—Battle of Santiago—York County Troops.

The treatment administered by the government of Spain to the inhabitants of Cuba called forth the criticism of different nations of the world. The outspoken opinion of American statesmen on this subject found disfavor among the Spanish leaders in Cuba, and on February 15, 1898, the Maine, one of the large battleships of the American navy, cast anchor and was resting in the harbor of Havana. The appearance of this war vessel in Cuban waters was objected to by the Spanish authorities. For some unaccountable reason, which was neither explained nor discovered after a careful investigation, the Maine was blown up, and two officers and 264 American sailors lost their lives. This calamity caused great excitement in the United States. Spain refused to make reparation, asking that the whole matter be submitted to arbitration. Upon hearing this news, Congress declared war against Spain and recognized the independence of Cuba. Three days later, President McKinley issued a call for 125,000 troops to serve for two years or during the war.

Victory at Manila. Commodore Dewey, commanding the Pacific Squadron of six vessels at Hong Kong, China, was ordered by President McKinley to proceed to Manila Bay, the main port of entry to the Philippines. When he entered the harbor of Manila, May 1, 1898, he was fired upon by a Spanish fleet of twelve war vessels. He quickly returned the fire, and in a short time destroyed the entire fleet of the enemy, which was largely composed of inefficient vessels. This vic-

tory won great prestige for the American navy.

Meantime a Spanish fleet appeared off the southern coast of Cuba under Commodore Cervera. This fleet was attacked, July 3, by the American squadron under Commodore Sampson, with Commodore Schley second in command. Cervera's fleet was entirely destroyed. The land forces, under General Shafter, had defeated the Spaniards in the battle of San Juan Hill, July 1 and 2, which was the last serious conflict during the war with Spain.

General Fitzhugh Lee, with a large American force, took possession of Havana after the city had been evacuated by the Spaniards and set sail for home.

Colonel John W. Schall, who commanded the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment in the Civil War, entered the army in 1898 as colonel of the Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Regiment, and during the last five months of the war, with the rank of brigadier general, commanded the Second Brigade, Second Division, Second Army Corps.

York County Troops.

When the war opened Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, issued a call for the National Guard to enlist in the United States service. At this time Company A, of York, and Company I, of Wrightsville, belonged to the Eighth Regiment. Company A had been organized in 1875 by Captain E. Z. Strine as the York City Grays. It was assigned to the National Guard in 1877 and aided in quelling the Homestead riots in 1892, under command of Captain Strine, and was stationed at Hazleton, Pennsylvania, under Captain Adam Garver, during the coal strike of 1897. The company was mustered into the United States service for the Spanish-American War, May 12, 1898, and went into camp with the regiment at Mount Gretna, near Lebanon, Pennsylvania. Colonel Frank J. Magee, of Wrightsville, who had won distinction as a soldier in the Civil War, was unable at this period to go into active operations in the field. He was succeeded in command of the Eighth Regiment by Colonel Theodore F. Hoffman. The regiment was sent to Camp Alger, near Washington, May 19, and assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps. It was sent

to Camp Meade, near Harrisburg, August 30. On November 15, it was transferred with the brigade to Camp McKenzie, Augusta, Georgia, where it was mustered out of service, March 7, 1899. The Third Brigade, in which this regiment served, was in command of General J. P. S. Gobin, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania.

The following is a complete muster roll of Company A:

Officers—Captain—Adam Garver. First Lieutenants—Charles E. Lehman, Calvin A. Seidenstricker. Second Lieutenant—James H. Schall. Sergeants—John McComas, John W. Fickes, Erastus A. Krafft, John Lehman, George Lentz, Hubert C. Smith. Corporals—Clarence S. Deveney, Charles F. Eberly, Albert Hess, Charles A. Lutz, Harry J. Test. Musicians—Percy A. Noirott, John J. Schwartz.

Privates—Frederick W. A. Able, Emanuel M. Amsbaugh, James A. Bailey, William H. Baublitz, Joseph Beaverson, Charles E. Berkey, Eli P. Berry, George M. Bievenour, William H. Blockinger, Latimer Brooks, Charles H. Brunhouse, Howard Campbell, James Crimmins, James D. Danner, John L. Daron, David F. Davidson, George W. Deckert, Tilden H. Deitch, Reuben D. Desenberg, Harvey J. Deveney, Luther M. Diehl, Joseph J. Dingler, Albert C. Dittenhafer, Maslin B. Dummire, Benjamin F. Durr, Clarence W. Durr, Paul C. Ebersole, William H. Fantom, James M. Flory, George L. Frank, Franklin F. Frey, John W. Frey, Ralph W. Frey, John Garver, Edward J. Garland, Clarence A. Clatfelder, Stewart Clatfelder, Thomas F. Heberly, George C. Heltzel, John F. Heltzel, William B. Heltzel, Amos R. Hollinger, Bert N. Husson, George J. Hyde, William H. Inners, John T. Keesey, Henry L. Keiser, Lee P. Kissinger, Reuben A. Kranich, Samuel Kurtz, William Landis, David H. Leathery, Tilden Lehman, August Martin, John S. McKinley, Thomas C. Miller, Miley S. Montague, Joseph N. Moore, Edgar G. Mundorf, Abraham Musser, George W. Musser, Arthur Myers, Allen W. Pfeieger, Emanuel Pfeieger, Robert J. Platts, Harry M. Ramer, Joseph N. Reuter, Robert M. Rolland, John C. Ryder, Calvert C. Scott, Allen S. Shauk, Jacob L. Shive, John C. Showers, Clinton L. Sipe, Daniel H. Sloat, Rudolph E. Smyser, Frederick M. Spangler, William H. Spangler, Lloyd P. Stevens, James W. Stine, Justin M. Strevig, Hope W. Strickler, Ulrich Strickler, Raymond Torbert, William J. Walker, Frank R. Wantz, Andrew P. Watt, George W. Welsh, Elwood B. Witmer, Joseph F. Wolfe, Daniel B. Yeaple.

Company I, of the Eighth Regiment, which served in the war with Spain under Captain John H. Drenning, of Wrightsville, was organized shortly after the Civil War as the Wrightsville Grays. Captain Frank J. Magee drilled the company for nearly ten years. It then became Company I, of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. Edwin K. McConkey, afterwards chosen to the State Senate from York County, was its drummer. Company I, under Captain Magee, aided in quelling the riots in Pittsburgh, in 1877, and was called into the service during all the different strikes in the coal regions.

Colonel Theodore F. Hoffman, who commanded the Eighth Regiment, had a brilliant military record during the Civil War. He was a native of Pennsylvania, but when a mere boy migrated to the northwest, and served for three years in the First Minnesota Regiment, which lost nearly two-thirds of its men in killed, wounded and captured at the battle of Gettysburg. Colonel Hoffman died of a fever while in command of his regiment at Duryea, Pennsylvania, in 1902, engaged in quelling a coal strike.

Company I, in the Spanish-American War, entered the army with eighty men, and was later recruited to 106 officers and men, corresponding in number to the other companies of the regiment. Many of its men belonged to Marietta and Columbia, in Lancaster County.

The following is a list of those who served from York County:

Officers—Captain—John H. Drenning, Wrightsville. First Lieutenant—Harry Wallick, Wrightsville. Second Lieutenant—C. C. Beecher, Wrightsville. First Sergeant—Levi Wallick, Wrightsville. Quartermaster Sergeant—James L. Crone, Wrightsville. Sergeants—Wesley W. Drenning, Wrightsville; William Zigler, Wrightsville; James Townsby, Wrightsville. Corporals—Peter P. Siltzer, Wrightsville; S. Sheary, Wrightsville; Harry Newcomer, Wrightsville; Milton Ellis, York. Artificer—William Hinkle, York. Wagoner—William Swartz, East Prospect.

Privates—John W. Barnes, Abraham Ditzler, Walter L. Drenning, all of East Prospect; Harry D. Fox, York; Harry F. Horn, York; Lewis H. Jenkins, Gatchelville; James W. Miller, Bridgeton; Harry W. Myers, Glen Rock; Charles R. Ritter, York; Glen Kerr, Norman Morrison, George W. Siltzer, William Spencer, Charles Townsby, Charles Williams, William Zorbaugh, all of Wrightsville; Thomas Lowmiller, Oliver Wales.

Company M, of the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, was recruited at Gettysburg. The regiment was sworn into service at Mt. Gretna, May 11, 1898. It was sent to Camp George H. Thomas, on the battlefield of Chickamauga, Georgia, May 19, and later was transferred to Lexington, Kentucky, reaching there August 23. The war having practically ended, officers and men were given a furlough of thirty days. The headquarters were opened at Altoona, Pennsylvania. On October 27, 1898, this regiment participated in the Peace Jubilee in Philadelphia, and was mustered out of service, November 7.

The following soldiers from York County served in Company M, of this regiment: Charles W. Barnhart, Henry C. Brant,

Francis P. Connolly, Lewis M. Dodson, John A. Eline, Daniel W. Everhart, George Fickes, Charles W. Glessner, Charles Hill, Adam Keesey, Ambrose L. Kissinger, Edward S. Little, Hugh C. McCall, Howard Moser, John R. Reeser, John J. Sechrist, Charles R. Sipes, Frank A. Smith, Charles F. Snyder, George W. Strickler, William Tappett, Charles G. Throne, Samuel P. Trimmer, all of York; Charles L. Hamme, Jacob H. Sell, Samuel P. Trimmer, Sergeant Maurice N. Trone, all of Hanover; Calvin Heiges, James C. Hoecht, of Franklintown.

A number of men enlisted, from York County, in the Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, which was sworn into the service at Mount Gretna, May 12, 1898, with David B. Case, of Marietta, colonel. Soon afterward the regiment was sent to Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Georgia, where it remained two months. Meantime, all the companies were recruited to 106 men. During the latter part of July, the Fourth Regiment was sent to Newport News, where it embarked with Haynes' brigade, Brooke's division, for Porto Rico. The regiment arrived at Arroyo, one of the chief ports of the island. Here it was prepared for active service, but before hostilities had opened in Porto Rico the war had ended and peace was declared. The regiment was mustered out of service, November 16, 1898.

Company I, of this regiment, was recruited at Harrisburg, by Howard L. Calder, who became captain. It was sworn into the service July 2, 1898, at Mount Gretna, where it became part of the Third Battalion when the regiment was recruited to 106 men in each company. Among the soldiers from York County who had enlisted in Company I were Sergeant James J. Logan and C. Mark Huntsberger, of Dillsburg; Mervin Lau and Charles Underwood, of Franklintown. Company K, of the Fourth Regiment, under Captain Martin Smith, of Columbia, contained some York County men, among whom were Lewis Nispel, Henry Bruhl, Nevin Keech and John Shrenker. Irvin E. McDermott, of Fawn Grove, served in the Sixteenth Regiment.

Samuel K. McCall, of York, served with Battery A in Porto Rico. H. Joseph

Schwartz, of York, enlisted in the Ninth United States Infantry and served in the war on the Philippine Islands. Later he served in his regiment with the allied armies in China for the purpose of quelling the Boxers in that country. He was present at Tien Tsin, China, with Colonel Liscomb commanding the regiment, when that officer was killed. William H. Fantom, Thomas Keesey and Charles Brunhouse, of Company A, Eighth Regiment, afterward enlisted in the volunteer service and served in the war on the Philippine Islands. James Danner, of York County, who was a private in Company A in the war with Spain, enlisted in the United States volunteer service and was accidentally killed on the Philippine Islands.

Edwin G. Dempwolf, son of E. A. Dempwolf, of York, was placed on duty on the training ship *Saratoga*, in 1896. At the opening of the war he enlisted as a sailor and was assigned to duty on the *Supply*, a commissary vessel. He was transferred to the cruiser *New York*, commanded by Captain French E. Chadwick. He served on this vessel in the battle of Santiago harbor, when the Spanish fleet, under Cervera, was sunk by the American squadron. He served in the United States navy for a period of three years. During the last thirteen months of his enlistment he was quartermaster on the United States naval tug *Masasoit*. His brother, Ralph W. Dempwolf, served on the training ship *Saratoga* in 1897. In 1906 he was a lieutenant in the United States Revenue Service.

Robert Allewalt, of Hanover, in 1905, was appointed a cadet to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. Lloyd H. Shettel, of York, enlisted as a sailor and served on the steamship *Peoria*. Later he was transferred to the cruiser *New York* and served in the blockade fleet on the Cuban coast.

Lieutenant Rudolph E. Smyser, of the United States Army, was born at York, December 5, 1882. He enlisted as a private in Company A, of the Eighth Infantry, Spanish-American War, from June, 1898, to March, 1899. On August 29, 1899, he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant of the Forty-seventh United States Infantry, and soon afterward was transferred to the Philippine Islands. He took part in

several engagements to quell the natives, and for meritorious services was promoted to first lieutenant of his company, March 31, 1901, and was honorably mustered out of service, July 2. He then entered an infantry and cavalry school, from which he was graduated, November 22, 1902. Meantime he was assigned to the rank of second lieutenant of cavalry, and was promoted to first lieutenant of the Fourth Cavalry, November 22, 1902. Lieutenant Smyser was transferred to the Fourteenth Cavalry, March 30, 1903.

Captain William Earnest Welsh, of the regular army, was born in Hanover, York County, November 23, 1872. On June 17, 1890, he entered West Point Military Academy, where he excelled in the study of mathematics and civil engineering. He was graduated from that institution in June, 1894, and was then assigned second lieutenant of Eighth Infantry in the regular army. He was promoted to first lieutenant in the Tenth Infantry, April 2, 1898. In 1900 he accompanied his regiment to the Philippine Islands, where he aided in quelling the natives. On February 2, 1901, Lieutenant Welsh was promoted to the rank of captain in the Thirteenth United States Infantry.

Major Silas A. Wolf, of the regular army, was born in Newberrytown, York County, December 13, 1853. He obtained his preparatory education in the public schools and on June 1, 1874, he was appointed cadet to the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which institution he was graduated, 1878. He entered the army as second lieutenant of infantry and was promoted to first lieutenant, August 5, 1888, and captain, February 19, 1895. On March 2, 1901, he was promoted to the rank of major of the Nineteenth Infantry.

Commander York Noel, of the United States navy, son of Daniel K. Noel, the first mayor of York, graduated from the naval academy at Annapolis, in 1874. He entered active service in the navy on the flagship *Colorado*, was commissioned ensign in 1876 and served in various squadrons in different parts of the world. He was on board the *Alliance* on a cruise around Europe and served on other vessels with commendable ability. He was commissioned master, October 28, 1881, and went on a special cruise,

visiting many foreign ports. He was promoted to lieutenant, March 3, 1883, and was with the *Galena*, and later the *Swatara* with the United States naval brigade during the Revolution at Panama, in 1885. From this time until 1896 he served on different vessels and then spent two years at the naval academy. At the opening of the war with Spain he fitted out the tug *Samoset* and the tug *Nezincot* at New York and took them to Key West, Florida. During the war he served on the *Marblehead*, which performed active duties in Cuban waters in the summer of 1898. On March 3, 1899, he was commissioned lieutenant commander of the battleship *Iowa*, one of the largest war vessels of the navy, and in 1904, was promoted to the rank of commander.

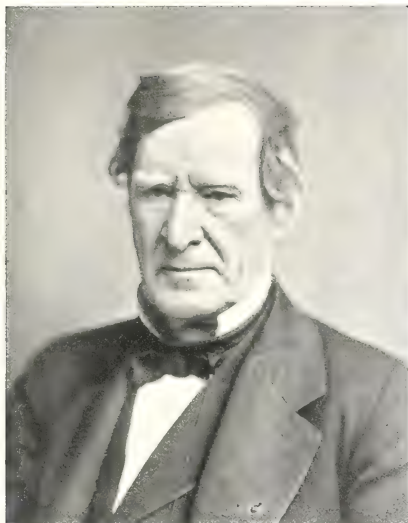
Colonel William H. McLaughlin, of the regular army, a native of York, entered the military academy at West Point, July 1, 1861, and was graduated from that institution, June 23, 1865. He was assigned to duty in the army as second lieutenant in the Seventeenth Infantry, was immediately promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and served on garrison duty for two years. He was promoted to captain of the Twenty-sixth Infantry, in 1867; served on garrison duty in different parts of the United States and was transferred to the Eighteenth Infantry, in 1871. In 1877, Captain McLaughlin served with his regiment in suppressing railroad strikes in West Virginia and Pennsylvania. He performed important duties on the western frontier and served on garrison duty until the opening of the Spanish-American War. With the rank of lieutenant colonel he took an active part in the war. Soon afterward he was promoted to colonel. He resigned from the army in 1899 and has since lived in retirement in Washington, D. C.

CHAPTER XXVII

NOTED MEN OF YORK COUNTY.

Jeremiah S. Black—Hugh Brackenridge—Phineas Davis—Lewis Mayer—United States Senators Ross, Rowan and Quay.

The biographies of noted men of the Revolutionary period are found in the chapters relating to that subject. The follow-



Jeremiah S. Black

ing chapter describes the careers of a number of prominent men who were either born in York County or resided within its limits and won distinction in different fields of operation.

JEREMIAH SULLIVAN BLACK, jurist and statesman, for twenty years one of the leaders of the American bar, was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, January 10, 1810. He was a descendant of sturdy Scotch-Irish ancestors, who came to this country and located near the site of Gettysburg with the early settlers of that region. James Black, his first American ancestor, migrated to the Glades, a beautiful and picturesque region in the present area of Somerset County. Henry Black, his son, and father of the jurist, born 1783, was for twenty years an associate judge, a member of the state legislature and representative in Congress.

Early in life Jeremiah S. Black displayed the strong intellectual endowments which marked his distinguished career as a lawyer and statesman. He obtained his education at a classical school in his native county, and then entered the office of Chauncey Forward, one of the ablest lawyers of western Pennsylvania, who was practicing his profession at Somerset. Soon after his admission to the bar in 1831, Mr. Black took charge of the extensive business of his preceptor, who was then serving as a member of Congress, and became widely known as a successful lawyer. In 1842, he was appointed president judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District, embracing Somerset and several adjoining counties. Judge Black remained on the local bench for a period of nine years.

In 1851, under the judiciary amendments to the constitution, he was nominated by the Democratic party, for the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and was elected. When he assumed the duties of his office he was chosen, by lot, chief justice, succeeding John Bannister Gibson, who had served in the same position with great distinction a period of twenty-four years. In 1854, Judge Black was re-elected for a term of fifteen years.

His judicial career was distinguished; his decisions contained in the state reports from Fourth Harris to Fifth Casey, are cited as learned and forceful expositions of

the law. The body of American jurisprudence received a deep impress from his terse and vigorous style and the clearness and logical force of his reasoning.

Shortly after March 4, 1857, while upon the supreme bench of Pennsylvania, President Buchanan appointed him attorney-general of the United States. His management of the great cases of the California land grants, involving in extent over 10,000 square miles, including a large part of San Francisco, the whole of Sacramento and other cities, and in money, \$150,000,000, called into exercise not only the legal ability, but the professional skill of the attorney-general and resulted in a great triumph of justice over a most stupendous fraud. This laid the foundation of Judge Black's national reputation as a lawyer, and secured that remarkable success that attended his subsequent professional career. In statesmanship, during that trying period of our country's history, there devolved upon him the most onerous duties. He was the principal adviser of President Buchanan, a man of high intellectual ability, but who, on account of the warring elements of his cabinet, was compelled to look to his attorney-general for support. Upon the resignation of Lewis Cass, the President appointed Judge Black, Secretary of State. The events of the closing months of that administration are memorable.

James G. Blaine, in his work entitled "Twenty Years of Congress," in referring to the stormy times preceding the Civil War, pays the following tribute to the character and ability of Judge Black:

"He was a man of remarkable character, and was endowed by nature with a strong understanding and a strong will. In the profession of the law, he had attained great eminence. His learning had been illustrated by a prolonged service on the bench before the age at which men, even of exceptional success at the bar, usually attract public observation. He had added to his professional studies, which were laborious and conscientious, a wide acquaintance with our literature, and had found in its walks a delight which is yielded to few. In history, biography, criticism, romance, he had absorbed everything in our language worthy of attention. Shakespeare, Milton, indeed all the English poets, were his

familiar companions. There was not a disputed passage or an obscure reading in any one of the great plays upon which he could not off-hand quote the best renderings, and throw original light from his own illumined mind. Upon theology he had apparently bestowed years of investigation and reflection. A sincere Christian, he had been a devout and constant student of the Bible, and could quote its passages and apply its teachings with singular readiness and felicity. To this generous store of knowledge he added fluency of speech, both in public address and private conversation, and a style of writing which was at once unique, powerful, and attractive. He had attained unto every excellence of mental discipline described by Lord Bacon. Reading had made him a full man, talking a ready man, writing an exact man. The judicial literature of the English tongue may be sought in vain for finer models than are found in the opinions of Judge Black when he sat, and was worthy to sit, as the associate of John Bannister Gibson, on the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania.

"In political opinion he was a Democrat, self-inspired and self-taught, for his father was a Whig who had served his state in Congress. He idolized Jefferson and revered Jackson as embodying in their respective characters all the elements of the soundest political philosophy, and all the requisites of the highest political leadership. He believed in the principles of Democracy as he did in a demonstration of Euclid."

Before his retirement from the cabinet, Secretary Black was nominated for the position of justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. This was during the exciting period at the opening of the war, and the appointment was not acted upon. For a short time he served as reporter to the United States Supreme Court. When he retired from this position, he took up his residence at York, and turned his attention to the practice of law. He rarely appeared in the local courts, but was engaged in the trial of many of the most important litigations in the higher courts of the state and nation.

The Civil War gave rise to a class of cases which involved the fundamental principles of liberty, the struggles for which had been handed down to us from a former age,

and which, it was presumed, had been settled a century before. The cases of citizens of the republic, Blyew, McArdle and Milligan, have made the state trials of the United States of America more illustrious than those of Great Britain, for they arrested in this land the encroachment of a government, republican in form, upon the absolute rights of individuals, when the excitement of the hour seemed to obscure the better judgment of those in power. They established the judiciary as truly the bulwark of liberty.

The case of Blyew arose under the Civil Rights' Bill. The defendant had been sentenced to death by a federal court in the state of Kentucky, but the prisoner, for whom Judge Black appeared, was released by the Supreme Court. The case of McArdle arose under the Reconstruction acts. The defendant was held under a conviction by a military commission, and under the argument of Judge Black would have been released had not Congress invalidated the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The prisoner was then released by the government. The case of Milligan was a trial and conviction before a military commission. He, too, was under sentence of death, approved by the President of the United States. The case came before the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus. The argument of Judge Black, in this last mentioned case, is one of the most memorable forensic efforts before any tribunal. The case is one of the celebrated state trials, and its result, the discharge of the prisoner, maintained the constitution of the United States.

Judge Black retained his vigor and professional skill until the close of his career. He was a delegate at large in the state convention which framed the revised constitution of 1873. His eminence as a lawyer and jurist attracted attention when he entered that convention, but owing to his professional duties, he did not remain long as a member. Though he participated but little in its public discussions he influenced the action of the convention on many important subjects, notably that on the restriction of the powers of certain corporations.

Judge Black spent twenty-four years of his life as a resident of York County. He resided first in the town, and in 1873

erected a large mansion, two miles southwest of York. He named this delightful rural retreat "Brockie," and here he spent the remainder of his life. At this home he entertained many of the most distinguished men of the country, who were pleased with the privilege of being his guest. President Garfield, who for many years had been a close and intimate friend of Judge Black, was a frequent visitor at Brockie, rarely passing through York without calling upon his friend, whom he revered and honored as one of the foremost lawyers and statesmen of this country. During his long residence in York County, Judge Black was held in the highest esteem by every one who knew him. He died at Brockie, August 19, 1883.

HUGH HENRY BRACKENRIDGE, a chaplain in the Revolution and one of the noted lawyers and jurists of Pennsylvania, spent his early boyhood in the lower end of York County, either in Hopewell or Peach Bottom Township. He was born near Campbellton, Scotland, in 1748. When five years old he accompanied his father, a farmer, to this country, and settled in York County, Pennsylvania, near the Maryland border. He supported himself by farming and teaching while preparing for college, and was graduated at Princeton in 1771, in the same class with James Madison. In conjunction with Philip Freneau, he wrote a poetical dialogue entitled "The Rising Glory of America," which formed part of the graduating exercises, and was afterward published (1772). After graduation he was for some time a tutor at Princeton, and then taught school in Maryland for several years. During this time he wrote for his pupils a drama called "Bunker Hill" (Philadelphia, 1776). In 1776 Brackenridge went to Philadelphia and became editor of the "United States Magazine." Some strictures on General Charles Lee, published in this magazine, so enraged that officer that he called at Brackenridge's office for the purpose of horsewhipping him, but the editor prudently refused to appear. Brackenridge had studied the divinity, and was for some time chaplain in the Revolutionary army. Six of his political sermons, delivered in camp, were afterward published. He was never regularly ordained, however, and his tastes lay in a different direction. After studying law at An-

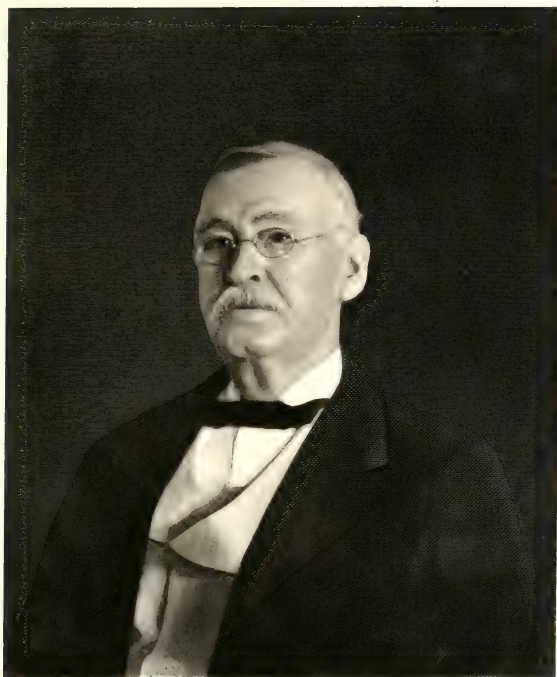
napolis, Maryland, he was admitted to the bar, removed in 1781 to Pittsburg, then a small frontier town, and soon became prominent in his profession. In 1786 he was sent to the legislature to secure the establishment of Allegheny County. In 1794 he was prominent in the "Whiskey Insurrection," but used his influence in bringing about a settlement between the government and the malcontents. He vindicated his course in "Incidents of the Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania," (Philadelphia, 1795). After the Democratic victory in 1799 the Governor of Pennsylvania, Thomas McKean, appointed Brackenridge to the Supreme Bench of the State, where he remained until his death. Besides works already mentioned, he wrote a "Eulogium of the Brave who fell in the Contest with Great Britain," an oration, delivered at Philadelphia, July 4, 1778; another oration, delivered July 4, 1793; "Gazette Publications Collected," (1806); "Law Miscellanies," (1814); and "Modern Chivalry, or the adventures of Captain Farago and Teague O'Regan, his Servant." The last named, a political satire, is his best work, the materials of the story being drawn from the author's own experience. The first part was published in Pittsburg in 1796 and re-published in Philadelphia in 1846, with illustrations by Darley. The second portion appeared in 1806, and both were issued together in 1819. Brackenridge also wrote many miscellaneous essays and poems. He died in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1816.

REV. THOMAS BARTON was a prominent personage in the colonial history of York and Cumberland Counties. He was born in Ireland in 1730, and educated at the University of Dublin. In 1753 he came to America, and was employed as a teacher for two years in the academy at Philadelphia. At certain intervals he visited the church people at York, Huntingdon (now York Springs) and Carlisle. After making the acquaintance of the English people at these places, he was induced by them to return to England, obtain clerical orders from the proper authorities, and become the officiating rector for the people of the Episcopal Church in York and Cumberland Counties. He came back to America in 1755, and immedi-

ately began to organize congregations at the three places mentioned. Vestrymen and wardens were settled in each of the places. He visited other settlements and administered the religious rites to the church people. While in York and Cumberland counties, as early as 1756, his attention was called to the unfortunate condition of the Indians, with whom he frequently associated while on his ministerial tours. Some Indians came to Carlisle to sell fur and deer skins, and he invited them into his church or building, in which he was conducting religious services. The few of them, who could understand English, at once became interested in him. When they returned they brought some of their friends to visit him, and shake hands with them. He then had great hopes of converting many of them to Christianity, but the French and Indian war broke out and all hopes of prosecuting his missionary work among them ceased. At this period he found himself and his parishes exposed to the incursions of the hostile red man, and he became chaplain of the troops under General Forbes on the western expedition. After the French and Indian war, he served as rector of St. James' Church, at Lancaster, for a period of twenty years. In 1770, he received the honorary degree of A. M. from King's College, N. Y. During his pastorate at Lancaster, he frequently conducted religious services at York. When the Revolution opened, Mr. Barton was obliged to retire from his field of labor. He was not willing to take the oath of allegiance to the American government, and was permitted to sell his property and pass within the British lines. He arrived in New York in November, 1778, where he died of dropsy, May 25, 1780, aged fifty years. He was married, in 1753, to a sister of David Rittenhouse, the great astronomer. At his death he left a widow and eight children. One of his sons, Benjamin Smith Barton, was a professor in the University of Pennsylvania, and died in 1815. William Barton, his eldest son, wrote the life of David Rittenhouse. The widow died at the age of ninety years. Rev. Barton published a sermon on Braddock's defeat. John Penn said of him: "He was a worthy pastor and missionary, and as such, his name should go down to posterity."

HORACE BONHAM, artist and editor, was born near York, November 26, 1835. His father, Samuel C. Bonham, a native of Lincolnton, North Carolina, removed to York in 1827, and soon took a prominent part in public affairs. Being an ardent Whig in politics, he was chosen associate judge of York County in 1840, during the campaign when General William Henry Harrison was elected president of the United States. He served with ability on the bench of York County for a period of ten years. Horace Bonham received his preliminary education at the York County Academy and afterward entered Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1856. In 1859 he was admitted to the York County Bar, but never practiced law. In 1860 and 1861 he was editor of the York Republican. For a period of six months during the Civil War, he edited and published "The Recorder," the first daily paper printed at York. When the office of internal revenue assessor was opened at York under the government system, establishing such offices throughout the country, Mr. Bonham was appointed revenue commissioner by President Lincoln. He filled this position with great credit to himself during the remainder of Lincoln's administration. Being a man of excellent literary training and possessed of an aesthetic nature, he became interested in the study of art in the pursuit of which he excelled in anything he attempted to draw or paint. His conception of historic scenes was admirable and he reproduced them with fine effect. His pen and ink drawing of the adjournment of Continental Congress at York, in 1777, after that body had received the news of the surrender of Burgoyne and his army at Saratoga, is a model of artistic beauty. For the purpose of pursuing his art studies he went to Europe and studied at Paris and Munich. Paintings of his placed on exhibition at Boston and Philadelphia received considerable attention and praise. In literary pursuits he displayed talent in poetical composition in which he indulged as a diversion. He died at York, March 7, 1892.

JOHN MILTON BONHAM was born at York, November 26, 1835, son of Samuel C. and Elizabeth (Stehman) Bonham. He obtained his preliminary education at the



Chauncey F. Black

York County Academy and was graduated from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, where he excelled in the study of the ancient and modern classics, developing a decided taste for American literature. After leaving college, he studied law with Erastus H. Weiser and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He practiced his profession here for a few years and then went to Warrensburg, Missouri, where he formed, in 1860, a co-partnership in the practice of the law with Colonel James D. Eads. Soon afterward he left Warrensburg for Franklin, Pennsylvania, where he formed a partnership with James H. Smith, formerly of York County. He also had an office at Petroleum Centre, Pennsylvania. He retired from the practice of law in 1875 to engage in the oil business, and was a member of the firm of Brough and McKelvy, with his office at Pittsburg. They conducted the purchase, sale and transportation of petroleum. This business was profitably closed out to the Standard Oil Company. Mr. Bonham and Mr. Brough were large holders of land in Venango County, on which oil was found. In 1878 he retired from active business and subsequently devoted himself to literature, residing in the city of Washington, D. C. He is the author of the following works, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons: "Industrial Liberty," "Railway Secrecy and Trusts," and "Secularism." These works were very favorably criticized in this country and in England. He died at Atlantic City, June 17, 1897.

CHAUNCEY FORWARD BLACK, lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania, was born in Somerset County, Pennsylvania, in November, 1839. He was the eldest son of Jeremiah S. Black, the noted jurist and statesman. He obtained his elementary education in a private school and at the age of fourteen, entered Monongalia Academy, at Morgantown, West Virginia. Two years later his father sent him to Hiram College, Ohio. One of the instructors of that institution and afterward its president, was James A. Garfield. Being a model instructor, the future president of the United States exercised a strong and healthful influence over the youthful mind of Chauncey F. Black. The close ties of friendship formed at this institution between these two

men lasted during the remainder of President Garfield's life. Mr. Black completed his education at Jefferson College, in western Pennsylvania. When his father became attorney-general in the cabinet of James Buchanan, in 1856, he removed with the family to Washington. During the succeeding four years he engaged in newspaper work at the national capital, and in the meantime was admitted to the bar of Somerset County. He practiced law for a short time at Washington, and in the fall of 1860, moved to York with his parents and formed a co-partnership with his father in the practice of law. For several years he was associated with his father in the preparation of cases tried before the higher courts, where Jeremiah S. Black frequently appeared. Having natural inclination for newspaper work, his energies were turned in that direction.

From 1873 until 1895, Mr. Black was closely identified with the journalism of this country. He was an editorial contributor to the New York Sun for a period of fifteen years, and in the columns of this paper appeared some of the ablest articles from his pen. For several years he was the correspondent for the New York World at Washington, and during that period contributed many articles to magazines on political subjects and economic questions. He was a forceful and vigorous writer, his articles showing a wide range of intellectual culture and a broad and comprehensive knowledge of public affairs. He organized Democratic associations in a large number of the states of the Union and for several years was president of the Association of Democratic Clubs of the United States. In 1879, he represented York County in the Democratic State convention, and in 1880, was a presidential delegate to the Democratic National convention which nominated General Hancock for President of the United States.

In 1882, Mr. Black was nominated by the Democratic party of Pennsylvania for the office of lieutenant-governor on the ticket with Robert E. Pattison. The campaign was carried on with great vigor throughout the Keystone State, and resulted in the election of both Pattison and Black. At this election, Chauncey F. Black led the ticket in York County, where he had re-

sided since his father's retirement from the Buchanan cabinet in 1860. It was a flattering vote and showed the popularity in which he was held by his fellow-citizens around his own home. He entered upon his duties January, 1883, as presiding officer of the Senate of Pennsylvania. His dignified bearing, affable manner, and courtesy won for him the admiration of the senators of both parties and of the officers of the various departments with whom he had official intercourse. Upon his retirement he received tokens of friendship from his associates while he served as lieutenant-governor. At the expiration of his term of office, he returned to Willow Bridges, his country home, a short distance southwest of York, in Springgarden Township. He resided here until the death of his mother in 1897, when he moved to Brockie, the family residence, built by his father in 1873. In this delightful retreat, Mr. Black spent the remainder of his life. Here he entertained many notable men, whose fame extended over the whole country. During his entire career, Mr. Black was a student of the policy and principles promulgated by Thomas Jefferson, founder of the Democratic party in the United States.

In 1863, Mr. Black was married to Mary Dawson, daughter of Hon. John L. Dawson, whose home was at Friendship Hill, Fayette County, in the historic mansion built and owned by Albert Gallatin, the great financier and cabinet officer. They had three sons: Jeremiah S., J. L. Dawson and Chauncey Forward. Louise, the only daughter, who was one of the founders of the Yorktown Chapter, D. A. R., at York, died December 10, 1900. Mrs. Black, who was a woman of many accomplishments, died November 20, 1899. Mr. Black spent the last years of his life in quiet retirement at Brockie, where he died December 2, 1904.

CAPTAIN THOMAS CAMPBELL, of the Revolution, was born about 1750 in Chanceford Township, York County. His father took up a tract of land at an early day, situated on the "Great Road leading from York to Nelson's Ferry." He was of Scotch-Irish descent and a farmer by occupation. When the Revolutionary struggle began, he enlisted as a private in Captain Michael Doudel's company, attached to Colonel William Thompson's battalion of

riflemen, in July, 1775. He served through the New England campaign, and was commissioned first lieutenant in the Fourth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, January 3, 1777. He was severely wounded at Germantown, was promoted captain, January 1, 1781, and retired from the service January 1, 1783. He was one of the original members of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati. Captain Campbell was chosen a delegate to the State Convention to ratify the Federal Constitution in 1787; served as a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives from 1797 to 1800, and of the Senate from the York and Adams district, from 1805 to 1808. He died at his residence in Monaghan Township, York County, January 19, 1815. He left descendants, some of whom now reside in Texas.

REV. ROBERT CATHCART, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of York from 1793 to 1837, was born at Coleraine, Ireland, November, 1759. He obtained his education at the University of Glasgow, from which he was graduated in 1780. He was licensed to preach in his native land and in 1790 came to America, at the request of his uncle, Rev. Robert Cathcart, residing at Wilmington, Delaware. In 1793 he was chosen pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at York and the church at Round Hill, in Hopewell Township, serving the former forty-four years, and the latter forty-two years, preaching on alternate Sundays to each congregation. For thirty successive years, Dr. Cathcart was elected by the Presbytery to which he belonged, its representative to the general assembly of that denomination, and for twenty years was stated clerk of that body. Rutgers College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and the same degree was given him by Dickinson College, at Carlisle, of which he was a trustee for thirty years. For a quarter of a century, Dr. Cathcart was president of the Board of Trustees of the York County Academy and during that time took a very active and prominent part in building up that institution. He was liberal in his contributions to the American Bible and Tract Society and the American Sunday School Union. During his long residence in York he took a prominent part in the affairs of the borough

and county, always advocating and supporting every measure intended to promote the public good of the community. Dr. Cathcart was married in 1796 to Susan Latimer, of Newport, Delaware. They had three sons and two daughters. He died at York, October 19, 1849.

PHINEAS DAVIS. The first locomotive that burned coal put into successful use in America was made in York in 1832, and the honor of its invention and construction belongs to Phineas Davis, who was born at Grafton, New Hampshire, in 1795. He became an orphan at the age of thirteen years, and having to depend upon his own energy and ability to gain a livelihood, he left his village home in the Granite State, went to the city of Lowell, in Massachusetts, and there endeavored to secure a situation. Owing to the discouragement that attended his efforts, in a few weeks he set out for Providence, Rhode Island, and from there to Connecticut, spending several months in the towns along the southern border of that state.

Nothing definitely is known of him during the succeeding years until his arrival at York, Pennsylvania, in 1809, a barefoot boy. Jonathan Jessop, a well-to-do member of the Society of Friends, was then the principal watchmaker of the town. He lived west of the Codorus. One morning while diligently plying his trade, the poorly-clad yet bright and intelligent looking New Hampshire boy entered his place of business in search of a situation. The lad was not discouraged by his previous failures to secure profitable employment. His ardor was not dimmed nor his energy checked, and he approached his future employer, who at once gave him a position in his store. He was apt to learn and attentive to duty and soon showed his inventive turn of mind by producing a new gold watch, the product of his own skill and application. His reputation was made as a watchmaker, and he would doubtless have prospered in that business or any other. The beautiful mechanism of his watch was a subject of favorable comment among the inventors of those days, and soon thereafter some one else took up his design and had it patented.

The educated mind of the day was then turning its attention to steam as a motor. Phineas Davis, during his leisure hours in

Friend Jessop's store, had been a diligent student of natural philosophy and chemistry, and now became absorbed in studying the properties of steam and its application to machinery. He associated himself as a partner with Mr. Gardner in the York foundry and machine shops, on the west side of the Codorus in York, and while engaged in making tools and implements his genius was turned toward the locomotive engine, then a new invention and very crude in its construction. All that had yet been built were of English manufacture and burned wood, and great improvements were needed to make it of much use. On January 4, 1831, the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company offered a prize for a locomotive engine of American manufacture. The sum of \$3,500 was to be awarded to the inventor and manufacturer of the best engine delivered in Baltimore for trial June 1, 1832. It was demanded that the engine burn coke or coal and consume its own smoke. Phineas Davis became one of the competitors for the prize, and at the York foundry, of which he was half owner, he built, and on the time appointed for trial, conveyed his engine on wagons to Baltimore. He called it "The York."

The Baltimore Gazette of July 31, 1832, says: "We are gratified that the locomotive steam engine, 'The York,' constructed by Phineas Davis, of York, Penna., commenced operation under the most favorable auspices at 9 o'clock yesterday. It started from Pratt Street depot for Ellicott Mills with a train of fourteen loaded cars, carrying together with the engine tender, a gross weight of fifty tons. The whole went off in fine style and was out of sight of the depot in six minutes. The rapid gliding of the immense train was one of the most imposing and beautiful spectacles we have ever seen."

The York Gazette of August 9, 1832, says: "The York" made the journey (thirteen miles) in an hour and five minutes. Return trip with one car, a passenger coach, in fifty-seven minutes. The last mile was made in three minutes.

The competitive trial was made on Saturday, August 4, 1832. "The York," with Phineas Davis, the inventor, who was engineer, won the first prize. There were five competitors. The train which the

engine pulled, exclusive of the tender, consisted of seven cars weighing twenty-five tons. The fuel used by the engine was anthracite coal.

Davis' engine was mounted on wheels thirty inches in diameter, like those of common cars, and the motion was produced by means of gearing with a spur wheel and pinion on one of the axles of the road wheels. The greatest velocity for a short time on a straight track was thirty miles per hour. It could travel curvature of four hundred feet radius at the rate of fifteen miles per hour. The engine weighed but three and one-half tons, and was found too light for advantageous use or on ascending grades. Performance of this engine fully convinced the board of directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and its engineer corps that locomotive engines could be used successfully on railways having curves of four hundred feet radius, and since that time they have been in use in this country.

In 1832 Davis and Gardner, in their York shops, made several locomotives of a "grasshopper" type, same as "The York," only heavier, for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. These engines had vertical boilers similar to those now used on steam fire engines. The boilers were fifty inches in diameter and contained 282 fire tubes sixteen inches long, and tapering from one and one-half inches at the bottom to one and one-fourth inches at the top, where the gas discharged through a combustible chamber into a stack. These engines weighed six and one-half tons. One of them, the "Atlantic," was set to work in September, 1832, and hauled fifty tons over a rough road with high grades and short curves, at the rate of fifteen miles per hour. This engine made a trip at the cost of \$16, doing the work of forty horses which had cost \$33 per trip.

Phineas Davis soon afterward became manager of a shop of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, in Baltimore, and to him, Ross Winans and John Elgar, of York, (the inventor of switch turnstiles, drill bearings and plate wheels), is due the honor of solving most of the problems which presented themselves in connection with the great system of railroad travel and inland transportation. The first steel springs used in this country were placed on "The York."

Davis secured new patents for his invention and was just approaching the height of prosperity when he met an unfortunate death at the age of forty, on September 27, 1835. He had command of one of his engines in taking a party of Baltimoreans on an excursion. It was the result of a casual and unseen defect in the railway. One of the chains had become broken and the end of a bent rail, which was displaced, caught the flange of the engine wheel and threw the engine off the track. The momentum of the cars in the rear threw them with great force on the tender and in turn upon the engine, when Phineas Davis was instantly killed.

Thus ended the brilliant career of a man whose place in history has only recently been recognized.

Phineas Davis was married in the Friends' meeting house at York, August 15, 1826, to Hannah Taylor, the great-granddaughter of William Willis, who built the first court house in York.

Among those who were present at the wedding, according to the records, were Jane L. Cathcart, E. S. Cassatt, (Mrs. Samuel Small) and Mary M. Barnitz.

Hannah, wife of Phineas Davis, died of cholera, in York, July 23, 1830, after having been sick only three hours. They had two children—Willis, who married and moved to South America, and Nathan, who enlisted in the Union army and died during the Civil War. The remains of Phineas Davis were buried about thirty feet to the northeast of the northeast corner of the Friends' Meeting House at York.

ABRAHAM DEHUFF died at York in 1895 at the age of 96 years. He was born in York in 1798, and during his whole life followed the occupation of a jeweler and watchmaker. In 1855 he received a gold medal at the Harrisburg State Fair for a watch not larger than a three-cent piece, which he made. He also made two similar watches, one of which he presented to President James Buchanan and which is now in the National Museum at Washington, D. C. The other was purchased by the Prince of Wales during his visit to this country shortly before the Civil War. Mr. Dehuff's grandfather served in the Revolution under General Lafayette.

JAMES EDGAR was born in the southern part of York County, November 15, 1744, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father subsequently removed to North Carolina, but young Edgar remained on his farm until the outset of the Revolution. By the Committee of York County, he was chosen a member of the Provincial Conference of June 18, 1776; and elected by the people to the convention of July 15, following. He was a member of the Assembly, 1776-7, from York County; of the Provincial Council of Safety from October 17 to December 4, 1777, when he took his seat in the Supreme Executive Council, an office he filled acceptably until February 13, 1779. In the autumn of this year he removed to Washington County, and upon the organization thereof was appointed one of the justices July 15, 1781, and served in the Supreme Executive Council from November 30, 1781, to December 4, 1782. He was a member of the Council of Censors, November 20, 1783, and chosen to the Assembly in 1785, having previously served in that body in 1781. He represented York County in the Pennsylvania Convention of November 20, 1787, to consider the proposed constitution for the government of the United States. He was appointed by Governor Mifflin one of the associate judges of the courts of Washington County, August 19, 1791, serving therein until his death. Judge Edgar was prominent in the so-called Whiskey Insurrection of 1794, on the side of law and obedience thereto; and when the troops marched to quell the disturbance, he was appointed a member of the Committee of Conference to confer with the commissioners of the United States, and the State of Pennsylvania, relative to a prompt return to state and national allegiance. Judge Edgar was a leading spirit in the Presbyterian Church of York County, with which he connected himself at the age of sixteen. For many years he was a ruling elder in the church and was nine times a member of Old Redstone Presbytery. Brackenridge, in his "History of the Western Insurrection," states that he was a "kind of Rabbi in the Presbyterian Churches in western country." Rev. Dr. Carnahan gives this estimate of his character: "James Edgar had a good English education, had improved his mind by reading and reflection; so that in

theological and political knowledge he was superior to many professional men. He possessed an eloquence which, although not polished, was convincing and persuasive." Judge Edgar died on his farm, on the 1st of January, 1806.

REV. ADAM ETTINGER, for sixty-two years a clergyman of York County, born in 1787, was one of the original preachers of the Evangelical Association in York County. His father, Rev. Adam Ettinger, was a clergyman of the German Reformed Church, and died in 1809. His mother was a sister of Rev. John Stouch, of the Lutheran Church. In the fall of 1813, under the administration of Rev. John Walter, the first fellow-laborer of Rev. Jacob Albright, founder of the Evangelical Association, Adam Ettinger joined that denomination, which at that date had only fifteen preachers and 769 members in America. No minister of the gospel was a more devoted follower of the doctrines and principles of the church of his choice than he, giving not only his time but his means to the support of the cause he so faithfully advocated. He was married early in life to a daughter of Conrad Miller, a soldier of the Revolution, and well-to-do farmer of Hopewell. His father-in-law and mother-in-law then formed part of his family, and their home became a place for religious meetings, and in summer time camp-meetings were held in the woods adjoining it. To the church and its interests he was generous and philanthropic beyond his means. He died October, 1877, aged ninety years. His remains were interred in Prospect Hill Cemetery.

HENRY H. HOUSTON, financier, prominently identified with the public internal improvements of Pennsylvania, was born near Wrightsville, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, in 1826. Early in life he showed unusual capacity for business and removed to the city of Philadelphia, where he resided for half a century. As early as 1850 he became interested in the completion of a continuous line of railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and was identified with the construction of part of this line west of Harrisburg. Later in life he was president and director of more than half a dozen corporations and railroad companies allied with the interests of the Pennsylvania Rail-

road Company, in which he was a director for thirty years. Mr. Houston was a director in various financial institutions of Philadelphia and was a leading stockholder and director in the International Navigation Company, which owned a line of the largest steamers that plied between New York City and Liverpool, England. He resided at Chestnut Hill, a suburb of Philadelphia, where he died in 1897. His great uncle, Dr. John Houston, who lived near the site of Wrightsville, was a surgeon in the Flying Camp during the American Revolution.

JOSEPH JEFFRIES, colonel of the Fifth Battalion, York County Associators, in the Revolution, was born in Chester County, in 1736, and about 1770 removed west of the Susquehanna. On December 16, 1774, he was appointed a member of the Committee of Observation for York County. He became major of the Fifth Battalion, July 28, 1775, and was promoted colonel, April 5, 1778. During the latter part of 1778, he was appointed wagon master for York County, and in December of that year, he performed the responsible duty of procuring wagons to transport the effects of Burgoyne's army from the Susquehanna to Charlottesville, Virginia, where they remained prisoners of war for nearly three years. He died at Columbia, Pennsylvania, November 26, 1814. His son, Captain John Jeffries, served as a private in the early part of the war, was a second lieutenant in the Seventh Battalion in 1779, and promoted to captain in 1780. He died in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, in 1832. James, son of Captain John Jeffries, was a second lieutenant in the Second Brigade of Pennsylvania, during the war of 1812.

REV. JACOB LISCHY was prominently identified with the early religious history of York County among the first German settlers. His record book of his first labors in this county, when the settlement was yet sparse, is still in existence. As a man he had a vigorous intellect, of considerable force of character. Most of his life was spent in the ministry of the German Reformed Church, and yet he neither began nor ended his career within that church. Jacob Lischy was a Swiss German, and immigrated to America, landing at New York

May 28, 1742, in company with twenty-seven other German immigrants, in the sailing vessel, called "Snow Catherine" commanded by Captain Gladman. He was not a minister when he came to this country. Soon after arriving in Pennsylvania he was brought under the influence of Count Zinzendorf, apostle of the Moravian church in America who came to this country in 1741. At the instance of Zinzendorf, he was ordained a missionary when yet a young man. According to his own words he adopted the Christian religion under the preaching of the Moravians at Basle, in Switzerland, when fourteen years old. Making a success of his missionary work as a layman he was ordained as a minister at Bethlehem, in January, 1743, and set out to preach the gospel under the direction of Count Zinzendorf. Soon after his ordination he preached to newly formed congregations at Mode Creek and Kissel's farm in Lancaster County. An early record says, "he was a warm-hearted, gifted and approved preacher, and made a great impression wherever he went." In his own words he "was preaching for the congregation of God in the Spirit," and consequently used different types and modes of worship, which he claimed was a union of the Moravian, Reformed and Lutheran faith. For this reason he got into frequent controversy. About this time he received at least a dozen calls to preach. Some of them came from his native country.

On the 12th of August, 1744, a written invitation was sent him to take charge of the German Reformed congregation in York, which had not yet had a settled pastor. An early record says: "In 1744 the well-known Jacob Lischy, who had been sent out by the congregation at Bethlehem, Pa., came into the neighborhood of York to preach the gospel to all who were willing to hear him. He professed to be a Reformed minister, and was invited to preach to the German Reformed congregation at York; on the 29th of May, 1745, he accepted the pastorate of this church." In 1746 a "brethren synod" was held in Kreutz Creek, at which Rev. Lischy and Rev. Nyberg, a Lutheran preacher, lately from Sweden, who also belonged to the "Union Church" were the prominent clergymen. Nyberg took charge of the Lutheran church of Han-

over that year. It was about this time that the elders of the congregation of the church at York and Kreutz Creek became aware that their pastor, Rev. Lischy, had some Moravian proclivities, and when he wished again to preach in York, many persons had collected in front of the church with great noise, and for a time forbade him to conduct religious services in their church. In connection with Rev. Christian Henry Rausch, an open air meeting was held along the Codorus, and a large audience attended. For a time public services were held at Immel's house on the Codorus. There was a great religious awakening among the German settlers during the years 1745-6. It was brought about by the united efforts of the clergymen of the German Reformed, Lutheran and Moravian denominations. This gave rise to the controversy as to which denomination should eventually gain the ascendancy. Lischy's sphere seemed to be that of a controversialist. His preaching was, however, effective, and he continued the regular pastor until 1754, of York, Kreutz Creek and other congregations in York County formed by him. But his career in York was not all harmonious. On May 2, 1747, the Rev. Michael Schlatter visited York and according to his journal "found a large German Reformed congregation. But on account of Lischy's semi-Reformed and semi-Moravian tenets, the brethren (Moravians) in connection with Rev. Lischy, has brought much confusion among them."

Lischy through the instrumentality of Schlatter, was regularly ordained a minister of the German Reformed Church, on September 29, 1747. He then invited Schlatter to come from the synod at Philadelphia, to York, to assist in restoring harmony. By May 17, 1748, when Schlatter again returned to York, he found that "confidence in Lischy had been restored and their affection for him was kindled anew." On the 18th of May he was asked to preach before Rev. Schlatter and the congregation, at York, without having much time for preparation, in order to test his orthodoxy. The following was the text selected: "For many are called, but few are chosen." This was the first time he had preached in the church since the disturbance more than a year before. His sermon was a success

and he was allowed to officiate regularly. After separating from the brethren (Moravians) he became violent against them, both in writing and speaking. When he left the York charge in 1754, a series of resolutions were passed and signed by eighty-seven members and the name and work of Dominie Lischy was long remembered among them. There were, however, many inconsistencies in Dominie Lischy's character, which sometimes overruled his great pretensions to piety. On account of his vagaries he was suspended from the ministry of the German Reformed Church June 8, 1757. Final action was taken in his case by the synod of Holland, during the year 1760. Shortly after this event he moved to a farm, which he had before purchased, in what is now North Codorus Township, this county, on the right of the road leading from Spring Grove to Jefferson, and nearly midway between the two places. He opened a school and organized an independent church and did not disappear from the ecclesiastical arena. For a time his son taught a successful school on his farm. Rev. Lischy organized, in 1765, what is now known as "Lischy's church," in that vicinity. In this quiet community he spent the remainder of his life, and was respected by the people among whom he labored. Among the taxable lists for 1780, we find the following assessment: "Rev. Jacob Lischy owned 100 acres of land, 40 of which were cleared, had three horses, two cows and five sheep. Entire valuation 1600 pounds." In the family graveyard, on what was his farm, we copied the following inscription: "In memory of Rev. Jacob Lischy, V. D. M., born in Switzerland, in Europe. Departed this life A. D. 1781." A few other persons are interred in this same "neglected spot" among them his wife, who died in 1754. A large pear tree has grown up on her grave. The burying ground is on an elevated plane, with a commanding view of the surrounding country.

WILLIAM LENHART, a noted mathematician, was born at York in 1787. He was the son of Godfrey Lenhart one of the early clockmakers who resided at the northwest corner of George Street and Centre Square. In his youth he attended the York County Academy and received instruction in mathematics from Robert Adrian who

afterward filled the chair of mathematics in the University of Pennsylvania. Before William Lenhart had reached the age of nineteen, he had advanced so far in his favorite study of higher mathematics that he contributed articles of merit to the *Mathematical Correspondent and Analyst*, the two leading journals of their kind then printed in America. He spent several years as an accountant in Baltimore and also resided in Philadelphia. Most of his life was devoted to diligent and careful study of higher mathematics. He frequently competed with noted European scholars such as Euler, Lagrange, and Gauss, known throughout the world as the most eminent mathematicians of their time. He continued to be a contributor to the leading mathematical journals during the remainder of his life and is said to have been the best informed scholar in America on the subject of diophantine analysis. The last years of his career were spent in Frederick, Maryland, where he died in 1840 at the age of fifty-three. Mathematicians report that the mind of William Lenhart was peculiarly adapted to solve the most intricate questions relating to mathematical science.

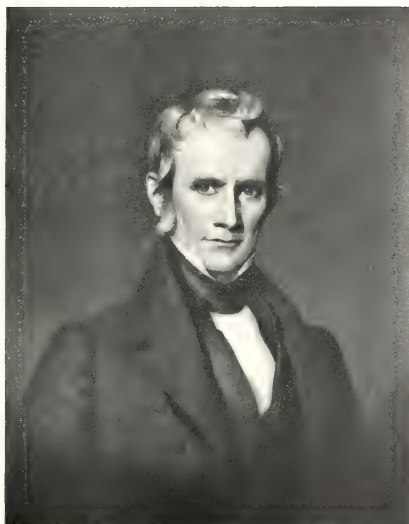
ELLIS LEWIS, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, was born of Welsh ancestry, at Lewisberry, York County, May 16, 1798. He was a son of Eli Lewis, grandson of Ellis Lewis and great-grandson of Ellis Lewis, one of the earliest members of the Society of Friends, who settled in York County in the year 1735.

Major Eli Lewis, his father, published the first newspaper at Harrisburg, and in 1798 laid out the borough of Lewisberry. Judge Lewis obtained his preliminary education at a school in his native town, taught by Isaac Kirk. In this school he displayed superior mental endowments and by the time he reached the age of sixteen had acquired a good English education. He studied the ancient classics under a private teacher at Harrisburg, where he learned the printers trade. At the age of eighteen he moved to Williamsport, where he assisted in editing one of the local papers for two years. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar of Lycoming County in the year 1822, and at once entered upon the practice of law, in which he succeeded in a

marked degree. In 1824 he was appointed deputy attorney general for Lycoming County and filled that position for a period of three years. In politics he was a Democrat, and in 1832 was elected a member of the State Legislature. In this body he soon won distinction as a public speaker. At this early period in his life his speeches were noted for clearness of expression and profound thought. His ability as a lawyer attracted the attention of Governor George Wolf, who, in 1833, appointed him attorney general for the State of Pennsylvania. He filled this high position for a period of one year, when in response to a petition from almost the entire bar Governor Wolf appointed him president judge of the Eighth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Lycoming and several other counties. He filled this position for ten years. In 1843 he was appointed president judge of the Second Judicial District, composed of Lancaster County. He then removed to the city of Lancaster. In 1851 he was elected one of the justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and resigned the position of president judge of the Second Judicial District after the election held in October of that year. In December, 1854, he became chief justice. In 1857 he declined the unanimous nomination of the Democratic State Convention for re-election to the Supreme Court, and retired to private life, residing in the city of Philadelphia.

In 1858 Judge Lewis was appointed one of the commissioners to revise the criminal code of Pennsylvania. His acquaintance with medical jurisprudence gained for him the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine, from the Philadelphia College of Medicine. He also received the degree of Doctor of Laws, from Transylvania University and from Jefferson College. Judge Lewis' legal opinions on important and difficult cases are frequently cited with approval by the most eminent writers of his profession.

He was the author of "An Abridgment of the Criminal Law of the United States." He was a man of great force of character, fine intellectual attainments and with the legal profession of Pennsylvania is recognized as a profound jurist. Judge Lewis devoted much of his time to the study of literature, and was a frequent correspondent to the leading periodicals of the country.



REV. LEWIS MAYER, D. D.

In early life he frequently came to York to visit his brother, James Lewis, one of the leaders of the York County Bar. On several occasions he appeared in the trial of cases before the York County courts. He spent the last years of his life in the city of Philadelphia, where he died March 9, 1871, at the age of seventy-three years. A fine portrait of Judge Lewis was presented to the Historical Society of York County in the year 1906, by his only surviving daughter, Miss Josephine Lewis, of Philadelphia.

JOHN LUTHER LONG, lawyer, author and dramatist, was born at Hanover, York County, in 1856. After leaving school he studied law and was admitted to the bar at York. He then removed to Philadelphia, and became a member of the bar of that city. Soon after he entered his profession he turned his attention to literature, and became a contributor to the "Century Magazine" and other leading periodicals in this country. His stories on Japanese life and customs attracted wide attention. This caused an increased demand for his contributions. Mr. Long has written a series of stories, portraying the characteristics of the Pennsylvania Germans. His stories are attractive in style and are original in conception. He has written and published several volumes, including "Madam Butterfly," "Miss Cherry-Blossom of Tokyo," "The Fox Woman," "The Prince of Illusion," "Naughty Nan," "Heimweh," and other stories. Within recent years a number of his stories have been dramatized and put on the stage both in America and Europe. His play entitled "The Garden of the Gods," has been produced in all the leading cities of the United States as well as in Paris and London.

REV. LEWIS MAYER, D. D. On his father's side the roots of the family tree are traceable in Germany to the Fifteenth Century. In 1570 Maximilian II. granted a coat of arms to the Mayers, "on account of important military services rendered in his life time, as well as in the days of Charles V." Two of his forbears in the Seventeenth Century were ministers of the gospel: the Rev. John Melchoir Mayer, born at Ulm, September 11, 1636, and the Rev. George Bartholomew Mayer, born at Ulm, March 9, 1681. His grandfather, Christopher Bartholomew Mayer, born at Carlsruhe,

Baden, November, 1702, came to America by way of the Hague, where the right of citizenship was conferred on him, and settled with his family in the Pennsylvania colony, probably in the town of Lancaster. His son, George Lewis Mayer, was then a youth, and later engaged in business in Lancaster. The latter was twice married, and Dr. Lewis Mayer, born March 26th, 1783, was the second son of the second marriage. His mother was a daughter of Jacob Haller, of Maryland, who was a soldier in Braddock's army in the French and Indian war.

Dr. Mayer was twice married, the first time in November, 1809, at Shepherdstown, Virginia, to Catharine Line, a daughter of John Line, of that place; and the second time in August, 1827, during his residence at Carlisle, to Mary Smith, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who survived him. He had six children by his first marriage and none by his second. Two of his children died in infancy, leaving one son and three daughters to survive him. He died on August 25, 1849, aged sixty-six years, four months and twenty-nine days.

Dr. Mayer received his early education in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, partly under his father's direction, who is described as "a gentleman of liberal education." The son was a diligent pupil and showed a fondness for the German language and literature. After a comparatively limited yet thorough training he left the parental roof and located in Frederick, Maryland, where he engaged in business. His tastes, however, turned his mind to books rather than to affairs. He passed through a crisis under the preaching of his pastor, the Reverend Daniel Wagner, of the German Reformed Church.

His mind being by nature vigorous and from childhood trained to read and to think, he made rapid progress in his classical and theological studies. The former he pursued under the tutelage of the principal of Frederick College, and the latter under his preceptor, the Rev. Mr. Wagner. Having finished his studies he was examined and licensed to preach the gospel by the German Reformed Synod at New Holland, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1807.

In 1808 he accepted a call from the Shepherdstown charge, composed of the Shep-

herdstown, Martinsburg and Smithfield Congregations. For more than twelve years he labored acceptably in this field. He not only won the esteem and affection of his parishioners but he came to be recognized, far beyond the bounds of his charge, as a man of promise. He was invited in January, 1811, to preach the funeral sermon of pastor Wagner, his preceptor, in Frederick. His sermon made a profound impression, and at the urgent request of his auditors he prepared it for print, so far as known the first publication from his pen. The Frederick congregation desired to secure his services as pastor, but he refused to allow his name to be put in nomination. On another occasion he was requested to preach in the First Reformed Church in Baltimore. He then preached the first English sermon ever delivered in that church. Before the services the people were worked up into a high state of excitement because of the proposed English discourse. Some threatened the preacher with violence if he insisted on carrying out his proposal. But Dr. Mayer stood firm, preached an appropriate sermon, and in a short time had an unanimous call from the congregation in his hands. He declined the call.

In 1821 he was chosen pastor of the Reformed Church in York, Pennsylvania, to which place he moved with his family. He remained in the pastorate for four years longer, when he was elected as the first theological professor in the German Reformed Church by the Synod which met at Bedford, in 1824.

The outlook in his new field was by no means encouraging. The church at large was partly hostile and partly indifferent to the long discussed and oft defeated project of opening a theological seminary. The matter was finally decided at the Synod of Bedford, when the president, Dr. Hendel, declared himself in favor of the seminary after a tie vote had been cast. The newly elected professor had no buildings, no libraries, no endowments, no students, no colleagues. There were, however, some ministers and laymen who were cordial supporters of the new movement. Upon them Dr. Mayer could reply in season and out of season, and with their aid he turned the resolution of the synod into a visible reality when in May, 1825, he began his work of

instruction in a room of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

The number of students the first session was only five, but there was an increase from year to year. In 1827, he wrote to B. C. Wolff, Esq., as follows: "I labor here with a slow, painful progress. The number of our students is only eight, and none of them is distinguished for talents or acquirements. The seminary is neglected by its professed friends. The situation resembles that of a little barque on a rough sea, with a pilot, indeed, and a compass on board, but without sails or seamen to manage them, tossed by the wind and waves, in constant danger of being dashed upon quicksands or rocks, ever and anon addressed by a passing vessel under easy sail, that hails her, asks her how she does, wishes her a pleasant voyage and bears away. I shall not abandon this suffering ship until I discover that she is sinking, which I hope and pray may not be." Words like these not only throw light on the difficulties which beset the seminary in its beginnings, but also on the heroic character of its first professor. So many adverse circumstances arose while the institution was located at Carlisle, that the synod determined to remove it to York, Pennsylvania, where it was brought in 1829. Dr. Mayer continued his work under more congenial surroundings. The Rev. Mr. Young was elected as second professor, and a classical school was established in connection with the seminary under the direction of Dr. Rauch. In 1835 the institution was removed to Mercersburg, Pennsylvania. Not choosing to follow the seminary to its new location chiefly on account of his feeble health, Dr. Mayer resigned his professorship and remained at York. The synod, however, urged him to withdraw his resignation and to continue his instructions at Mercersburg. He consented to the synod's request with the understanding, however, that his continuance should only be temporary. He tendered his resignation finally in 1838, and lived in retirement at York, performing such literary work as his declining health permitted, until the day of his death.

As to his personal appearance he is described as of medium size, his frame slender and erect. His forehead was high, and indicated great intellectual strength. His

eye was keen and penetrating, and his whole appearance commanded reverence and respect.

He was a diligent pastor,—none who better knew how to direct the penitent, edify the believer, reclaim the wanderer, comfort the distressed, and cheer the dying. He carefully prepared his sermons. His preaching was plain and practical, his style chaste and popular. He was considered a master in the art of scriptural exposition. He stands out most prominently as a teacher, a scholar and an author. He had a thorough knowledge of the Hebrew, Greek and Latin languages. His writings prove that he constantly referred to original sources in biblical and classical literature in the study of texts and subjects. He was a master of the German, and is said to have been one of the best readers of the Dutch language in this country in his day. He was deeply interested in scientific studies. He began the work of gathering the material for a history of the Reformed Church. He collected and transcribed old documents from Latin, German, Dutch and English sources. This collection is known as the "Mayer Manuscripts" and is preserved in the archives of the Historical Society of the Reformed Church at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He was the first one in this country to write a history of the Reformed Church. The first volume of his history was published. Unfortunately the manuscript of the second volume has been lost and probably destroyed.

He was an independent thinker who could not be confined to the well worn paths of those who preceded him. He derived theological views from contemporary German theologians which were looked upon with suspicion by the orthodox of his time. He accordingly did not escape charges of heresy. He believed in a progressive theology. He writes in an editorial that "he feels no sort of obligation to maintain the theological system of his own church any further than he conscientiously believes that it is contained in the Holy Scriptures." The type of his mind is shown in a letter to the Rev. Mr. Reily, March 16, 1836, in which he says: "I have been brought in times of trials to doubt everything and to look upon our destination as a thing wrapped up in impenetrable and

hopeless gloom. All my reasonings and all the arguments of others have failed me, and have left me to be tossed by the winds and waves of uncertainty and anxious care. But when I turned to the character of Jesus and there read His constant and positive assurance that His doctrine was not His own, but that of the Father, I have always felt that it was impossible that He should have been mistaken or that He intended to deceive. Here my doubts have uniformly ceased."

The following works have been preserved from his pen: printed, *Sin against the Holy Ghost*, *Lectures on Scriptural Subjects*, *History of the German Reformed Church*, Vol. I., numerous editorials and articles in the *Magazine of the German Reformed Church*, of which he was editor, and contributions to contemporary periodicals; manuscripts, *Lectures on Systematic Theology*, *Lectures on Hermeneutics*, and the *Mayer Manuscripts*. These works are preserved and are accessible in the library of the Historical Society of the Reformed Church in the United States at Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

FREDERICK VALENTINE MELSHEIMER, known to the history of science as the "Father of American Entomology," was born in Brunswick, Germany, and came to this country during the Revolution as chaplain to the Brunswick Dragoons. He left the military service in 1777 and went to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. The following year he was licensed as a clergyman in the Lutheran church, and assigned to a charge in Lancaster County. In 1787, he became one of the founders of Franklin College, of which he was the first instructor in German. From 1790 until the time of his death in 1814, he was pastor of St. Matthew's Church at Hanover. He spent much of his time during the last twenty-five years of his life in the study of entomology, and in 1806, published at Hanover "The Insects of Pennsylvania," the first work of its kind that appeared from the press in America, of which only seven copies are now known to be in existence. He was the author of several religious works that were published in the German language, and printed at Hanover, Pennsylvania, and Frederick, Maryland. An account of his collection of insects will be found in the medical chapter in this

work, in the biography of his son, Dr. Ernst Frederick Melsheimer, who sold it to the great scientist, Agassiz, for the museum at Harvard University, where it has since been kept.

ARCHIBALD McCLEAN was of Scotch origin. In the year 1715 a portion of the clan of McClean (or McLean) who were supporters of the Stuarts, sought a home near Glenairm, in the county of Antrim, Ireland, and with others soon afterward immigrated to southern Pennsylvania. Among them was Archibald McClean, who in 1738 located in the Marsh Creek district of York County, near what is now Gettysburg. He soon became a prominent surveyor in the Province of Pennsylvania, assisted in establishing the "Middle Point" between Cape Henlopen and the Chesapeake, and in locating the great "tangent line" through the peninsula and in tracing the well known "arc of the circle" around New Castle, Delaware. This was during the years 1762 and 1763. As a surveyor he was chief associate of the celebrated mathematicians, Mason and Dixon. In running the famous line which bears their names, four of his brothers were also employed in assisting to establish the line to the top of the eastern range of the Alleghany Mountains. On June 8, 1767, Mason and Dixon and Archibald McClean began to continue the survey from the top of the mountain accompanied by a delegation of friendly Indians as an escort, against the savages. On the 14th of June they reached the top of the "Great Alleghany," where fourteen more friendly Indians joined them as interpreters. At this time there were thirty assistant surveyors, fifteen axmen, and a number of Indians. They continued westward 240 miles from Delaware to "Dunker Creek," as marked on their map. This was thirty-six miles east of the western limit of the present Mason and Dixon line. The balance was run in 1782 and 1784. Archibald McClean in 1776 was chosen a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. He was an ardent patriot and in 1777 became chairman of the Committee of Observation and Safety for York County, during the Revolution. He served as prothonotary and register and recorder of York County from 1777-1786. At his death his remains were buried in the historic old Marsh Creek burying ground.

on a part of what is now the famous battlefield of Gettysburg. His residence at York was used by the Board of Treasury while Congress sat in York.

JOHN GOTLIEB MORRIS, clergyman, was born in York, Pennsylvania, November 14, 1803. He was graduated at Dickinson College in 1823, studied theology at Princeton in 1823-6, and at Gettysburg Seminary in 1827, being a member of the first class in the latter institution, and was licensed to preach in 1827. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1839, and that of Doctor of Laws in 1873, both from Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg. Dr. Morris was the founder of Trinity English Lutheran Church, Baltimore, Maryland; librarian of Peabody Institute, Baltimore, in 1860-5; pastor of the Third English Lutheran Church, Baltimore, in 1864-73; and pastor at Lutherville, Md. He lectured on natural history in Pennsylvania College for nearly half a century; lectured in Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. He was secretary of the general synod in 1839, and president of the same body in 1843 and 1883, and president of the first Lutheran Church diet in Philadelphia in 1877. He was trustee of Pennsylvania College, and director of the Theological Seminary for many years. With his brother he founded Lutherville Seminary for ladies. In science he devoted himself specially to entomology and microscopy. He was elected to membership in many scientific societies in this country and abroad, and was chairman of the entomological section of the American association for the advancement of science. He was president of the Maryland Bible Society and the Maryland Historical Society. In 1846 he traveled in Europe extensively and the same year aided in establishing the Evangelical alliance at London. He founded the Lutheran Observer in 1831, and was its editor until 1833. He has written many addresses, review and magazine articles, scientific papers, and translated many works from the German into English. He died October 10, 1895.

MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY, United States Senator, was born in the Presbyterian parsonage of Dillsburg, York County, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1833. He was the son of Rev. Anderson Quay, for nine years pastor of the Monaghan Presby-



William J. Long



terian Church, and a lineal descendant from one of the earliest Scotch-Irish families who settled in Chester County. When he was six years old, his parents moved to the town of Beaver, Pennsylvania, where his father was pastor of a Presbyterian Church for several years. After obtaining a good preparatory education, he entered Jefferson College. While in this institution, he excelled in the study of ancient and modern classics and was graduated in 1850, at the age of seventeen years. He studied law at Beaver and was admitted to the bar in 1854. Two years later, he was elected prothonotary for Beaver County and was re-elected in 1859. At the opening of the Civil War, he enlisted as a lieutenant in the Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves. In 1862, when the president called for men to serve for nine months, Lieutenant Quay was promoted to the rank of colonel and commanded the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, which served in the Army of the Potomac. In the battle of Fredericksburg during the winter of 1862, he led his regiment in the attack upon Mary's Heights, displaying unusual courage and daring. After his retirement from the army, Colonel Quay was made military state agent at Washington, and later served as private secretary to Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, which position he filled until 1865. During the Confederate invasion of Pennsylvania in 1863, he was chief of transportation and telegraphs, when the government took charge of the railroad and telegraph lines in Pennsylvania.

After the close of the war, he returned to Beaver County, which he represented in the legislature from 1865 to 1867. His ability was soon recognized and he became a leader in the House of Representatives. From 1873 to 1878, he was Secretary of the Commonwealth; recorder of the city of Philadelphia and chairman of the Republican State Committee, 1878-1879; Secretary of the Commonwealth, 1879-1882; delegate at large to Republican National Convention of 1872-1876 and 1880; elected state treasurer in 1885. Colonel Quay at this period in his life became a leader in the public affairs of Pennsylvania. He was a man of brilliant intellect and commanding presence and one of the most resourceful men in American politics. In 1887, he was elected

United States Senator by almost a unanimous vote from the State Legislature. Immediately after entering the Senate he became one of the strongest advocates of protective tariff in that legislative body and was successful in securing the passage of measures of special interest and value to the great manufacturing state of Pennsylvania. Senator Quay served as a member of the Republican National Committee and during the presidential campaign of 1888 was chairman of that organization with headquarters in New York City. It was while serving in this position that he displayed remarkable ability in organizing the forces of the Republican party. The presidential campaign that year was one of the most stubborn contests in American history. It has generally been claimed that it was through the ability of the chairman of the Republican National Committee that secured the election of Benjamin Harrison as president of the United States. In 1893, he was re-elected to the United States Senate and served until 1899. In January of that year he was defeated for re-election by a deadlock in the State Legislature which lasted for several months. Immediately after the adjournment of the legislature he was appointed United States Senator by Governor Stone, of Pennsylvania. The question of the legality of the appointment was contested before the United States Senate and called forth a debate in which the ablest men of that body participated. When the question came before the Senate for final decision, his appointment was not recognized by a majority of one vote against him. Owing to his popularity with the Democratic senators, a number of them voted in his favor. For a period of nearly two years, Pennsylvania had only one United States Senator. On the day of his rejection by the Senate, he was nominated to succeed himself by the Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania and re-elected United States Senator, January 15, 1901, and took his seat two days later.

Senator Quay was never distinguished for his ability as a public speaker, but he was well versed on questions of the day, was strong in argument and exerted an influence in the United States Senate excelled by very few men of his day. He will always be

ranked as one of the greatest political leaders in American history. At his home at Beaver, Pennsylvania, he owned a large private library and was familiar with the contents of nearly every volume it contained. He owned a large mansion in the city of Washington, a private residence in Florida and one in Lancaster County. He died at his home in Beaver, after a long illness, 1904.

JAMES ROSS, orator and statesman, for nine years United States Senator from Pennsylvania, was born in Peach Bottom Township, July 12, 1762. He was the son of George Ross, one of the early Scotch-Irish settlers in the lower end of York County, and the stone dwelling house in which the future United States Senator was born, stands a few hundred yards north of the borough of Delta. In his boyhood, James Ross attended a classical school connected with Slate Ridge Presbyterian Church, of which his parents were members. During his early manhood, there was a migration from the southern part of York County to western Pennsylvania, where a large number of Scotch-Irish people had taken up lands. At the age of seventeen, James Ross, in company with friends, moved to Washington County, where he became a student in the famous classical school at Canonsburg, under the direction of Rev. John McMillan, who became the founder of Washington and Jefferson College. After a successful experience as a student, he was appointed a teacher in Latin, and continued in that work until 1782, when he entered upon the study of law at Philadelphia, where he was admitted to the bar in 1784. He then returned to western Pennsylvania and settled in Washington County, where he began his professional career. He soon won distinction as a lawyer, conducted an extensive practice throughout all the counties of western Pennsylvania, and his reputation extended beyond the limits of his native state. In 1795, he removed to Pittsburg, then a small village, and during the next fifty years he was widely known as the ablest counsellor and advocate in western Pennsylvania.

In 1789 he was elected a member of the convention to frame a new constitution for the state. The ability that he displayed in

this body gave him a reputation which, with his fame as an orator and lawyer, secured his election to the United States Senate, in April, 1794, for the unexpired term, ending March 3, 1797, of Albert Gallatin, the great financier, who had been thrown out because he had not been for nine years a citizen, as required by the constitution. In 1797 he was again elected to succeed himself. To Senator Ross undoubtedly belongs the chief credit of the peaceful ending of the Whiskey Insurrection. On July 17, 1794, General Neville, the chief excise officer, was attacked, and his house and other property were destroyed. At a tumultuous meeting of the people at Washington, Pennsylvania, a rally of armed men was called, to be held on August 1, at Braddock's Field. Ross, in a powerful speech, alone opposed the will of an excited populace. He was told that he had that day destroyed all chances of future political preferment, but, nothing daunted, he attended the Braddock's Field meeting and also that of the delegates from western Pennsylvania and Virginia, at Parkinson's Ferry. By his personal appeals and arguments a party was formed, which, if not very numerous, included many citizens of note, several of whom had been active on the other side. While he was at Parkinson's Ferry a messenger from the capital brought Senator Ross the information that he had been appointed by Washington the chief of a commission to quell the insurrection. Senator Ross more than prepared the way for his colleagues, and the insurrection was virtually at an end before they joined him. Senator Ross had been for several years intimate with General Washington, being consulted as counsel, and now, at the President's request, became his attorney in fact for the sole management of his large estates in western Pennsylvania. While still in the senate, he was nominated, in 1799, by the Federalist party for the office of governor of the state. The nomination was esteemed to be equivalent to an election, but Senator Ross refused to canvass the state in his own behalf and was defeated. At the next election Ross was again nominated and was again unsuccessful. The same disposition to defend the right, regardless of personal consequences, that had induced him, as a boy at Dr. McMillan's school, to volunteer



JAMES ROSS



against marauding Indians, that had separated him from friends and neighbors during the Whiskey Insurrection, that in the senate had urged war against Spain to protect the mouths of the Mississippi for the use of the west, induced him to befriend the cause of a party of friendless negro slaves who had escaped from their masters and found refuge in Philadelphia. Impassioned oratory gained the case. The "Port Folio," published in Philadelphia in 1816, says that Senator Ross received the thanks of the Abolition society; but the generous act diminished his popularity. In 1808, for the third time, he was nominated for governor, and was again unsuccessful. With this election the power of the Federalists in Pennsylvania was broken, and with it the political life of James Ross came to an end. He declined to connect himself with the other parties; only as a Federalist would he hold public office.

James Ross is sometimes mentioned as the most eloquent orator in the United States Senate before the days of Daniel Webster. All through his career he was an ardent Federalist, but if any measure, advanced by the opposing party, was necessary to promote the public good and the general welfare of the nation, he would support it with uncompromising fidelity. In 1802, he made a speech in the United States Senate which induced President Jefferson to send James Monroe a special envoy to France in order that citizens of the western states might have free entrance to the Mississippi River. If this right were not obtainable Senator Ross advocated a declaration of war against Spain, the original owner of the region west of the Mississippi. Meantime, this territory was transferred to France from whom Robert R. Livingston, of New York, then minister to France, and James Monroe, special envoy, in 1803, negotiated the purchase of the entire territory of Louisiana, a large region of country west of the Mississippi, for the sum of \$15,000,000. In 1817, James Ross presided at a meeting in honor of James Monroe, then a guest of the city of Pittsburgh. While addressing a large audience, President Monroe made the statement that the credit of the purchase of Louisiana and the free navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, which made the future greatness of Pitts-

burg a possibility, was due to Senator James Ross.

He acquired a large amount of property in the city of Pittsburgh. Ross Street, in that city, and Ross Township, in Allegheny County, are named in his honor. He died at Pittsburgh, November 27, 1847.

REV. LUCAS RAUS, son of Lucas and Justina Raus, was born in May, 1723. His native city was Hermanstadt, the capital of Transylvania, which formerly was annexed to Hungary, but now belongs to Austria. The family to which he belonged had produced many eminent divines in Hungary, and among them were his own father, and his maternal grandfather.

Lucas Raus spent the first twenty years of his life in the city of his birth. There he pursued his studies under the direction of his father, preparing himself for the pulpit. Hermanstadt being mostly a Catholic city, Lucas was induced to visit the institutions of other places, in order to complete his studies. Accordingly he left the paternal mansion in 1743, and proceeded to Presburg, the capital of Hungary. At this place he continued four years in the prosecution of his studies, when in May, 1747, he removed to Leipsic, in upper Saxony. In the year 1749 he removed from Leipsic to Yena, the place which, on the 14th of October, 1806, witnessed the triumph of the French over the Prussian army. At Yena he resided only a few months, for he had now completed his studies, and was, by traveling, adding the polish of the polite world to the erudition of the scholar. His intention was now to visit Holland and then to return directly to the residence of his father. He proceeded to Amsterdam, where at the time there was a general spirit of migration to America. Much that was inviting was said of this part of the world, and emigrants from various parts were sailing weekly from that city. Lucas Raus caught some of the feeling which then prevailed; and as a good opportunity offered itself, he determined to cross the Atlantic, spend a few months in this country, which was represented as the land of promise, and then, returning to Europe, commence the labors of his holy calling. Accordingly in the year 1750, he sailed from Amsterdam, and arrived at Philadelphia.

In a few years after his arrival in that

city, he changed his views as to his future residence; for although youthful affection still bound him to Hermanstadt, which he had not visited since he first left it in 1743, yet he determined to spend the remainder of his days in this country.

Soon after he decided to remain he commenced his ministerial labors. Being invited to settle in Germantown he accepted the invitation, and preached in that place and its vicinity for three or four years, when he removed to York. He was married at Germantown, in 1753, to Sophia, daughter of George Gemling.

At York, Lucas Raus continued to reside until the time of his death, as the minister of the German Lutheran congregation in this place. In connection with the church at York, he presided over the spiritual concerns and occasionally preached to four or five congregations in the vicinity of the town. He died July 11, 1788, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

He was eminent as a scholar. Having devoted nearly all the first thirty years of his life to undisturbed and undivided study, he was not only a profound theologian but an accomplished scholar in the polite branches. Among the languages with which he was familiar were the German, the English, French, Latin, Greek and Hebrew. He was the father of twelve children, four of whom survived him, viz.: Margaret, Elizabeth, Catherine and John.

JOHN ROWAN, United States Senator from Kentucky, was born in Hopewell Township, near the Maryland line, in 1773. His father was one of the earliest Scotch immigrants to York County from the north of Ireland. He moved with his parents to Kentucky in his boyhood and obtained his education at Louisville. He became a member of the Kentucky Bar and practiced his profession with success. In 1804, he was chosen Secretary of State for Kentucky, and elected a representative to the Tenth Congress, serving from January, 1809, to March, 1809. He was elected judge of the Court of Appeals in 1819. At this time in his career, Judge Rowan had risen to national prominence in public affairs. He had acquired a liberal education and was widely known as an orator. In 1825, he was elected by the Whig party to the United States Senate, and served in

that body until 1831, when he was succeeded by Henry Clay. At the expiration of his term, Senator Rowan returned to the practice of his profession at Louisville, where he gained eminence as a lawyer. He continued to take an interest in public affairs and from 1848 to 1850, served as minister to Italy, being appointed to that high position by President Zachary Taylor. After returning from Europe, he spent the remainder of his life at his Kentucky home, and died July 13, 1853, at the advanced age of eighty years.

JAMES STEEL was born in Philadelphia, about 1774. His father, James Steel, emigrated to Pennsylvania from Scotland prior to the Revolution, and with his brother, Thomas, settled at Philadelphia. Being a zealous patriot and possessed of ample means, he contributed largely to the struggling government; and when Philadelphia fell into the hands of the British he removed to Harford County, Maryland, and purchased a tract of land. About the same time, Thomas obtained a warrant for the land later owned by McSparren, north of Slate Ridge, in York County. James Steel represented Harford County twice in the legislature of Maryland, and was one of three commissioners appointed to revise the state constitution. He was a man of liberal education and for many years was noted as an accomplished land surveyor in the lower end of York County; was employed to locate and survey the lines of Peach Bottom Township, when it was erected from Fawn. He visited Kentucky in 1815, or thereabouts, and purchased 31,000 acres of land in the Green River Valley, 28,000 of which he sold soon after to a man named Morrison. He died in 1849, at the age of seventy-five years.

THADDEUS STEVENS, known as the "American Commoner," was a teacher in the York County Academy and a student at law in York. He was born in Danville, Vermont, April 4, 1792. His father was a shoemaker, who died of a bayonet wound in the attack on Oswego, while bravely defending his country during the war of 1812. His mother, whom he never wearied praising, was a woman of strong natural sense and unconquerable resolution. In his youth, Thaddeus Stevens was one of the most diligent readers ever known in

America, and at the age of fifteen he began to found a library in his native town. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1815, and a few months afterward was engaged by Rev. Dr. Perkins, then principal of the York County Academy, as an assistant. Amos Gilbert, the noted teacher of the Lancasterian school, who resided at York during the period that young Stevens was here, says, "Stevens was a modest, retiring young man, of studious habits." Feeling displeased with the actions of some of the members of the York Bar, he made application for admission to practice while at Gettysburg, which at that time contained few lawyers, as the county was only fifteen years old. Not having read law according to the requirements, under the instruction of a person learned in the law, he was rejected. The laws of Maryland were not so rigid; he then went to Bel Air, where he was admitted under Judge Chase. The committee on examination he said asked him three questions only, whereupon the judge promised, if he would buy the champagne for the company, a certificate would be forthwith granted. He agreed to this; the certificate was signed, but before being handed over, two more bottles were demanded of the young lawyer. To use his own words, "When I paid my bill the next morning, I had only \$3.50 of the \$45 that swelled my pocket-book the evening before." From there he went to Lancaster, crossing the Susquehanna at McCall's Ferry, York County. Here his horse took fright at some lumber for the new bridge, which was then being built across the river, and horse and rider would have fallen into the stream had it not been for the bravery and presence of mind of one of the men working on the bridge. He arrived safely at Lancaster, and the next day came to York, and a few days later located as a lawyer in Gettysburg. Stevens did not at first succeed, and while attending a public meeting at Littlestown, Adams County, he told a number of persons that he was going to leave the county, as he could not make a living in it at the practice of law. A terrible murder was committed a few days later and he was employed as a counsel for the defendant. From this case he drew a fee of \$1,500, which was the beginning of his career of fortune and fame. For a num-

ber of years, his familiar form was seen in the court houses of York, Adams and Franklin Counties, always being employed in the most intricate cases. Subsequently as a lawyer, member of the Pennsylvania Legislature, a distinguished member of the Lancaster Bar, and the great American statesman and debater, his name and fame are familiar to every intelligent American citizen. He died at Lancaster in 1868.

EDGAR FAHS SMITH, chemist, was born in York, son of Gibson and Susan E. Fahs Smith. He was educated at the York County Academy and Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg. He then turned his attention to chemistry, and spent several years as a student of that science at the University of Germany, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He then returned to America, and became assistant professor of chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania. He excelled in the study of his favorite subject and became one of the most eminent chemists in this country. He was also successful as an educator and was elected Vice Provost of the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Smith has been a contributor to the scientific journals of this country. He is the author of valuable works, including "Smith and Keller's Chemical Experimentation," "Smith's Electro-Chemical Analysis," and "Practical Exercises in Electro-Chemistry." He has translated from the German "Classen's Quantitative Analysis," "Richter's Inorganic Chemistry" and "Richter's Organic Chemistry," and "Oettel's Electro-Chemical Experiments."

JACOB TOME, financier, was born near Hanover, of German parentage, August 13, 1810. He obtained the rudiments of his education in a school near his home and at the age of 12 removed to Chanceford Township, York County, where for a dozen years he was employed by Colonel Robert Graham on a farm. In this position he engaged in wagoning to Baltimore. About this time the floating of lumber in large rafts down the Susquehanna from the upper regions of that stream was a prominent industry. Mr. Tome, at the age of 25, took up his residence at Port Deposit, Maryland, near the mouth of the Susquehanna River. Here he engaged in the purchase and sale of lumber, and also controlled the

towing of canal boats from Port Deposit to Baltimore, and amassed a large fortune. He soon became one of the leading financiers of the state of Maryland. Mr. Tome was a Republican in politics, and during the administration of General Grant, with whom he had been on intimate terms of friendship, was offered a position in the latter's cabinet, which he declined. Afterward President Grant appointed John A. J. Creswell, of Maryland, to the position of postmaster general. Mr. Tome lived to the advanced age of 87 years, continuing his business and retaining full control of his mental faculties until the end of his life. In his will he left a sufficient amount of money to support the public school system of Port Deposit for all future time. He also endowed the Tome Institute, a classical school for both males and females, at Port Deposit, Maryland. The different buildings of this institution are among the best adapted for school purposes in this country. Mr. Tome died at Port Deposit, in 1897. He left a large bequest to Dickinson College and with these funds the trustees erected the Jacob Tome Scientific Building.

HENRY D. WELSH, for twenty years one of the directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was born at Hanover in 1824, and was a descendant of one of the early settlers at York. His great-grandfather, Jacob Welsh, bought the second lot sold in York in 1741, the year the town was laid out. His grandfather, Henry Welsh, moved to Hanover, where he became one of the leading citizens, and during the Revolution served as lieutenant in Colonel Richard McAllister's battalion of York County troops. His father, George Welsh, was a soldier in the War of 1812 and was present at the battle of North Point, near Baltimore, in 1814. He obtained his education at the Hanover Academy and began his business career as a clerk at York. In 1852 he became a salesman in the large dry goods firm of James Kent, Santee and Company, of Philadelphia. Four years later he became a partner in this establishment, with which he was associated as one of its principal owners until 1881. Shortly after the war, he became interested in railroad and ocean transportation. He was one of the organizers and also president of the American Steamship Company, whose line of ves-

sels sailed between Philadelphia and Liverpool. In 1878 he was elected a director in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and during his life spent most of the time in developing the vast interests of this great corporation. For a period of ten years he was chairman of the purchasing committee of this company. He was president of the following railroad companies: Philadelphia, Germantown and Chestnut Hill, Hanover and York, Downingtown and Lancaster, the Manor Real Estate and Trust Company, Cresson Springs Company, and of the Philadelphia Board of Prison Inspectors. He was vice-president of the American Surety Company of New York, director of the Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, Market Street National Bank, Philadelphia, Canal Company and of about one hundred other railroad, ferry, coal, bridge, and kindred companies, most of which are tributary to the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was one of the incorporators of the Centennial Exposition, appointed by Congress in 1873; for several years a director of the Commercial Exchange. He died at his home on Wissahickon Heights, Philadelphia, December 19, 1896.

GEORGE P. WELSH, lieutenant in the United States Navy, was born at York, March 26, 1824. He entered the navy, September 14, 1840, and was in much active service. After several cruises of the usual length of time, the Mexican war broke out, in which he participated. He was present at the bombardment of Vera Cruz under Commodore Conner, and in the expeditions against Tampico, Alvarado, and other river enterprises of the United States squadron during the war. He received his commission as lieutenant, April 18, 1855. He died on board the United States frigate "Sabine," in the harbor of Aspinwall, April 26, 1860. Captain A. H. Adams, of the "Sabine," wrote: "The death of Lieutenant Welsh has cast a gloom on shipboard, for his merits as an officer and a gentleman had endeared him to all on board. Faithfully, ably and bravely he met every duty, and all his associates bear testimony that in him were combined all the best and noblest characteristics of the true American soldier." At the time of his death he was thirty-six years of age, and lieutenant second in command on the frigate "Sabine." Of twenty years

of service, he had passed more than twelve at sea. As an officer he occupied the highest rank for professional ability. The remains of Lieutenant Welsh were brought to York, and he was buried with military and Masonic honors, on Monday, June 18, 1860, in Prospect Hill Cemetery.

WILLIAM WAGNER, banker and engraver, grandson of the Rev. Daniel Wagner, pastor of Zion Reformed Church, was born at York in 1800. In his early years Mr. Wagner was a skillful engraver, displaying remarkable talent in that field of art. He designed fifty or more seals for different states of the Union and for various cities and towns throughout the country. A large number of the impressions of these seals are in the possession of the York County Historical Society, presented by his niece, Miss Catherine A. Barnitz, of York. In 1834, he engraved a seal for the borough of York, containing the only design in existence of the first locomotive in America that burned anthracite coal. This locomotive was made at York by Phineas Davis, who won a prize of \$3,500 for producing a locomotive for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in 1832. Mr. Wagner also made numerous steel engravings which appear in various books. He was one of the prominent steel engravers in America, beginning to produce this kind of work as early as 1825. When the York County Bank was founded in 1845 he was elected cashier. He held that responsible position when this institution became a national bank and until the time of his death in 1869.

REV. DANIEL ZIEGLER, clergyman and entomologist, was born in Reading, Pennsylvania, June 11, 1804. After he attained the age of twenty-one years, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he remained two years and then came to York, as a student of theology in the theological seminary of the Reformed Church. In 1828 he was chosen pastor of the Kreutz Creek charge. It included the Reformed congregations in the Canadochly valley, and continued his services in that charge for a period of thirty-seven years, and served eighteen years as pastor of the Reformed congregation at York. Early in his ministerial work he turned his attention to the science of entomology, and in connection with Dr. Melsheimer, of Davidsburg, be-

came quite proficient in classifying insects, and in the study of their characteristics. He entered into a correspondence with many noted personages, who were interested with him in the same department of scientific investigation. He died in York, May 23, 1873.

CHAPTER XXVIII

THE BENCH AND THE BAR

Organization of the Courts—Early Court Justices—Early Court Records—The Bench—The Bar.

Upon the erection of York County one of the first steps of a public character was the organization of its courts. The petitions to the provincial councils from the inhabitants that the territory west of the Susquehanna be constituted a separate county, set forth as the chief and almost sole reason why their prayer should be speedily granted, the inconvenience and annoyance of having the seat of justice at so great a distance, with a wide and deep river, frequently impassable, intervening; and the difficulty of securing themselves against thefts and abuses committed by idle and dissolute persons, who on account of the remoteness of court and prison, too readily found means to escape. Within a month after the act was approved creating York County, August 19, 1749, eight justices were commissioned by royal authority, through the governor of the province. This was in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of George II, the best of the Georges of England, and when the idea of a severance from British dominion was not even thought of by the sturdy pioneers comprising the greater part of the inhabitants of the newly formed county. Under the English polity then in vogue in the province, justices to such number as were deemed necessary, were commissioned, empowered to hold courts of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Common Pleas and Orphans' Courts.

Three of these justices were required to be present to hold court. The eight court justices commissioned in September, 1749, were John Day, Thomas Cox, John Wright, Jr., George Swope, Matthew Dill, Hance Hamilton, Patrick Watson and George

Stevenson. The incompatibility of one man filling two or more official positions at the same time does not seem to have been considered in those days, for of the above named justices, two, Swope and Watson, on the first day of the Quarter Sessions Court, qualified as county commissioners; Hamilton was sheriff, and Stevenson was prothonotary and clerk of the courts. It also appears to have been not an unusual occurrence, after the court was open, for one of the justices on the bench to move the court for the appointment of a guardian or the transaction of other business within the province of an attorney.

The first court held in York County convened October 31, 1749, a Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, with Justice Day presiding; and the following day the first Orphans' Court was held before Justices Day, Cox and Watson. Justice Stevenson was also present, but as he officiated as clerk, he did not participate in the judicial function. Somewhat peculiarly, he, the only lawyer among the justices then in commission, seems, so far as the records show, rarely to have served in a judicial capacity. He occupied so many official stations at the same time that he might well have been excused from the duties of some of them when there were others to attend to them.

There was at this time no court house or other hall or building in York suitable to hold court, and from 1749 to 1756 the courts were held at private residences, presumably in the house of one of the resident justices at York—Swope or Stevenson.

In addition to the justices already named, there were commissioned **Early Judges.** April, 1751, John Witherow, Walter Buchanan, John Blackburn, John Pope, William Griffith and Herman Updegraff; October, 1755, John Adlum, Thomas Armor, Richard Brown, Hugh Whiteford and Michael Tanner; January, 1760, Martin Eichelberger; April, 1761, David Kirkpatrick, Abraham Nesbit and Archibald McGrew; October, 1764, David Jameson, Michael Swope, Samuel Johnston, Samuel Edie, Matthew Dill, Jr., James Welsh, Robert McPherson, John Smith, Henry Slagle, Thomas Minshall, Cunningham Sample, William Dunlop, Joseph Hut-

ton and William Smith; March, 1771, Richard McAllister, William Rankin and Joseph Updegraff; April, 1774, David McConaughy, William Scott, Benjamin Donaldson, William Bailey, William Lease, William McCaskey, Josiah Scott, William McLean and Thomas Latta.

In 1776, ignoring and denying the further dominion of Great Britain, Pennsylvania called a convention to meet at Philadelphia to devise a constitution for the government of the province. By this constitution, in session, and by the president and executive council provided for in the constitution it framed, justices were commissioned until the adoption of the constitution of 1790, as follows:

September, 1776, Robert McPherson, Martin Eichelberger, Samuel Edie, David McConaughy, Richard McAllister, Henry Slagle, Matthew Dill, William Rankin, William Lease, William Bailey, William Scott, William Smith, William McCaskey, Josiah Scott, Thomas Latta, William McLean and John Mickle; June, 1777, David Jameson, Samuel Ewing, David Watson, John Chamberlain, Andrew Thompson, John Hinkle, John Harbaugh, Robert Stevenson, Archibald McLean, James Nailor, Thomas Douglass, David Messerly, Benjamin Pedan, Joseph Reed, Thomas Fischer, Peter Wolf, and Frederick Eichelberger; March, 1778, Jacob Eichelberger; June, 1779, William Mitchell; May, 1780, John Rankin and David Beatty; January, 1781, Robert Chambers; November, 1782, Michael Swope and George Stake; August, 1783, Cunningham Sample; September, 1784, Michael Hahn and Thomas Lilly; October, 1784, William Cochran, Jacob Rudisill and Michael Schmeiser (Smyser); November, 1784, Daniel May; June, 1785, Conrad Sherman; July, 1785, Robert Hammersly; August, 1786, Henry Miller; June, 1787, David Beatty and Bernhart Zeigler; May, 1788, Robert McIlhenny; June, 1788, Elihu Underwood; September, 1789, Jacob Dritt.

These men were selected from different sections of the county, and knew little of technical law, but were chosen because of their good judgment, business experience, recognized integrity of character and influence in their respective communities. By close observation of the law as presented to them by the eminent counselors that prac-

ticed before them, they soon became sufficiently acquainted with the application of legal principles to the facts in a case to dispense justice with a comparatively even hand. Sometimes an unusually tough legal knot might have to be subjected to rather liberal applications of the mollifying unction of equity, as they understood it, but their decisions generally met with the respect not only of the laity, but of the bar likewise. Nor were these courts lacking in dignity. The justices themselves appreciated the fact that their position was an honorable one and entitled to due respect from all, and the uniform urbanity and gravity of deportment that characterized the practice before them, lent grace and dignity to the proceedings.

The personal history of many of the justices antedating the constitution of 1790 is rapidly fading; much of it has vanished "in the twilight of the past." Enough, however, is preserved to show that among them were the foremost men in the community of their day. They filled numerous positions of trust and responsibility outside of their judicial offices. Ten of them at various times, served as county commissioners, seven as sheriffs, eight as county treasurers, two as state senators, sixteen in the legislature, and others as coroners, registers, recorders, prothonotaries, clerks of the courts and in other positions. During the French and Indian War and the Revolution many of them gained distinction in a military capacity. In fact, during the latter war, the courts were largely discontinued; justices and lawyers enlisting in their country's cause.

In 1895 Daniel K. Trimmer, a member of the Bar, read before the Historical Society of York County a paper on the establishment of the courts and the early court justices of York County. The introduction to this chapter is a part of Mr. Trimmer's excellent paper. Many of the facts found in the succeeding biographies were also obtained by him.

EARLY COURT RECORDS.

The first Court of Several Quarter Sessions in York County after its formation, was held at York before John Day, Esq., an English Quaker, and his associates, commencing on the 31st day of October, 1749. At this court George Swope, Patrick Wat-

son and Walter Sharp were qualified as county commissioners. John Abbot, William Greer, John Blackburn, Baltzer Spangler, Michael Tanner and Samuel Crawford were qualified as township assessors.

The following is a list of the grand jury selected for the first court of quarter sessions, October, 1749: Michael McCleary, William McClelland, James Agnew, Hugh Bingham, James Hall, William Proctor, William Beatty, John Pope, Nathan Dicks, Thomas Hossack, Thomas Sillick, Samuel Moore, James Smith, Richard Brown, Thomas Niely, Jeremiah Louchbridge, Richard Proctor. They were all sworn except three who affirmed. The names are all English or Scotch-Irish. A number of them were Quakers.

The following is a list of the names of constables appointed for the different townships of York County at the first court: Newberry, Peter Hughs; Warrington, Robert Vale; Manchester, Christian Lowe; Hellam, John Bishop; Chanceford, George Farr; Fawn, James Edgar; Dover, Caleb Hendricks; York, George Greybill; Mannheim, Valentine Herr; Monaghan, William Langley; Paradise, John Frankelberger; Shrewsbury, Hugh Low; Codorus, George Ziegler.

The following named persons were recommended to the governor as proper persons to keep public houses of entertainment, at the same session of court: Michael Swope, George Mendelhall, John Edwards, Michael Bardt, George Hoake, Jacob Fackler, Samuel Hoake, William Sinkler. There were a number of taverns opened under the authority of the Lancaster County courts several years before.

The first case tried was King vs. Miller and Smith, overseers of the public highways. An indictment was preferred against them jointly for neglect of duty. The defendants were discharged upon paying the costs.

The second case was King vs. James King, for assault. This case was settled. The above two cases were the only ones for trial at the sitting of the court.

The second court of the quarter sessions was held on January 30, 1750. Hance Hamilton was sheriff and William McClelland foreman of the grand jury, which consisted of nineteen men. At this court the first

case attached was Dominus Rex vs. John Morningstern. George Stevenson, is recorded as prosecuting attorney for "our Sovereign Lord the King." John Proby was indicted and plead guilty to selling liquor by small measures, without legal authority. He was sentenced to pay a fine of five pounds in English currency, which George Stevenson, clerk of the courts received and was ordered to pay it to the secretary of the province. George Ross and David Stout were attorneys for the defendant.

In another case at this court a defendant was found guilty by a jury of twelve men "of feloniously stealing one linen shirt and one pair of stockings," and was sentenced "to immediately receive on his bare back, at the public whipping post, fifteen lashes and to go to the county jail twelve days for the costs of the prosecution, being unable to pay them." This case illustrates how our ancestors put into full force the English laws. The whipping post was in common use at this time. It was used quite frequently in this county during its early history.

The next court convened on April 24, 1750. Nineteen men formed the grand jury; William Peters was prosecutor for the king. Several cases were tried. In the July sessions of 1750, two of the grand jurors who were drawn presented themselves, but refused to be qualified according to the demands of the court, whereupon they were fined and were then allowed to depart to their homes in peace. At this session John Lawrence was prosecutor for the king. An incident occurred which created considerable confusion. An impetuous Scotch-Irishman lost his temper while testifying before the court as a witness in a somewhat important case, and used violent oaths, whereupon the court sentenced him to pay a heavy fine, which the records show was promptly paid.

Margaret Wilmoth plead guilty "to feloniously taking a silk handkerchief," and was sentenced by the court to receive immediately on her bare back fifteen lashes. By this sentence it is shown that the women as well as the men were sentenced to the unmerciful whipping post, by our provincial justices. It does not speak well for the gallantry of the court of those historic days but

illustrates that the modes of punishment, as well as customs of those days, were imported.

No Whiskey for Indians. At the same sitting of the court all the tavern-keepers of the county were required to give bonds "to not suffer any drunkenness, unlawful gaming, or any other disorder, or sell any intoxicating drinks to the Indians to debauch them or hurt them." This being the year 1750, a few years before the French and Indian War, there was a considerable number of Indians within the county. Many of them had great inclinations to ardent spirits, or "fire-water" as they were wont to call them. The provision of the court, forbidding the sale of such liquors to them by the whites, was wise and beneficial. In early colonial days many homes were destroyed by the intoxicated red man.

At the October sessions, 1750, Hance Hamilton, sheriff, remonstrated to the court in writing, setting forth that by reason of tumultuous behavior of sundry persons, at the last election, he could not make such return as by the act of assembly was required. The court ordered that the commissioners and assessors who served the previous year, continue in office during the ensuing year, or until a new election be held. All the voting for county officers at that time was done at the county seat. Voters from the remote places were compelled to come to York to cast their ballot for county and provincial offices. A bitter contest took place at the election for sheriff between Hance Hamilton and Richard McAllister. The latter was declared elected, but on account of fraud in the voting and violence at the polls, the provincial authorities afterward decided in favor of Hance Hamilton. This will explain the cause of his statement to the court in relation to the election. This was the second election for sheriff.

On the death of Walter Sharp, one of the county commissioners, the vacancy was filled by a vote of the surviving commissioners and the assessors, electing William McClelland for the current year. The commissioners were then George Swope, Patrick Watson and William McClelland. Alexander Love produced a commission under the seal of "Hon. James Hamilton, Esq.,

lieutenant governor of the province of Pennsylvania, and counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex on the Delaware," dated October 9, 1750, declaring him coroner of the county of York. His qualifications, professional requirements, and Christian belief, enjoined by law and ability to faithfully discharge his duties, were certified to in his commission.

The next court of quarter sessions, 1751, was held by Patrick Watson and his associates. It will be here observed that he was the second presiding justice of the court. A commission from his Majesty King George II, of England, dated April 25, 1751, assigning Patrick Watson, John Day, John Wright, Hance Hamilton, George Stevenson, John Winthorpe, Walter Buchanan, John Blackburn, John Pope, William Griffith and Herman Updegraff justices of the peace under the king of England, and also empowered to be justices of the court of common pleas, was read in open court and published. Patrick Watson, John Day and Herman Updegraff subscribed the oath and took their seats for this court. Their first business transaction was the admission to practice before their court of Edward Shippen, Jr., who already was a member of the honorable society of the Middle Temple Bar of London. John Matthew, Jr., was admitted as an attorney at the same time.

At the July term of court Samuel Morris and Joseph Galloway were admitted as attorneys; Alexander McDonald and Felix Gallagher were granted peddler's license; Bartholomew Moul was elected commissioner at what was termed the "anniversary election" and was qualified October 29. He was the village schoolmaster of York. Hugh Bay was admitted as a practicing attorney, January 28, 1752.

At this court the Grand Inquest made complaint that "John Proby forced open the door of the chamber and treated them in an insolent and indecent manner." The court ordered him to pay a fine of 20 shillings. "It was paid the same day to Richard Ferguson, whose house was burned." Proby was a notorious criminal. He was twice tried at the Lancaster Court, and a dozen times at the York court. Charles Crim, a grand juror, at this session, "for breaking the peace and casting a glass of

wine in the face of another juror," was fined 20 shillings.

The general assembly of Pennsylvania, considering that inn holders exacted excessive rates for their wines, provender, etc., enacted a law on the 31st of May, 1748, by which the justices of the peace, in their quarter sessions should set such reasonable prices as they should see fit. The justices of York County, on the 28th of January, 1752, established the following rates and prices, given from an extract taken word for word from the records of the court of quarter sessions:

One quart sangaree made with one pint of good Madeira wine and with loaf sugar....	s.	d.
A bowl of punch made with one quart water with loaf sugar and good Jamaica spirits...	1	6
One pint good Madeira wine.....	1	3
One pint good Vidonia wine.....	0	10
One pint good Port wine.....	1	0
One quart mimbo made with West India rum and loaf sugar.....	0	10
One quart mimbo made with New England rum and loaf sugar.....	0	8
One gill good West India rum.....	0	4
One gill good New England rum.....	0	3
One gill good whiskey.....	0	2
One quart good beer.....	0	4
One quart good cider.....	0	4
One man's breakfast.....	0	6
One man's dinner.....	0	8
One man's supper.....	0	6
One horse at hay twenty-four hours.....	0	10
One horse at hay one night.....	0	8
Half a gallon of good oats.....	0	3

"The above rates were settled by the court and proclaimed by the crier in open court of general quarter sessions, in pursuance of an act of general assembly of this province in such case made and provided."

The above continued for some years to be the tavern rates within the county of York. But the statutes requiring them have long since been repealed.

A certain defendant at the same court was convicted of an assault to commit a rape. He was sentenced to pay a fine of 5 pounds to the government, be publicly whipped on his bare back twenty-one lashes, on the 28th of May, 1752; after first punishment he was placed for one hour in the pillory. This was one of the most severe punishments that could be imposed. The use of the whipping post seems severe, but the pillory was humiliating. The pillory, an ancient instrument of punishment, consisted of a frame of wood erected on posts, with movable boards and holes through which the head and hands of a criminal were placed to expose him to public derision.

The pillory was used in England until 1837.

At the January term, 1753, John Adlum was qualified as the second high sheriff of York County, having been elected to fill the position vacated by Hance Hamilton. Thomas Otway and William Parr were admitted to practice law in York County. Twenty-nine persons were recommended to the governor of the province as proper persons to keep public houses of entertainment in the county of York. On October 30, 1753, James Agnew was qualified as commissioner. Edward Shippen, Jr., was prosecuting attorney.

Thomas McCartney was sworn in as commissioner, and Samuel Johnston admitted to practice, October 28, 1755. Among the records of 1758 is found the petition of Francis Whistle, a prisoner in the county jail, being a runaway servant of John Oliver, of Maryland, to whom notice was sent to come and pay the prison fees and other charges due, amounting to 3 pounds, 1 shilling and 6 pence. The petition set forth that Francis Whistle had no money to pay said fees and asked that he might be adjudged to serve a reasonable time, in satisfaction of costs and expense, whereupon the court ordered that the said Francis Whistle be sold to some proper person by the jailer to serve for one year, the purchaser or master to furnish him sufficient meat, drink, apparel and lodging during said term. Whistle was what was then termed a "redemptionner."

The session held during the month of October, 1760, was presided over by Thomas Armor, a man of considerable ability as a jurist. He filled several important positions during the Revolution. In 1761, there were forty-four public inns or taverns in York County, eighteen being in the town of York. During this year, Edward Shippen, Jr., prosecuting attorney or attorney for the king, was succeeded by John Mather. At the January session, 1763, Robert McPherson was sheriff of the county, and Robert Magaw attorney for the king. He was succeeded by George Ross. This year there were fifty-nine persons licensed to keep tavern in the county. At the October session of 1763, John Morris, Jr., of the city of Philadelphia, became prosecuting attorney for York County. The entry on the record is as follows:

"John Morris, Jr., of the city of Philadelphia, attorney-at-law for our sovereign Lord the King in this court by virtue of a deputation from Benjamin Chew, Esq., attorney general for the Province of Pennsylvania."

John Blackburn, a Quaker, residing in Warrington Township, presided over the next court, beginning October 17, 1764. George Stevenson, who was prosecuting attorney at the first court of quarter sessions, and was clerk of the court, register and recorder since the erection of the county in 1749, presented his resignation to the court on October 30, 1764, after having served in that office sixteen years in succession. The court records kept under his direction, still in an excellent state of preservation, are examples of neatness and care. The court, after appropriate ceremonies, accepted his resignation, and Samuel Johnston was appointed to succeed him in office. Johnston presented to the court his commission "from the Hon. John Penn, lieutenant governor," at the next meeting of the court, which was read and approved.

During the next two sessions, the celebrated Benjamin Chew, attorney general of Pennsylvania, was present and conducted the prosecution in certain important provincial cases.

Alexander Ramsey, keeper of the jail of York County, petitioned the July court setting forth, that Andrew McCollins, "a runaway servant boy (redemptionner) has remained in jail for a long time and has been advertised and notice given to his master," whereupon the court ordered that the said servant be sold to pay the said jailer what is due him for the support and maintenance while in prison.

In the year 1768, a certain defendant was convicted of stealing from John Spore two gold Spanish doubloons, one gold Spanish pistole, one gold coin called a half johannes, two bills of credit of Maryland, all of which were valued at twenty-four pounds in the province of Pennsylvania.

At the January sessions, 1768, the citizens of Manchester Township petitioned the court, setting forth that they had learned that "certain citizens of Manchester, Dover and Newberry Townships had petitioned the court for a public road to lead into

George Street, York; that the said road from the north as petitioned for, would lead through James Wright's unimproved meadows, which is low ground, and would have to be cause-wayed, and extend across Codorus Creek, which during a great part of the year, would be impassable, except the county would build an expensive bridge. The creek at this point is very broad and the banks low. We therefore petition for the court to have the road laid out so as to enter High (Market) Street, where there is a bridge." This petition shows that no bridge at this time existed over the Codorus at North George Street, but that there was one on West Market Street. At the April session of the same year the court by the advice of the grand jury, ordered that "a good stone bridge be built over the Codorus Creek in York and appoint David Jamison, Martin Eichelberger, Michael Swope, and Samuel Johnston, Esqs., and Thomas Stockton, Hugh Dunwoodie, and Dr. John Meem, to agree with proper workmen and have the same built as soon as convenient, the old bridge of wood being very much decayed, and the sills rotten, so that it was dangerous for a heavy wagon to cross." The old stone bridge, which stood so many years at that point, was built the following year.

A In July sessions, 1768, the county commissioners requested that the **New** county jail be enlarged, as it was too **Jail.** small for a work house and prison, and that the walls were not safe, whereupon the court ordered them to erect an additional building. This was done during the next year. It was the same building which stood on the corner of South George and King Streets until 1855, when the present jail building was erected.

At the October sessions, James Pitt was found guilty of counterfeiting a two shilling bill of credit of the Province of Pennsylvania, changing it to a ten shilling bill of credit. The defendant plead not guilty. The case was conducted by Andrew Allen, attorney-general of the province. The defendant, upon a trial before twelve men, was found guilty and received the following terrible sentence: "That the said defendant stand in the pillory in York on the 29th day of November of the year 1768, between the hours of ten and twelve,

in the forenoon, for one hour. That then he shall have both ears cut off, and that they be nailed to the said pillory. That the said defendant shall then be whipped at the public whipping post in York with thirty-nine lashes on the bare back well laid on, and then pay a fine of 100 pounds of lawful money, the one half to the governor of this province for support of the government, and the other half to the discoverer; that the defendant pay the costs of the prosecution, and as he has no lands or tenements, goods or chattels, to pay said fine, he is hereby adjudged to be sold for the term of four years to make satisfaction for the said fine of 100 pounds." The penalty for counterfeiting was sure death in England at this time and until a much later time.

Michael Graybill was appointed keeper of the work house and the house of correction for York County to serve during his pleasure, January, 1771.

An order to build a bridge across the Codorus Creek at William Spangler's mill, on the road leading from York to Baltimore, was granted April, 1772. Robert McPherson, of Marsh Creek, now Gettysburg, was then president justice of the court. In 1774 a woman was convicted of stealing two articles of clothing, and was sentenced to receive fifteen lashes at the whipping post. The presiding officers of the court for the first twenty-five years were all English; Martin Eichelberger and Michael Swope were the first Germans who attained prominence in court matters.

We close these notes with a letter sent from Conewago, now Hanover, to George Stevenson, who was one of the "bosses" in county affairs:

Friend Stevenson: We spoke with our neighbors that you shall run Sheriff on our ticket if you put in Frederick Gelwix for commissioner, that is to say in our parts, and if not you shall have no interest more in our parts, and if you will do so send us a few lines back again. So much from your friends,

MICHAEL DANNER,
FRED. GELWIX.

Conewago, Sept. 14, 1765.

The convention of 1789-90 formed a new constitution for the State. In carrying this constitution into effect, the Legislature enacted that the State be divided into dis-

tricts; that in each district a person of knowledge and integrity, skilled in the laws, be appointed and commissioned a president judge; that in each county a number of proper persons, not fewer than three nor more than four, be appointed and commissioned associate judges; that the courts be held at the same time and place as formerly; that the president judge and associates, or any two of them, and the register of wills, should have power to hold a Register's Court, and that Orphans' Court be held. The second district or circuit consisted of the counties of Chester, Lancaster, York and Dauphin. The associate judges could hold any of the courts except that of Oyer and Terminer, which court had cognizance of murder trials. This act was passed April 19, 1791. It placed the judiciary on an entirely new basis. The improvement was great; for, whereas, before there was nothing but the skill and sense of right of the plain citizen to unravel intricate law questions, now all the knowledge and experience which a legal training and practice could give were added in the person of the lawyer. It is wonderful that the people of Pennsylvania clung so long to the old system of 1722. In the constitution of 1776, no improvement was made on it, and not until 1790 did the people really wake up to its faults.

The first Quarter Sessions under the new constitution was held on the 24th of October, 1791, before William Augustus Atlee. The first indictment was against Samuel Pope for assault and battery. He was found guilty and fined 7 shillings and costs. The associate judges were Henry Schlegel, Samuel Edie, William Scott and Jacob Rudisell, the last of whom was commissioned August 17, 1791. The next day before the same judges was held the first Common Pleas court. Judge Atlee continued to preside over the district until April 9, 1793, when he died. In December of that year, after a vacancy in the office of nearly three months, John Joseph Henry was appointed as Judge Atlee's successor. On January 22, 1800, Adams County was erected out of part of York County, and as associate judges Schlegel, Edie and Scott lived within its limits, others were appointed. The appointees were John Stewart, commissioned January 30, and Hugh

Glasgow, commissioned July 1, 1800. On December 6, Jacob Rudisell died in office, but no successor was appointed. From that time on, the number of associates was two. John Stewart being elected a member of Congress, Jacob Hostetter was commissioned February 28, 1801. In 1806, Chester County was separated from the Second District, leaving Lancaster, York and Dauphin. This caused no change in the district bench. In January, 1811, Judge Henry resigned his commission, and on the 18th of the same month Walter Franklin was commissioned president judge of the Second District. Hugh Glasgow in turn was elected member of Congress, and to succeed him, George Barnitz was commissioned, March 29, 1813. In 1815, Dauphin was taken from the Second District to become part of the Twelfth. In 1818, Jacob Hostetter was sent to Congress. John L. Hinkle was commissioned, December 10, 1818, to succeed him.

A district court was established for York County by an act of legislature passed April 10, 1826, reorganizing the district court of the Lancaster District, to which York County was annexed. The district courts had concurrent jurisdiction with the courts of Common Pleas, and causes were transferred from the Common Pleas to them. The court consisted of a president and an associate judge, both learned in the law. Ebenezer G. Bradford was appointed president judge and Alexander Thompson, associate. Shortly afterward, Alexander Thompson was appointed president judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset. Alexander L. Hays was appointed his successor. April 8, 1833, York and Lancaster were formed into separate districts, but the Lancaster Court was given jurisdiction over both till December 16 of that year, to enable those to make the proper arrangements, who wished for a change of venue after the separation. On that day, Daniel Durkee was appointed judge of the York District. The act of separation authorized the appointment of only a single judge for each district. Judge Durkee held the office until it expired, through the cessation of this kind of court, in 1840. The district courts were probably established for some particular purpose, as

they lasted only fourteen years. The act of 1833 named the date of cessation May 1, 1840. They were intermediate between the Supreme Court and the county courts, and the cause of their organization may have been only to relieve the Supreme Court. Their establishment in 1826 was merely a reorganization, for the district courts had been in use in the province before the Revolution.

On the 14th of May, 1835, York and Adams Counties were separated from the Second District and became the Nineteenth Judicial District, which title York still bears. Daniel Durkee, judge of the District Court, was also commissioned president judge of the Common Pleas of this district. By the act of 1790, a certain number of associate judges were appointed in each county, not district, so that this change of district made no change necessary in that office. The associates at this term were George Barnitz and John L. Hinkle. In 1838, a constitutional convention met and made numerous amendments to the constitution, none materially affecting the judicial system. The only change reaching the bench here, was the limitation of the term of office of the president judge to ten years and that of associate judge to five years. Judge Durkee had been on the bench for three years, George Barnitz, twenty-five years and John L. Hinkle, twenty years.

The convention of 1838, in determining the plan of the inauguration of the system, ordained that the terms of those president judges who had held the office less than ten years should expire upon the 27th of February next, after the end of ten years from the date of their commission. It also ordained that the associate judges, should be divided into four classes, according to seniority of commission; the terms of those in the first class to expire on the 27th of February, 1840; the second, the same day, 1841, and so on. George Barnitz was in the first class. To succeed him, Samuel C. Bonham was appointed March 26, 1840. John L. Hinkle was in the second class and his successor was George Dare, appointed April 5, 1841. Judge Durkee's term of office would have expired February 27, 1846, but he resigned shortly before that date and resumed the practice of law. On February 10, Governor Shunk appointed William N. Irvine

to fill the position. William Irvine resigned his commission in the spring of 1849, and Judge Durkee was reappointed, April 6. On March 28, 1846, George Hammond was appointed to succeed George Dare, and Jacob Kirk was appointed in 1850 to succeed Samuel C. Bonham. The bench then, the last wholly appointed bench in the county, consisted of Daniel Durkee, president judge; George Hammond and Jacob Kirk, associate judges.

In 1851, the constitution was again amended. The judgeship was made elective, a vast improvement upon the former system. The qualifications, titles and number of judges remained the same, but the fight for the office was removed from Harrisburg to York. The first election after the establishment of the new plan was held on the second Tuesday of October, 1851. Robert J. Fisher was elected president judge, Isaac Koller and Mills Hays associates. Isaac Koller died in 1854, and as it had been ordained that when a judge died in office the governor should appoint a successor, who was to hold the position until the next general election, John Reiman was appointed, November 6, 1854. He was elected in 1855 and again in 1860.

In 1856, Adam Ebaugh was elected to succeed Mills Hays. John Reiman was elected in 1860, receiving then his third commission. In 1861, Robert J. Fisher was re-elected president judge, and Adam Ebaugh associate judge. In 1862, John Reiman died, and David Fahs was appointed, November 5, 1862, to fill the vacancy. He held the office for a year, when Peter McIntyre was elected. In 1866, David Newcomer was elected to succeed Adam Ebaugh. In 1868, Peter McIntyre was re-elected, but served only a year of his second term. He died in 1869. Jacob Wiest was appointed to fill the vacancy on the 30th of October. His term lasted one year. He was followed by Peter Ahl, elected in 1870. Judge Fisher was again re-elected in 1871. At the same time, John Moore was elected to succeed David Newcomer. Peter Ahl died in 1873, and J. C. E. Moore was appointed to fill this vacancy on the 24th of May. He held the position for six months. Valentine Trout followed him, elected that October. The bench, then, the last bench in York County

in which there were any associates, consisted of Robert J. Fisher, president judge; John Moore and Valentine Trout, associate judges.

By the constitution of 1873, the office of associate judge not learned in the law was abolished in counties forming separate districts. Counties containing 40,000 inhabitants were to constitute separate judicial districts. York County, having a population of 76,000, became of itself the Nineteenth. Adams County, formerly a part of this, became the Forty-second. The register's court was abolished. The bench still retained its two-fold character for a time, as the constitution provided that all associate judges in office at its adoption should serve out their full terms. John Moore's term expired in 1875; Valentine Trout's in 1878. The latter upon leaving the bench was given a supper as the last associate judge in York County, and in 1906 is living, at the age of 90.

By act of April 12, 1875, York County was given an additional law judge. In the fall of that year, Pere L. Wickes was elected to the position. In 1881, John Gibson was elected to succeed Judge Fisher, when Pere L. Wickes, by seniority of commission, was made president judge.

In 1886, James W. Latimer was elected to succeed Judge Wickes. When he entered upon the duties of his office John Gibson became president judge, serving in that position until the time of his death, July 6, 1890. In the fall of that year John W. Bittenger was elected and Judge Latimer became president judge. In 1896, W. F. Bay Stewart was sworn into office as additional law judge and served one term of 10 years. He was succeeded, in 1906, by Nevin M. Wanner. After the retirement from the bench of Judge Latimer, in 1896, John W. Bittenger became president judge. In the fall of 1900 Judge Bittenger was re-elected without opposition, retaining his position as president judge.

THE BENCH.

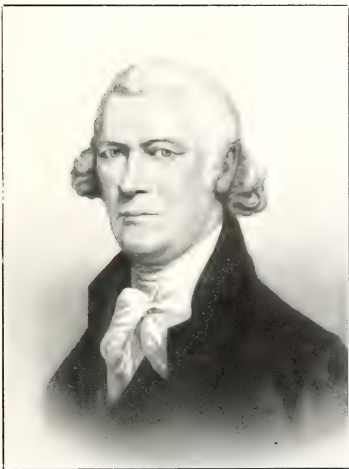
WILLIAM AUGUSTUS ATLEE, the first president judge of the courts of York County, under the constitution of 1790, was born in Philadelphia, July 1, 1735. He obtained a liberal education in the private schools of his native city and the University

of Pennsylvania. After completing his education he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He began the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, where his intellectual acquirements and legal ability soon won for him prominence at the bar of his native city. In those early days, it was the custom for lawyers to travel from one county to another to attend the courts conducted by the Supreme Court judges. On August 13, 1758, William Augustus Atlee was admitted to the bar of Lancaster County. He first appeared before the courts of York County, July 29, 1759, when he was engaged in the trial of an important case involving the title to large landed estates west of the Susquehanna. His entire career as a lawyer was in practicing before the provincial courts of Pennsylvania. The first state constitution was adopted in 1776. Under the provisions of this constitution, Atlee was appointed one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the state, August 16, 1777. He filled the office with acceptability during the whole period of the Revolution, and August 9, 1784, was re-appointed to the same position by authority of the president of the state and the Supreme Executive Council. When the second state constitution went into force, in 1791, on account of his success as a jurist, he was appointed, August 17, 1791, president judge of the Second Judicial District of Pennsylvania, embracing the counties of Chester, Lancaster, York and Dauphin. He conducted the first court at York as president judge, October 24, 1791. Under this constitution the court justices sat on the bench with the president judge. The local judges then were Colonel Henry Schlegel and Jacob Rudisill, of Hanover; Captain William Scott and Samuel Edie, of York.

Judge Atlee presided over the courts of the Second District for a period of two years. During the summer of 1793, when the yellow fever was an epidemic in Philadelphia and other parts of the country, he retired to his country seat, near Wright's Ferry on the Susquehanna River. Here he died, September 9, 1793, at the age of 55 years. The malady which caused his death had all the indications of yellow fever, which had spread through the interior part of the state. As a lawyer and jurist he ranked high in his profession.



WILLIAM AUGUSTUS ATLEE



JOHN JOSEPH HENRY



WALTER FRANKLIN



DANIEL DURKEE

JOHN JOSEPH HENRY, president judge of the Second Judicial District of Pennsylvania, was born at Lancaster, November 4, 1758. His father, William Henry, was a man of prominence in Lancaster and the inventor of the screw auger. When the son attained the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to his uncle, a gunsmith, and accompanied the latter to Detroit. Their business did not prosper in that new settlement. After a brief stay in what was then the far west, they wended their way from Detroit to Lancaster on foot, enduring all the hardships of pioneer travel in colonial days. In the summer of 1775, shortly after the Battle of Bunker Hill, John Joseph Henry enlisted in a company of Lancaster County troops who marched to Boston to join the provincial soldiers in laying siege to that city, then in the hands of the British. When an invasion of Canada was planned, he was one of the volunteer soldiers who joined the expedition, under Benedict Arnold, which marched through the forests of Maine. This heroic band of soldiers joined the expedition, led by General Montgomery. In the combined attack upon Quebec, December 31, 1775, John Joseph Henry was captured and held by the British for a period of nine months. During his imprisonment, he contracted a disease from which he never fully recovered. After his release, although only seventeen years of age, he was offered a captaincy in Morgan's Riflemen, a noted Virginia regiment, and was also tendered the position of a lieutenant in a Pennsylvania regiment. Owing to the condition of his health he was obliged to decline both these positions. During the next four years, he was a clerk in the office of the prothonotary of Lancaster and spent all his time in diligent study. He read law under Stephen Chambers and was admitted to the Lancaster Bar in 1785. The following year he was admitted to practice before the York County courts, retaining his residence in his native town. He continued to practice law in Lancaster, York and adjoining counties for nine years, and on December 16, 1793, three months after the death of Judge Atlee, he was appointed his successor as president judge of the Second Judicial District, including the counties of

Chester, Lancaster, York and Dauphin. In 1806, Chester County was separated from this district. Judge Henry, who received his appointment from General Thomas Mifflin, the first governor of Pennsylvania, served with distinction on the bench for a period of seventeen years. Owing to enfeebled health he resigned, December, 1810. He died at his home in Lancaster, April 22, 1811, at the age of 53. Shortly after his resignation, the state of Pennsylvania voted him \$1,600 "for his services and sufferings during the Revolution."

Judge Henry wrote a graphic account of the expedition to Canada. It was in manuscript form at the time of his death but was published in an interesting volume of 225 pages, at Lancaster, in 1812, under the direction of his daughter. A letter from Michael Simpson, who served as a captain in the Canadian expedition with Judge Henry, appears in the introduction of this valuable work, one of the rarest publications relating to the Revolution now in existence. At this time Simpson resided on his farm and ferry property in Fairview Township, below the village of New Market. He was then brigadier general in the state militia. Owing to the historic value of Judge Henry's book it was republished in one of the later series of the Pennsylvania Archives. Judge Henry's wife was a sister of Stephen Chambers, with whom he studied law at Lancaster.

WALTER FRANKLIN, president judge of the Second District, was born in the city of New York, in 1773. He was a son of Thomas and Mary (Rhoads) Franklin; grandson of Thomas and Mary (Pearsall) Franklin; and great-grandson of Henry Franklin, who came to Long Island from England in the latter part of the seventeenth century and was a member of the Society of Friends. Walter Franklin was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in 1792, and rapidly rose to the front rank of his profession. He was appointed attorney-general of Pennsylvania, January 9, 1809, under the administration of Governor Simon Snyder. During his incumbency of that office, for which he was especially adapted, he was appointed, January 26, 1811, president judge of the Second Judicial District of the state, embracing Lancaster, York and Dauphin counties. During his

judicial career he relates in his diary that before he opened the courts at Dauphin and later in York County, he had the special honor of officially notifying the people of these counties in open court, that the second war with England had ended in favor of the American cause and the treaty of peace had been signed by commissioners from the two countries. Judge Franklin presided over the courts of the Second District with ability and success for the long period of twenty-five years. He possessed an interesting personality, and was widely known for his varied accomplishments, his genial nature and affable manners. He usually spent his vacation at York Springs, a noted summer resort, where he was prominent in the social circles of guests from Pennsylvania, as well as Baltimore and Washington. He was one of the noted pedestrians of his day, and according to the testimony of Dr. John L. Atlee, of Lancaster, who married his daughter, Judge Franklin frequently walked from his home at Lancaster to York to open the sessions of court.

Judge Franklin was married July 13, 1802, to Anne, daughter of James and Phoebe (Pierce) Emlen. Sarah, their oldest daughter, became the wife of the famous surgeon, Dr. John L. Atlee, of Lancaster. Rev. Walter Franklin, one of their sons, was for several years rector of St. John's Episcopal Church at York. Thomas E. Franklin, another son, was attorney-general of Pennsylvania, during the administration of Governor William F. Johnson, 1851-53, and again during the administration of Governor James Pollock, 1857-59. Mrs. Serena Mayer North, wife of Hugh M. North, noted lawyer of the Lancaster County Bar, is a daughter of Thomas E. Franklin, and Walter M. Franklin, of the Lancaster Bar, is a son, and is married to Sarah Latimer Small, daughter of Samuel Small, of York. Judge Franklin died at his home in Lancaster in 1836. His nephew, Walter S. Franklin, was a resident of York, and was the father of General William B. Franklin, Admiral Samuel R. Franklin, Engineer Thomas Franklin and Colonel Walter S. Franklin, the "big four," all exceeding six feet in height, the last named of whom is married to Mary Campbell Small, daughter of the late Philip A. Small.

DANIEL DURKEE, president judge of the courts of York County, was born August 27, 1791, at Royalton, Vermont, of English ancestry. His father died in his boyhood and his early years were spent in working on the farm owned by his mother. After leaving school, he studied law under the direction of Hon. Jacob Collamer, a distinguished lawyer, who represented Vermont in the United States Senate. Durkee was admitted to the bar June 12, 1818, in the town of Chelsea in his native state, and began the practice of law at Williamstown. A few months later, he removed to Lebanon, Pennsylvania, taking the office just vacated by his brother-in-law, John Wright, who had removed to York. In 1820, Daniel Durkee removed to York, where he spent the remainder of his professional career. Although he was not familiar with the German language, he soon acquired a large clientage among the German people of York County and became very popular with all classes. In 1832, he was elected to the legislature. In 1833, he was appointed by Governor Wolf, judge of the district court. In 1835, the district court having been abolished, he was appointed president judge of the Nineteenth Judicial District, composed of the counties of York and Adams. He held the office for ten years, when, at the expiration of his term, he was succeeded by Judge Irwin. Upon the resignation of the latter, in 1849, Judge Durkee was again appointed to the president judgeship by Governor Johnston, and held the office until 1851, when, the judgeship having been by a constitutional amendment made elective, Judge Fisher was chosen to succeed him.

Judge Durkee then resumed the practice of his profession, which he continued to the time of his death. He died November 23, 1854, aged sixty-three years. Thus, for nearly half the entire period of his residence in Pennsylvania, Daniel Durkee held the office of president judge. On the bench he was careful and painstaking and showed great discrimination in separating from the mass of less important matters, the real points involved in the cases brought before him. In his charges he was remarkably successful in presenting cases to juries, in enabling them to perform their duties intelligently, and in preventing them from falling into errors. Of remarkable sagacity,



Robert J. Fisher

clear perceptions and sound conclusions, he enjoyed, during his official career, the confidence and respect of the bar, and in a great degree that of the appellate court, which reviewed his judgments.

Judge Durkee was married April 8, 1813, to Mary, daughter of Captain John Wright, of Norwich, Vermont.

ROBERT J. FISHER, president judge of the Nineteenth Judicial District from 1851 to 1881, was born at Harrisburg, May 6, 1806. He was the son of George Fisher and Ann Shippen, daughter of Robert Strettel Jones, of Burlington, New Jersey. Robert Strettel was a member of the Provincial Council from 1741 for twenty years. Robert Strettel Jones, his grandfather, was a member of the New Jersey Legislature and secretary of the Committee of Safety in 1776. His great-grandfather, Isaac Jones, was twice mayor of Philadelphia, in 1767 and 1768, and a member of the common council in 1764. John Fisher, his great great-grandfather, member of the Society of Friends, came to Philadelphia in 1682 with the earliest Quaker immigration under William Penn. His grandfather, George Fisher, purchased a large tract of land near the mouth of Swatara Creek from the sons of William Penn, then proprietors of Pennsylvania. He erected a large residence on the banks of the creek and called it Pine Wood. In 1755, he laid out the borough of Middletown upon part of this tract. His son, George Fisher, born at Pine Wood, became one of the leaders of the Dauphin County Bar. He succeeded his father in the ownership of the paternal home and later in life erected a large private residence on the present site of the First Presbyterian Church, Centre Square, Harrisburg. Robert J. Fisher was born at this home. He obtained his preliminary education in his native city. After spending two years at Yale Law School, he returned to Harrisburg and entered the office of his father, where he continued his studies and familiarized himself with the application of legal principles and rules of practice. He was admitted to the Dauphin County Bar in the early part of 1828. Being seized with a severe attack of malarial fever, Robert J. Fisher came to York, intending to remain temporarily at the Washington House, then one of the leading hotels, situated on East

Market Street, near Duke. He soon recovered from his sickness and he decided then to take up his residence in York.

On November 4, 1828, he was admitted to practice before the courts of York County. His ability as a lawyer was soon recognized. During all the years of his practice, he continued to be a diligent and faithful student of the literature of the law. He succeeded early in his career in the trial of causes before the courts, taking part in many of the most important land litigations. His clearness of conception and his forceful manner of presenting his arguments in a few years won him success and a large clientage. In 1851, he was elected to the bench of the Nineteenth Judicial District, composed of the counties of York and Adams. Being twice re-elected, in 1861 and 1871, he was, until 1875, the only law judge of the two counties. By act of assembly passed in 1875, York County became a separate judicial district, with Robert J. Fisher as president judge and Pere L. Wickes additional law judge. The long career of Robert J. Fisher on the local bench won for him a high rank as a jurist in the state of Pennsylvania. He weighed the subject before him with a judicial mind rarely equalled or excelled on the bench of the county courts. His decisions written in clear and terse English were recognized by the higher courts as coming from a mind thoroughly trained in the fundamental principles of the law. During the period of twenty-four years, when he held all the courts at York and Gettysburg, he transacted a large amount of business with such promptness and ability as to command the highest respect of the members of the bar and the citizens of the two counties. His decisions were almost universally upheld by the Supreme Court and his opinions have frequently been quoted in the trial of cases throughout the state of Pennsylvania.

Having presided over the courts of York County for the long period of thirty years, Judge Fisher became a familiar figure to most of the citizens of York County. Upon his retirement from the bench, there seemed to be a void in the court room when any other person than Judge Fisher conducted the legal business of the county. In personal appearance, he was large of frame, erect in his carriage and courteous in his

bearing to all people. He was genial and affable in his manner, and enjoyed a universal popularity.

Judge Fisher was first married to Catharine, daughter of Horatio Gates Jameson, and granddaughter of David Jameson, an officer in the French and Indian war and the Revolution, and the leading physician of York during the colonial period. Helen, one of his daughters, was married to James W. Latimer, judge of the courts of York County from 1886 to 1896. Emily, another daughter, was married to Levi B. Alricks, member of the Dauphin County Bar. Robert J. Fisher, his youngest son, for many years has been a practicing lawyer and a prominent citizen at Washington, D. C. Judge Fisher's first wife died in 1850. In 1853, he married Mary Sophia, daughter of Ebenezer Cadwell, of Northbridge, Massachusetts. During most of the time that Judge Fisher presided over the courts of York County, he resided in a large home on the south side of East Market Street, between Duke and Queen Streets, the residence built by Thomas C. Hambly. He was a member of St. John's Episcopal Church, which he served as a vestryman, and was the first chancellor of the diocese of Central Pennsylvania. He died at his residence on East Market Street, April 25, 1888. His widow and their only daughter, Mary L. Fisher, reside at the southwest corner of South George and Jackson Streets.

PERE L. WICKES, president judge of the Nineteenth Judicial District, was born August 14, 1837, in Chestertown, Kent County, Maryland. He is the youngest son of Colonel Joseph Wickes, who was a lawyer of distinction in Maryland, and a nephew of the late Judge Chambers, who was for many years the chief justice of that state. Judge Wickes was educated at Princeton College, New Jersey, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in June, 1856. Subsequently the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by the same institution. He studied law with his brother, Judge Joseph A. Wickes, of Maryland, and afterward with Hon. S. Teakle Wallis, of Baltimore, and was admitted to the bar of Kent County, Maryland, April 18, 1859. He continued to practice his profession in Chestertown until 1866, when he removed to York. He be-

came the attorney for the Northern Central and Pennsylvania Railroad Companies at this point, and was in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice, when he was, in the fall of 1875, elected additional law judge of the Nineteenth Judicial District. In January, 1882, at the close of the term of office of Robert J. Fisher, Judge Wickes was commissioned president judge of the district. His term of office expired in January, 1886, and he refused to be a candidate for reelection. On the bench Judge Wickes displayed abilities of the highest order. He combined with a quick, active, comprehensive intellect and unimpeachable integrity, great administrative abilities. His courts were characterized by a speedy dispatch of business, perfect decorum and an economical administration of the law. He suffered few reversals by the Supreme Court of the state, which is evidence not only of his success on the bench, but also of his fairness as a judge. Upon his retirement from the bench of York County, Judge Wickes removed to Baltimore, where he became one of the leading members of the bar of that city. After practicing a few years he was again elevated to the bench and has since been president judge of one of the Common Pleas Courts of Baltimore. On February 27, 1862, Judge Wickes married Henrietta Catherine Welsh, daughter of the late Henry Welsh, of the borough of York, who was for many years prominent and influential in the politics of Pennsylvania.

JOHN GIBSON, president judge of the courts of York County, was born in Baltimore, April 17, 1829. His great-grandfather on the mother's side was David Jameson, M. D., colonel in the Provincial and Revolutionary forces of Pennsylvania, who was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and a graduate of the medical department of its university. He came to America about the year 1740, and settled first in South Carolina. He afterward moved to York, and was possessed of a homestead and plantation in York Township, within two miles of the town. He was married to Elizabeth Davis and his sons, Thomas, James and Horatio Gates, became eminent physicians in this neighborhood. The last named, the grandfather of Judge Gibson, married Emily Shevelle, of Somerset, and moved to Baltimore, where he founded the



John Gibson

Washington Medical College, and spent the greater part of his life in practice there, moving to York a few years before his death, which occurred in 1855. His daughters were Cassandra, married to Rev. William J. Gibson, D. D., Duncansville, Maryland; Catherine, married to Hon. Robert J. Fisher, president judge of the York Judicial District, and Elizabeth, married to Rev. John Gibson, who died at Duncansville, in 1869. His great-grandfather on his father's side was Robert Gibson, born in the county of Down, Province of Ulster, Ireland, whose son, William Gibson, was a celebrated preacher of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, otherwise called Covenanters; came to America in 1797, and settled in Ryegate, Vermont. He afterward went to Philadelphia and was pastor of the Reformed Church there. He died in 1838. His sons, Robert, John and William, were all distinguished divines in the Presbyterian Church.

John Gibson was the third son of John and Elizabeth (Jameson) Gibson. He came to York early in life, and received his education at the hands of such teachers as C. D. Joint, Daniel M. Ettinger, Rev. Stephen Boyer, and Daniel Kirkwood, the eminent astronomer, at the York County Academy, which was his alma mater. He studied law under his uncle, Robert J. Fisher, and was admitted to the bar, September 30, 1851, and practiced law at the York Bar until his election to the bench in 1881. On June 25, 1865, he married Helen Packard, youngest daughter of Benjamin D. Packard, of Albany, New York, a distinguished journalist and publisher, who founded the Albany Evening Journal. Judge Gibson held no political office. He was chosen a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1868, held in New York City, and which nominated Horatio Seymour for president. In 1872, he was unanimously chosen a delegate from York County to the constitutional convention of Pennsylvania, together with Thomas E. Cochran, from York, William McClean, from Adams, the three being representatives from the Nineteenth Senatorial District. Jeremiah S. Black, from York, was a delegate at large to the same convention. In 1881, he was nominated by the Democratic county convention for judge of the Nineteenth Judicial District, composed

of the county of York, and was accepted by the Republican convention, and was elected without opposition, succeeding Robert J. Fisher, who held the position of president Judge for a period of thirty years, and who was not a candidate for re-election. In 1875, an additional law judge was provided for the district, to which Pere L. Wickes was elected. Owing to the provisions of the new constitution, Judge Wickes became president judge by seniority of commission. Judge Gibson was commissioned additional law judge. By the expiration of the term of Judge Wickes, January 1, 1886, Judge Gibson became president judge.

Judge Gibson was an extensive reader and a man of many accomplishments. His history of York County, published in 1886, is an enduring work, and his speeches in the constitutional convention evidenced the thoroughly equipped lawyer and a recognition of the needs of the hour. When in law practice he was invaluable to the young members of the bar who almost invariably sought his advice, to whom he was uniformly affable and courteous, and to whom he was always ready to impart his legal knowledge and experience. His arguments to the courts and his speeches to the jury show the lawyer of tact, sagacity and circumspection, and in clearness and lucid power of generalization he was surpassed by few. His style of speaking was impressive, impassioned and admirable. In his charges he displayed his capacity for rapid absorption of a case, arrangement of facts in their proper relation; and in the application of principles of law to the facts, he was seldom excelled. His written opinions were concise and learned and were characterized by carefulness of consideration and impartiality. His intuitive and comprehensive mind seized infallibly the essential points of the dispute, and he possessed in an eminent degree the peculiar qualities which are most needed in a judge. His personal qualities won for him many warm and devoted friends, and his private life was without reproach. He was genial and affable to all. He died at Atlantic City, July 6, 1890. His funeral services were held in St. John's Episcopal Church of York, of which he was a communicant and on whose vestry he had served for a quarter of a century. He was survived by his wife,

two sons and a daughter. The older son, the Rev. Robert F. Gibson, is a clergyman of the Episcopal Church and is rector of Trinity Parish, Williamsport, Pennsylvania. The younger son, John J. Gibson, is an electrical engineer in the employ of the Westinghouse Electrical and Manufacturing Company, with headquarters at Philadelphia. The daughter is Mrs. Francis Farquhar, of York.

JAMES W. LATIMER, president judge of the Nineteenth District, was a son of James Barton Latimer and Sarah Geddes (Cathcart) Latimer, and was born in West Philadelphia, June 24, 1836. His mother was a daughter of the Rev. Robert Cathcart, a former pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of York, and a man of great force and ability. His father, James Barton Latimer, a man of scholarly attainments and of marked refinement of character, brought his family to York in 1836.

James W. Latimer received his education at the York County Academy, entered upon the study of the law with the late Edward Chapin, a leading member of the York County Bar; was admitted to practice in 1859 and was elected Judge of the Courts of York County in 1885. Retiring from the bench in 1896, he pursued the practice of his profession as the senior member of the law firm of Latimer & Schmidt. He loved the law, and for forty years followed its practice and administered its principles in a manner worthy of his high calling.

He was of Scotch-Irish and French Huguenot descent, and his ancestors had borne a distinguished part in the Revolutionary War. He inherited from them his love of liberty and patriotic ardor, and throughout the War of the Rebellion, which followed close upon his admission to the bar, he was conspicuous in every local movement which tended to uphold the administration at Washington, and to encourage and cheer the soldiers in the field. Possessed of a keen intellect, an analytical mind and a love of study, his professional advancement was rapid. The successes he achieved were the reward of intrinsic worth. As a lawyer he was resolute to ascertain the facts of the case, indefatigable in the labor of preparation for trial, and quick and accurate in the application of the appropriate and controlling legal principle. He was a

profound student and close reasoner, a careful and conscientious counsellor and a skillful and convincing advocate. For years before his elevation to the Bench he was engaged in most of the important cases tried in the local courts, and when, after a term upon the Bench, he resumed the practice of his profession, he at once resumed his proper place as a leader of the local Bar.

Reaching the goal of his ambition in 1886, he brought to the Bench the ripened fruits of years of experience. He was deeply versed in the science to which his life was devoted; and his opinions as spread upon the records of the courts present permanent and abounding proof of the extent and variety of his learning, the cogency of his reasoning, the scope of his research and the intensity of his love of justice. His charges to juries were terse and clear, models of clarity and lucidity of expression; and as a judge he was learned, just and impartial, prompt to act, fearless to execute and incorruptible in the discharge of the duties of his high trust.

The fundamental principle of his life was honesty. He was not only honest in matters financial, but honest with himself and with his fellows, in a higher and broader sense, wholly and unreservedly devoted to sincerity and truth. He abhorred hypocrisy and despised cowardice, physical and moral. His strong and rugged personality left a lasting impress upon his time, and was a forceful and beneficent influence in the community in which he lived.

At the time of his death, Judge Latimer was President of the Board of Trustees of the York County Academy, a member of the Board of Trustees of the York Collegiate Institute and President of the Delaware Society of the Cincinnati. He married, in early life, Ann Helen Fisher, daughter of the Hon. Robert J. Fisher, of York, and left to survive him his widow and four children, Catharine J. L. Ross, Janet C. Latimer, Emilie F. Latimer and Robert C. Latimer, all of whom are now residents of Washington, D. C.

JOHN W. BITTENDER, president judge of the courts of York County, was born at York Springs, Adams County, November 10, 1834. His great-grandfather, Captain Nicholas Bittenger, commanded a company of soldiers in the Revolution and



James W. Latimer

was captured by the British in the battle of Fort Washington, and held as a prisoner of war for nine months. His maternal great-grandfather, Henry Sheffer, also served in the Revolution, and his grandfather, Dr. Daniel Sheffer, a prominent physician at York Springs, served as associate judge of Adams County, and was elected to Congress in 1836. His father, Henry Bittenger, was married to Julia, daughter of Dr. Daniel Sheffer.

Judge Bittenger obtained his education in the public schools, Strasburg Academy, and Pennsylvania College. While attending college, he registered as a law student with Moses McClean at Gettysburg, and completed his legal studies under Judge Bouie, at Rockville, where he was admitted to the bar, in 1856. The same year he entered Harvard Law School, where in 1857, he received the degree of LL.B. In 1860, he located at York, where he has since resided. In 1862, he was elected district attorney of York County, and was re-elected in 1865, serving six years in that office. He then turned his entire attention to the practice of law. In 1890, Governor Beaver appointed him to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Nineteenth District, caused by the death of Judge Gibson, and in the same year he was nominated and elected to succeed himself on the bench. After the expiration of a full term of ten years, Judge Bittenger was re-nominated by the Democratic party, endorsed by the Republican party, and re-elected to the same office. Since 1895, he has been president judge of the Nineteenth Judicial District.

W. F. BAY STEWART, judge of the courts of York County, from 1895 to 1905, was born in Chanceford Township, York County, February 25, 1849, son of Thomas Roland Stewart. His mother was a daughter of Thomas Bay, Harford County, Maryland, who for many years was judge of the Orphans' Court of Harford County, and commanded an artillery company at the battle of North Point, in 1814. He obtained his education in the public schools, Pleasant Grove Academy in Lower Chanceford Township, and the York County Academy. He engaged in teaching in the public schools for two years, and then served as instructor in the York County Academy. While teaching, he began the study of law

in the office of Colonel Levi Maish, and was admitted to the bar, November 3, 1873. Two years later, he formed a partnership with John Blackford, then district attorney and a leading member of the bar, which was continued until the death of Mr. Blackford in 1884.

On October 1, 1884, Judge Stewart entered into partnership with Henry C. Niles and George E. Neff, and this was terminated by the elevation of Judge Stewart to the bench, in 1895. From 1883 to 1894, he was engaged in the foundry, machine and tanning business, with the firm of Baugher, Kurtz and Stewart, a large manufacturing industry of York. He has also served as president of the York Card and Paper Company, York Knitting Mills Company, Norway Iron and Steel Company, York County Traction Company, and one of the organizers of the York Haven Water and Power Company. He was one of the organizers and elected president of the Valdez-Yukon Railway Company, engaged in extending a line from Valdez, in Alaska, through the Copper River country to the Yukon River. At the expiration of his ten years' term of service, Judge Stewart retired from the bench, and turned his entire attention to his large business interests. Ursinus College gave him the honorary degree of A. M.

NEVIN M. WANNER, one of the judges of the courts of York County, was born May 14, 1850, at Washingtonville, Columbia County, Ohio. His father, Rev. Aaron Wanner, D. D., was a prominent clergyman in the Reformed Church, and filled several important charges in York and vicinity. He obtained his preliminary education in the public schools and after graduating from the High School at Germantown, Ohio, in 1866, went to Heidelberg College, at Tiffin, Ohio, where he remained two years. He then entered Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, from which institution he was graduated in 1870, receiving one of the highest honors of his class. After leaving college, he became a law student in the office of General B. F. Fisher, of Philadelphia, meantime attending lectures in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania. He also registered as a student at law with Erastus H. Weiser, at York, where he was admitted to the bar, August 28, 1875. From the date

of his admission to the bar, to the time of his elevation to the bench, Judge Wanner devoted his time and attention to the practice of his profession. From 1887 to 1890, he was district attorney for York County. For many years, he was solicitor for the Pennsylvania Railway Company, Northern Central Railway Company, and the lines controlled by them in York, Adams, Cumberland and Perry counties. In 1905 he was nominated by the Democratic party for the office of judge of the courts of York County, and was elected. He entered upon the duties of his office in January, 1906, for a term of ten years.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

COLONEL WILLIAM SCOTT, one of the first associate judges under the constitution of 1791, was born within the present area of Adams County, of Scotch-Irish parentage, about 1750. Early in the Revolution, he commanded a company of Associators which marched to New Jersey and joined the Flying Camp, in which he served as a lieutenant in 1776, and was present at the battle of Fort Mifflin. He returned to York early in 1777, and the following year was made one of the sub-lieutenants for York County, with power to organize and train the militia in several townships. During the last two years of the Revolution, he served as lieutenant of York County with the rank of colonel, in command of all the militia within the present region of York and Adams counties. He continued in this position until the end of the war, and then engaged in business. In 1790, he was appointed one of the associate judges of York County, and served in that position until the organization of Adams County in 1800.

Colonel Henry Slagle, of the Revolution, whose biography will be found on page 252 in this volume, and Hugh Glasgow and Jacob Hostetter, who served as members of Congress, whose biographies appear in a list of Congressmen in another chapter, served as associate judges of York County.

JACOB RUDISILL was born in Hanover, and early in life became a prominent man of public affairs in his section. In 1784 he was commissioned justice of the peace under the constitution of 1776. Under the constitution of 1790 he was appointed one

of the first associate judges of York County and served in that position until his death. Judge Rudisill was a man of good education and excellent character. He was an excellent penman and attended to a great deal of Orphans' Court work, and conveycancing for his friends and neighbors in and around Hanover. He was one of the original trustees of York County Academy. The inscription on his tomb in St. Matthews' churchyard shows how highly he honored his life partner. Jacob Rudisill died November 22, 1810, aged 60 years.

GEORGE BARNITZ was born in York, in the year 1780, and was prominent in the business interests of his native town. He was appointed associate judge for York County by Governor Snyder, in March, 1813 and held the office for twenty-one years. He was twice chosen a presidential elector, and held several local offices with great credit, and was a man of high honor and integrity. A meeting of the bar after his death passed resolutions in commendation of his life and character. He died April 19, 1844.

JOHN L. HINKLE was born in Hanover, September 25, 1781. He was appointed justice of the peace for his native town, March 14, 1817, under the constitution of 1790, and also turned his attention to surveying. For many years he conducted a hardware store. He had an innate love for politics, could speak the Pennsylvania German language with great fluency, and made many trips over York County in the interest of his favorite candidates. For many years he exerted more influence in controlling the German vote for the interest of the Democratic party than any person who resided in York County at that time. He was appointed associate judge for York County, December 10, 1818, and served continuously until 1841, a period of twenty-four years. He died in Hanover, February 18, 1846.

GEORGE DARE was born near Lewisberry, York County, July 12, 1789, of Scotch-Irish parentage, he and his ancestors being members of the old Monaghan Presbyterian Church, now in the borough of Dillsburg. He followed the occupation of a farmer, and filled the office of justice of the peace in Monaghan Township. He was appointed associate judge of the courts of

York County, April 5, 1841, and served till March 28, 1846. He died September 25, 1863, at the age of 75 years. He was a man of honor and integrity and highly respected by his friends and neighbors.

SAMUEL CONE BONHAM was born at Lincolnton, North Carolina, November 10, 1791. He moved from North Carolina to Pennsylvania in 1814; married Margaret Dritt, daughter of General Jacob Dritt, March 17, 1818; married Elizabeth Stehman May 19, 1825. He came to York in 1827 and occupied a prominent position in this community, and filled important public stations. He was a member of the convention that formed the constitution of 1838, representing York County in that body, together with Charles A. Barnitz, John R. Donell and Jacob Stickel. He was for ten years one of the associate judges for the County of York, having been appointed March 26, 1840; and held the position until the expiration of his term in 1850. Judge Bonham died on Wednesday, May 14, 1856, and although he had been for many years retired from the bench, a meeting of the bar bore testimony to the high esteem in which he was held by them and community.

JACOB KIRK was the son of Isaac Kirk, and was born of Quaker parentage, at New Market, Fairview Township. He first gained local prominence as an earnest advocate of public education. He was appointed a justice of the peace under the constitution of 1790, and also became a prominent land surveyor in his native section of the county. He was appointed associate judge for York County after the expiration of the term of Judge Bonham, in 1850, and held the office until the election of judges in 1851. In 1854 he was elected first county superintendent of common schools. Owing to feeble health he resigned the office before the expiration of his term, and soon after died in his native village.

ISAAC KOLLER was born February 5, 1800. He was a prominent and highly respected citizen of Shrewsbury; had been one of the principal men in the organization of that borough, and was postmaster during Andrew Jackson's administration. In 1851, by amendments to the constitution of the commonwealth, the office of associate judge was made elective, and at the Democratic county convention of that year he was nomi-

inated as one of the candidates for associate judge, together with Robert J. Fisher, president judge, and Mills Hays, associate judge. He was elected in October, and was commissioned by Governor William F. Johnston for five years, from the first Monday of December following. On this last mentioned day he took his seat with the other judges of the new bench. He exercised the duties of the office until 1854, when he died, October 21, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. At a meeting of the bar on that occasion, the tribute of respect to his memory was that of an upright and affable judge, and an amiable and honorable member of society.

MILLS HAYS was a son of Jesse Hays, of Welsh descent, who emigrated to Newberry Township from Chester County during the year 1770, and married Margery Mills, a Quakeress, and resided near the village of Yocumtown. Mills Hays was their third child, and was born in 1786. On August 13, 1817, he was appointed one of the three justices of the peace for the third district, composed of Newberry and Fairview townships, under the constitution of 1790, and served in that capacity continuously until the fall of 1839. Under the amendments to the constitution in 1851, he was elected associate judge of York County, serving one full term of five years. He died in the village of Newberrytown in June, 1858, aged 72 years.

JOHN RIEMAN was born in 1802. In 1854 he was appointed associate judge in the place of Isaac Koller, deceased. The popularity of this appointment was made apparent at the polls the next year by his election to the office. In 1860, Judge Rieman was re-elected, receiving then his third commission. He died October 19, 1862, aged 60 years. Judge Rieman by his will, made August 28, 1857, bequeathed \$6,000 in trust to the borough of York for the benefit of the worthy poor. The direction was to invest the money in United States six per cent bonds, the interest to be paid to the benevolent society, and in case of no such society he directed the borough authorities to organize such, to be called Benevolent Society of the borough of York.

DAVID NEWCOMER was born at Kralltown, Washington Township, York County, April 25, 1809. Early in life he turned his attention to farming. During

the militia days he drilled a company in his native section and afterwards commanded a volunteer company. He had few advantages of acquiring an education when young, but on attaining manhood became a constant reader. He had an extraordinary memory, had acquired a vast fund of scientific information, and was a great student of ancient history. He removed to Hanover, and in 1866 was elected associate judge of York County and served continuously until 1871. He died in Hanover November 24, 1874.

ADAM EBAUGH was born near Stewartstown in 1806, son of John and Sarah (Flowers) Ebaugh. After he grew to manhood he engaged in farming and milling, at the Ebaugh homestead. For seven years he was drum major of the Sixty-fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia from York County; afterward he was lieutenant of the Jackson Greys, a uniformed military company of Shrewsbury, and later for twelve years was captain of the Mechanicsburg Rifles, a company organized in Hope-well Township. In 1834 he was appointed justice of the peace by Governor Wolf, and served sixteen years as a school director. In 1841-42 he represented York County in the State legislature and in 1844-5-6 was member of the State Senate. The succeeding six years he was state agent for the York and Cumberland Railroad, extending from York to Harrisburg. From 1856 to 1866 he was associate judge of York County. He was a delegate to twenty Democratic county conventions and five state conventions for the same party. Judge Ebaugh was active and prominent in the affairs of the lower end of York County and during his whole life was deeply interested in the public schools. He was one of the few men in the county who enjoyed the privilege of having voted seventy-one times before he died, May 22, 1897, at the advanced age of 91 years. He retained his mental faculties and his interest in public events until the last year of his life.

PETER MCINTYRE was born in Sterling, Scotland, in 1806, and came to York. He became a manufacturer of whips on a large scale, and was a prominent and active citizen. In 1860 he was appointed by President Buchanan collector of the Port of Charleston, S. C., but did not enter upon the

duties of the office on account of the unsettled state of the national affairs. He was chief Burgess of the borough of York in 1857, and was elected associate judge in 1863, and re-elected in 1868, but served only a year of the term. He died October 2, 1869.

JOHN MOORE was born of English parents in Fairview, and early in life became a prominent man in public affairs in his native township. The public school system had no firmer advocate in the upper end. He was kind hearted, jovial and always enjoyed good company. After serving in various township offices with ability he was elected associate judge of York County, and served from 1871 till the expiration of his term of office in 1876. He had no successor, the office being abolished. He died at his country home in Fairview Township.

VALENTINE TROUT, of Chanceford Township, was the last associate judge to serve in York County. Upon the death of Judge Moore, of Fairview Township, while he was still holding his office, John C. E. Moore, of York, was appointed to fill the unexpired term of his predecessor. The bench of York County was then composed of president judge, Robert J. Fisher, and his two associates. Under the revised constitution of 1873 the office of associate judge, not learned in the law, was abolished in counties forming separate districts. The bench still retained its twofold character for a time as the constitution provided that all associate judges in office at its adoption should serve out their full term. Judge Moore's term expired in 1875 and Judge Trout's in 1878.

THE BAR.

GEORGE STEVENSON, one of the earliest lawyers west of the Susquehanna, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1718. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and is supposed to have been admitted to the bar in his native country. He came to Pennsylvania about 1742. Soon after his arrival, he was appointed deputy surveyor-general under Nicholas Scull, for the three lower counties of Pennsylvania, which later became the state of Delaware, and resided at Newcastle. In 1749, when York County was formed, George Stevenson was appointed by authority of the Penns to take charge of the court

records at York. During that year he was commissioned prothonotary, clerk of the courts, register of wills and recorder of deeds, which offices he held from 1749 to 1764, a period of sixteen years. The early court records in his handwriting were carefully executed and show that he was a man of education and superior mental training. While he resided at York, he made a large number of surveys within the limits of the county and also made the second plan for the town of York in 1754, now on record in the land office at Harrisburg. His work as a surveyor and court official prevented him from engaging extensively in the practice of law during this period of his life. In 1755, he was appointed one of the court justices for York County but did not serve frequently on the bench. During the French and Indian War, he reported to the provincial government at Philadelphia the condition of affairs along the western frontier of Pennsylvania, and on two occasions, wrote alarming letters stating that York and Carlisle were threatened by approaching bands of hostile Indians. These communications seem to have resulted in more provincial troops being sent west of the Susquehanna for the protection and safety of the inhabitants.

George Stevenson became one of the most extensive land owners in York County before 1760. Owing to certain mishaps, he became financially involved, and in 1764, was retired from the offices he held in York County. He then removed to Carlisle where he devoted his attention to the practice of his profession. He resided at Carlisle until the time of his death in 1783, at the age of 65. He was married to the widow of Thomas Cookson, deputy surveyor for the province of Pennsylvania and an early member of the Lancaster bar. The commission as court justice at York and his commission as prothonotary and other local offices are in the possession of George W. Guthrie, mayor of Pittsburg, a lineal descendant of George Stevenson.

SAMUEL JOHNSTON, an Englishman by birth and representative of the heirs of William Penn, came to York soon after the town became a county seat. The earliest courts held in the county were presided over by local justices and the cases were tried before this court by lawyers who came here

from the eastern counties of the province. Samuel Johnston was admitted to practice at York October 28, 1755, and seems to have been the first resident lawyer in York County. He was a man of attainments and good judgment. He had acquired his education before he left his native country. The court records had been kept the first sixteen years by George Stevenson, the agent of the Penns. After he removed to Carlisle, Samuel Johnston succeeded him in 1764. Johnston relinquished the practice of law when he was appointed by provincial authorities, prothonotary, clerk of the courts, register of wills and recorder of deeds. He continued to hold these offices until the first state constitution of 1776 went into force. In the year 1777, he was succeeded by Archibald McLean.

Samuel Johnston having been a pioneer lawyer west of the Susquehanna, educated a number of young men for the bar. His first student was James Smith, who in 1776, became one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Another young man who attained eminence as a soldier and statesman was Colonel Thomas Hartley, who also read law in his office and was admitted to the bar in 1769. Major John Clark and Colonel Henry Miller, of the Revolution, were both students-at-law under him when the war opened. Samuel Johnston was one of the original members of St. John's Episcopal Church, which was founded shortly after the county was organized in 1749, and was one of the trustees of the congregation when the original church was built. Graydon in his diary records having visited York in 1765. He speaks of Samuel Johnston as a man of excellent character who had been in the practice of law and possessed a well-selected library.

When the Revolution opened, Rev. Thomas Batwell, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, was an avowed loyalist. Samuel Johnston, who was one of his leading members, was also accused of loyalty to the English crown. He petitioned the province for the sale of his property with the intention of leaving his home in York. For a time he resided in Baltimore and after the war ended, returned to York. His last male descendant residing in York County was William Johnston, a farmer, who until

the time of his death lived in the village of Nashville in Jackson Township.

JAMES SMITH, one of the pioneer lawyers west of the Susquehanna, and signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born in Ireland and early in life settled with his parents in the southeastern section of York County. He studied law with his brother at Lancaster, but having a talent for civil engineering, was engaged for several years, as a surveyor in York and Cumberland counties, residing for a time at Shippensburg. He came to York in 1760, and was at the time of his admission to the York Bar upwards of forty-five years of age. He soon acquired a large clientage, and for some years had the local field practically to himself, the only resident contemporary being Samuel Johnston, whose attention was almost wholly devoted to the duties of the several offices which he held. With Thomas Hartley who came in 1769, and David Grier in 1771, the roster of the local bar before the Revolutionary war is about complete. James Smith did not, however, confine his practice to York County. He traveled on the circuit, as was the custom in his day, and his smiling face and entertaining manner were almost as well known in the courts of the surrounding counties as at York. He was of wide and varied influence outside of his profession. In the discussion and regulation of affairs of a public nature or in which the community in general was interested, he always took an active and leading part. In 1776, he was appointed a colonel in the Continental army. During the session of Continental Congress in York from September, 1777, to June, 1778, he was a member of that body, and the Board of War had its headquarters at his law office. In November, 1780, James Smith was appointed one of the judges of the high court of appeals, a court sitting annually in the city of Philadelphia on errors assigned to judgments of the Supreme Court. After the close of his Congressional labors, he resumed his practice and continued it very successfully until the close of the century. In 1801, at the age of over four score years, he retired from active practice. Near the close of his life, his residence and law office, on the west side of South George Street near Centre Square, were destroyed by fire and with it all his private papers and cor-

respondence, which was not only a serious loss to him, but to the public as well. He died in 1806, at the age of ninety-three. His political history will be found on page 339.

COLONEL THOMAS HARTLEY, though more conspicuous and more widely known as a public servant on the battlefield, and in the council halls of the state and nation, was nevertheless a lawyer of prominence, marked ability and highly successful practice. He was born near Reading, Pennsylvania, in 1748, and although of English parentage spoke Pennsylvania German fluently. In his youth he came to York, read law in the office of Samuel Johnson, and was admitted to the bar in 1769. He rose in his profession with rapidity, dividing the local practice with James Smith, who was for a few years his only resident competitor, Samuel Johnson being at the time engrossed in official duties. Thomas Hartley was likewise a familiar figure at the courts of Cumberland, Lancaster and other neighboring counties. He was one of the most conspicuous and highly esteemed citizens of York. In 1774, he was elected one of the delegates to the provincial convention, and in 1775, to the conference of committees, held at Philadelphia. In 1778, he was elected to the State Legislature; in 1783, became a member of the council of censors; in 1787, a member of the state convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States, and in 1788, a member of the first United States Congress. He was continued in Congress in unbroken succession until his death in 1800. He was a man of gentle carriage and pleasing manner and address, and amidst his manifold professional and official duties he did not forget the social and recreative side of life. His military history will be found on page 212.

COLONEL DAVID GRIER, a conspicuous member of the York County Bar after the Revolution, was born in 1742, near the site of Gettysburg, where his ancestors settled with the first Scotch-Irish who took up the fertile lands of that region. After he obtained his preparatory education, he came to York and began the study of law under the instruction of James Smith, and was admitted to the bar in 1771. He continued his practice until the opening of the

Revolution, when he entered the military service as a captain. He rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel in command of the Seventh Pennsylvania Line in the battle of Paoli, where he was twice bayoneted by the enemy in a hand-to-hand encounter. Colonel Grier never fully recovered from these wounds. He returned to York, where for two years he had command of the quartermaster's department, a position assigned him by Continental Congress. After the war, he entered upon the practice of law, which he continued until his death in 1790. Colonel Grier was a man of strong intellect and a lawyer of ability. He had a large practice and was employed as counsel in many of the most important cases before the local courts. He took a prominent part in public affairs, and was one of the original members of the Federalist party, founded by Alexander Hamilton, John Hay, John Adams and other distinguished patriots of that period. He was a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania in 1784 and 1785, and a presidential elector at the first election of Washington. His military history will be found on page 195.

MAJOR JOHN CLARK, one of the early members of the bar, was a noted soldier in the Revolution. He was admitted to the practice of law at York in 1779, after his retirement from the army. He was well-informed in the public affairs of his day, had been a close and diligent student of the law and had a large practice before the courts of York and adjoining counties. He was dignified and courteous in manner, and military in his bearing. He resided at the southeast corner of Market and Beaver Streets during the whole of his professional career. On the Fourth of July and other patriotic occasions, it was his custom to attire himself in military uniform and sit on a chair in front of his residence. At the age of twenty-six, he married a daughter of Captain Nicholas Bittinger, of Hanover, who commanded a company in McAllister's Regiment in the Flying Camp. Major Clark died at York in 1818, leaving a widow and two daughters. He possessed a vein of wit which sometimes merged into sarcasm. His wit and humor were the delight of the lawyers who traveled on the circuit with him in the trial of cases before the neighboring courts. The military history

of Major Clark will be found on page 202.

RALPH BOWIE was one of the brightest lights at the bar during the closing decade of the eighteenth century. He was born, bred and educated in Scotland, and was said to have been admitted to the bar in his native land before emigrating to this country. His residence at York covered a period prolific of cases arising out of disputed land titles, often involving intricate and therefore undecided questions, and the application of legal principles to facts and conditions for which no precedent was found. It was in cases in this line that he made his greatest reputation, and his learning, experience and counsel in this behalf were much sought after, not only in York, but in Lancaster, Cumberland and more distant counties. He is referred to by an early writer as having had but few equals in the state. With powdered queue, bearing evidence of assiduous attention, continental knee breeches and buckled shoes, and handsome face and figure, accompanied by a gentle grace and dignity which he never permitted to forsake him, he was a conspicuous type of the courtly barrister of his day. He wrote an excellent business hand, and was a fair representative of that estimable class of our ancestors known as gentlemen of the old school.

DAVID CASSAT, a leader of the York County Bar during the early part of last century, was born near Hunterstown, in the present limits of Adams County, in 1768. He was the son of Francis Cassat, a revolutionary patriot who came from New Jersey to York County with the Dutch settlers who located on the site of Hunters-town. David Cassat entered Dickinson College, Carlisle, soon after it was founded by the Presbyterians and while in that institution was a classmate of Roger B. Taney, who became chief justice of the United States. Soon after his graduation, David Cassat took up his residence at York. He studied law under the instruction of James Campbell, and was admitted to the bar, March 4, 1794. The bar at this early date was composed of half a dozen members, including James Smith, David Grier, Thomas Hartley, John Clark and Ralph Bowie. He soon acquired a large practice and was attorney in a number of

cases involving important land litigations. While Thaddeus Stevens was one of the instructors in the York County Academy, in 1812-14, he studied law under the direction of David Cassat, who, during the last twenty years of his life, occupied an influential and prominent position in the affairs of the borough and county of York.

In 1809, when the York Bank was established, the first financial institution in the borough, he was one of the board of directors and served as president of that institution from the time of its origin until his death in 1824. In 1816 he became interested in the movement to supply the borough of York with water. He drew up the papers for the organization of the York Water Company and was its president from 1816 to 1824. During his professional career at York, he was deeply interested in the cause of education and served for the long period of twenty-four years as one of the trustees of the Academy. He was also one of the founders of the York Library Company, of which he served as secretary. This library was kept in the second floor of the first Court House, which stood in Centre Square. His law office was situated in the northeast angle of Centre Square, second door from the George Street corner, in a building owned during the Revolution by General Henry Miller. This building was also the private residence of Mr. Cassat.

In personal appearance, David Cassat was tall and erect in form with pleasing address and cultured manners. After a successful career as a lawyer and a citizen, he died at his residence in Centre Square, May 28, 1824. His family some years later owned and occupied the large house situated at the southwest corner of Market and Duke Streets, in York. Mrs. Cassat was a woman of many accomplishments. Isabella, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cassat, became the wife of Samuel Small, of the firm of P. A. & S. Small, through whose beneficence the York Collegiate Institute was founded in 1873. The Cassat Library, in this institution, was named in honor of Mrs. Small. The second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cassat married Robert W. Coleman, the great iron master, who owned the large furnaces at Lebanon, and the forges at Spring Grove and Castle Fin, in this

county. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Coleman, after the death of their parents, spent much of their time at the home of their grandmother, at York.

WILLIAM BARBER, a conspicuous member of the York County Bar from 1793 until his death in 1830, was born at Columbia in the year 1769. He was a descendant of Robert Barber, who settled on the banks of the Susquehanna, in 1726, where Columbia now stands. William Barber grew to manhood on his father's plantation and obtained a liberal education before he studied law and was admitted to the bar at York, March 2, 1793. He was of purely English descent and although he practiced his profession in a community which largely spoke German, he had very little familiarity with that language and rarely attempted to converse in it. He possessed such qualities as made him strong and influential in the borough of York, of which he was one of the leading citizens during his whole professional life. In the practice of law, William Barber was the equal of any of his associates. During his early career, he was associated with men of attainments like Thomas Hartley, James Smith and Ralph Bowie, who had acquired distinction as lawyers. Besides being a successful counselor at law and a pleader before court and jury, he transacted a large amount of orphan's court business, which brought him a competence. William Barber began the practice of law at York during Washington's first administration. When two political parties were organized about the close of Washington's second term, William Barber was an avowed Federalist, the party founded by Hamilton, Jay and Adams, and with which Washington affiliated. In 1806, he was appointed prothonotary of York County by the Governor of Pennsylvania. His ability in performing the duties of this office made him popular, and, although a Federalist, he was re-appointed four times by Democratic governors. This was done because he received the unanimous support of his political friends and opponents. He served in this position from 1806 to 1823. In 1809 William Barber was one of the founders of the York Bank, the first institution of its kind in York County. He was cashier of this bank from the time of its origin until 1813,

and then resigned to devote his attention to his professional duties. In 1809, he was one of the commissioners for the construction of the first bridge across the Susquehanna between Wrightsville and Columbia, which was completed in 1814. After its erection he was continued as one of the managers until its interests were disposed of to the Columbia Bank. He was always a promoter of the cause of education and served many years as a trustee of the York County Academy. William Barber was justly esteemed as one of the most popular men of his day in the borough of York. He was of genial nature, exceedingly courteous toward every one. He was a benevolent man and a liberal contributor toward the support of charitable institutions and religious societies. He aided in the support of four different churches, making the largest contributions toward the Presbyterian church, of which he was a member. Early in life he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Conrad Laub, who had served as sheriff of York County. William Barber resided on the southwest corner of George Street and Mason Alley, and at the time of his death, August 19, 1830, left to survive, his widow and some nephews and nieces.

CHARLES A. BARNITZ, for a period of thirty years the most eloquent member of the bar, was born at York, September 11, 1780. He was the son of Ensign Jacob Barnitz, who was wounded and became a prisoner of war at the battle of Fort Washington, in November, 1776. He obtained a classical education, and during his entire life, was a diligent student of literature, history and biography, and was well informed on all public questions of interest to the state and nation. After a thorough preparation he was admitted to the bar in 1811, and soon acquired local distinction, not only for his eloquence but his broad and comprehensive knowledge of the law. He was gifted with superior intellectual endowments and became prominent in public debate. In 1815, he was elected to represent York and Adams Counties in the Senate of Pennsylvania. While a member of that body, he took an active part in its deliberations and on one occasion made a memorable speech, advocating public internal improvement in Pennsylvania.

After the death of John R. Coates, of

Philadelphia, Charles A. Barnitz was appointed attorney for the heirs of Penn, in all matters relating to their claims in Springettsbury Manor. When the Whig party originated, in 1828, he became an ardent advocate of its policy and principles. In 1832, he was elected to represent York, Adams and Cumberland counties in the national House of Representatives. He made several speeches in that body in advocacy of measures supported by his party. His eloquence attracted the attention of Henry Clay, who, on one occasion, came to York and was entertained by Mr. Barnitz at his home at Spring Dale, later the residence of his great-grandson, Grier Hersh.

In 1836, he was elected a delegate from York County to the convention which framed the state constitution of 1838. While a member of this body, he was forceful and eloquent in debate, and served on some of its most important committees. His entire professional career of forty years as a member of the York bar, marked him as one of the most distinguished men who ever practiced before the local courts. His brilliant attainments called into requisition his services in the trial of important cases before the courts of adjoining counties, the Supreme courts of Pennsylvania, and the Federal courts.

He appeared as an orator in many public demonstrations, the most notable of which was the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of American independence, on July 4, 1826. On this occasion, standing under an arch erected in front of the Court House in Centre Square, he addressed a large audience. Sitting in a semi-circle in front of him were rows of nearly fifty soldiers of the Revolution. The speech he delivered on this commemorative day was published in full in the local papers, and is stated to have been his ablest oratorical effort. Having been a close and diligent student of the best forms of English and American literature, his speeches were noted for their elegant diction and forceful expression. For a period of ten years, he was president of the York Bank, then the only financial institution in the town. He died in York, March 8, 1850.

EDWARD CHAPIN, for a period of fifty-five years a leading member of the York County Bar, was born at Rocky Hill,

Connecticut, February 19, 1799. He was a great-grandson of Jonathan Edwards, a distinguished theologian and one of the early presidents of Princeton University. His father, Rev. Calvin Chapin, D. D., a prominent clergyman of the Congregational Church, served as president of Union College, New York. Samuel Chapin, the first American ancestor, who early settled in New England, has numerous descendants, among whom were John Adams and his son, John Quincy Adams, both presidents of the United States.

Edward Chapin was graduated from Yale College, in 1819. He was admitted to the bar in Connecticut and soon moved to Binghamton, New York, where his father had large interests. In 1823, he removed to York, where he practiced his profession the remainder of his life. His legal ability soon won him success and he built up a large practice. After locating in York, he became a personal friend of Thaddeus Stevens, who then was a rising member of the Gettysburg Bar. The intimate relations that thus early formed between these two lawyers continued during the remainder of Mr. Chapin's life. Being a man of strong intellectuality and thorough preparation, he possessed qualifications which eminently fitted him to become a leader wherever he might practice law. In cases of special importance, Stevens and Chapin were in the habit of obtaining the assistance of each other. This practice continued after Thaddeus Stevens became a leader of the Lancaster Bar. One of the most important litigations in which they both appeared was the Ebert will case, an issue framed to determine the validity of the will of Martin Ebert, tried before the York County Court. Evans and Mayer, of York, and Samuel Hepburn, of Carlisle, appeared for the propounders of the will; and Chapin and Stevens for the contestants. It was a contest of intellectual and professional giants, to which the magnitude of the interests involved, as well as the reputation of counsel concerned, attracted great public interest. Though unsuccessful in winning his cause, Mr. Chapin's address to the jury has been pronounced by competent judges who listened to it with delight, the most eloquent oratorical appeal ever made to a jury within their recollection.

JAMES LEWIS was born in the village of Lewisberry, in the year 1795. He was the son of Major Eli Lewis, a soldier of the Revolution, founder of Lewisberry, and a man of prominence and influence in the history of Pennsylvania. After receiving a good preparatory education, James Lewis read law and was admitted to the bar at York, August 1, 1820. He made a diligent study of land titles and was an authority on disputed questions relating to titles of lands on Springettsbury Manor, and other parts of York County. He practiced his profession with great success for a period of twenty-five years. Early in life he married Jane, the only daughter of Charles A. Barnitz, a leader of the York bar and a member of Congress. They had one child, Margaret, who married Samuel S. Hersh, of York. James Lewis served as president of the York Bank. He died in November, 1845, at "Springdale," erected by his father-in-law, Charles A. Barnitz. This residence in recent years has been the property of his grandson, Grier Hersh.

James Lewis was a man of brilliant intellect and was well informed on subjects not pertaining to his profession. He was a brother of Ellis Lewis, chief justice of Pennsylvania.

JOHN GARDNER CAMPBELL was born in Chanceford Township, York County, in 1812. He was the son of James and Rebecca (Gardner) Campbell, and grandson of John Campbell, who came to America from the north of Ireland, settling first in Philadelphia, and later removed to York County, where he purchased a farm near Brogueville, in Chanceford Township. He obtained his education in the schools of his native township and at the York County Academy. After pursuing his legal studies in the office of his uncle, John Gardner, of York, he was admitted to the bar, May 17, 1836. By reason of his industry and his capabilities, he soon took a leading position at the bar. He was gifted with a versatile mind, was a voluminous reader of works relating to general literature as well as the legal profession, and was especially entertaining in conversation. He was eloquent in argument, full of resources in presenting a case to court or jury and for many years was ranked as one of the leaders of the York County Bar. He was one of the

founders of the York County Mutual Insurance Company, which was organized at his office, and served as its secretary for many years. Having been successful in his business operations, Mr. Campbell was one of the organizers of the York County Bank and for several years was its president. During his whole professional career, he paid much attention to literature and accumulated a large library. For a period of five years he was one of the editors of the "People's Advocate," a well conducted weekly newspaper at York. Toward the latter part of his life, he purchased a farm and erected a country home at Campbell Station, between York and Wrightsville. In this rural retreat, he spent the last years of his life. In 1845, Mr. Campbell was married to Sarah M., daughter of Zachariah Spangler, who served as sheriff of York County. They had four children: one deceased in infancy, Helen, wife of J. G. McDowell, Florence and Dora.

THOMAS P. POTTS was admitted to the York County Bar, March 16, 1844, and soon acquired a high standing. He was a man of education and ability, an excellent lawyer and an energetic and successful advocate. He was for some time associated in practice with John G. Campbell, and had a large and remunerative practice. He did not, however, remain many years at York, when he removed to Philadelphia. He was of portly figure, with florid face, of pleasant address and genial disposition.

JOHN EVANS, prominent and influential as a member of the York County Bar for a period of fifty-four years, was born at Hummelstown, Dauphin County, May 9, 1800. His grandfather came to this country from Wales, settling in eastern Pennsylvania. His father, Joseph Evans, was an intelligent and successful millwright of Dauphin County. His mother was a native of Lancaster County. When John Evans was six years of age, his father died and he moved with his mother to Columbia and attended the schools of that borough. At the age of fourteen, he became a student in the York County Academy, where he excelled in the study of the English language, higher mathematics and the ancient classics. His mother died while he was acquiring his education at York. The property which he inherited from his father had been en-

trusted to a guardian who failed before he attained his majority. This misfortune prevented John Evans from completing a course at Princeton College for which he was preparing at the academy.

While he was a student at this institution Thaddeus Stevens was one of the instructors. He was also studying law under David Cassat. It was Thaddeus Stevens who induced John Evans to take up the study of law. After leaving the academy he spent a short time as a clerk in the mercantile establishment of William Ness, of York. He then entered the law office of David Cassat and was admitted to the bar in the year 1822. One of the members of the examining committee was James Buchanan, a leader of the Lancaster Bar, who then represented York and Lancaster counties in Congress.

Mr. Evans then entered upon his long and successful career as a lawyer. Meantime he became a frequent correspondent to the local newspapers. In politics he was a Whig and for a time was editor of the "York Republican." After practicing his profession for a period of ten years John L. Mayer became a student-at-law in his office and when the latter was admitted to the bar in 1834, the law firm of Evans and Mayer was formed.

This firm continued until the death of Mr. Mayer in 1874, a long period of forty years. Both the gentlemen, composing this firm, were men of strong mental powers, untiring energy and close application to business. They took part in most of the leading cases brought before the courts of York County, and frequently appeared as attorneys in important cases tried before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Mr. Evans was a diligent student-of-law throughout his entire professional career. He possessed a keen intellect, discriminating judgment and was able to present his argument before court or jury with such clearness of conception and mental grasp as to command the attention of all who heard him. Few members of the York County Bar, during its entire history of one hundred and fifty years, possessed so broad and comprehensive knowledge of the law as Mr. Evans. He was a wise counsellor, an upright and a learned lawyer.

Mr. Evans was also interested in

everything intended to advance the interests of York and promote the public good. For many years he was President of the York Water Company and while he filled that responsible position always opposed paying high dividends to the stockholders, preferring to lower the water rent in order to benefit the consumers. For many years he was a director in the York National Bank and he also served as its solicitor.

Mr. Evans was always deeply interested in farming. In 1852, he was foremost in the effort to organize the York County Agricultural Society which held its first exhibition in 1853. He used his best efforts to promote the welfare of this society which had a stimulating effect upon the development of the farming interests of York County. From 1852 until the time of his death he was president of the society and always showed a zealous interest in its success.

In personal appearance, Mr. Evans was large of frame, tall and graceful in form and dignified and courtly in his bearing. He died at his home in York, January 30, 1876.

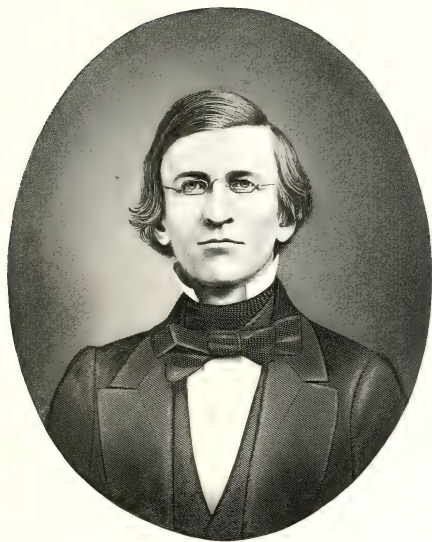
JOHN L. MAYER, for forty years one of the eminent lawyers of Pennsylvania, was born at Shepherdstown, West Virginia, August 5, 1810. Christopher Bartholomew Mayer, his great-grandfather, was born at Carlsruhe, Germany, in 1702, came to America with his wife and four children, and landed at Annapolis, Maryland, in 1752. Soon afterward he moved to Frederick County, Maryland, where he expected to take up lands in that rich agricultural region; but he died in November, 1752, six months after his arrival in this country. Owing to the death of the father, the family was separated, and George Lewis Mayer, the eldest son, removed to Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Rev. Lewis Mayer, D. D., a son of George Lewis Mayer, a man of superior intellectual endowments and liberal education, founded the first Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church in the United States, at Carlisle, in the year 1825. Two years later, the Seminary was removed to York. Dr. Lewis Mayer continued to be president of this institution during the succeeding nine years while it was located in York. He then accepted the pastorate of the First Reformed Church, and during the

remainder of his life was one of the foremost theologians of the Reformed Church in this country.

In the year 1808, soon after the Rev. Lewis Mayer was married to Catharine Lyne, he removed to Shepherdstown, West Virginia, where he remained for twelve years. While serving as pastor of the Reformed congregation at that place, his son, John L. Mayer, was born, August 5, 1810. The parents removed to York when the son was eleven years old, and here he obtained his early education, which was continued at Carlisle when his father became the founder of the Reformed Theological Seminary in that town. He returned with his parents to York in 1827, and attended the classical school then connected with the Reformed Theological Seminary. At this period in his life, John L. Mayer displayed intellectual endowments of a high order, and soon became proficient in the ancient classics. After a thorough preparation, he entered Yale College in 1830, and was graduated from that institution the following year.

After his graduation, he came to York and entered the office of John Evans, who already had a large experience in the practice of law before the courts of York County. Mr. Mayer applied himself with great diligence to his legal studies, and before he was admitted to the bar, his keen insight into the technicalities of law was observed by his preceptor. He was admitted to the bar of York County on February 20, 1834, and then formed a co-partnership with Mr. Evans. During the succeeding forty years, the firm of Evans & Mayer had as extensive a practice as any law firm in Southern Pennsylvania. Both were men of untiring energy and close application, and appeared in all the important cases tried before the York County courts, and also in many cases in adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court of the State.

John L. Mayer possessed a mind adapted to the legal profession. He had a large library and was familiar with every volume it contained. His power of analysis and his ability to present an argument to the court and jury, were among his strongest characteristics as a lawyer. His citation of authorities was voluminous, but it seemed unnecessary for him to cite cases because of



John L. Mayer

that keen analytical power which he possessed of resolving cases into principles, and then leading the mind to the particular point by a line of thought that distinguished his case from all apparent analogies. His legal arguments were noted for their clearness of conception and the forceful manner in which he presented them. He clothed his thoughts in terse language, but with such straightforward and definite expression that they could easily be comprehended by any hearer. His mind was abundant with resources, for he studied deeply the fountain of knowledge outside of his profession.

The great ability of Mr. Mayer was little known and less understood except by those who had to contend against him in the legal arena. In the first place, as the foundation of his legal abilities, he was possessed of a keen and logical mind, which was improved by most of the opportunities that college training can give. Having acquired diligent habits at college, he pursued his studies with a persistency that was unusual, if not remarkable, to the end of his days. He was a master of Greek, Latin, French and German; he read Italian, and could read the Scriptures in the original Hebrew. He was trained also in the physical sciences, as he once demonstrated in the trial of a very important case, in which he confounded the experts in chemistry and mineralogy called by his opponents, by his cross-examination, and by a masterly argument before the jury, in which he utterly demolished the theories of these expert witnesses, and won a splendid victory for his clients. He was deeply read in the law. He seemed to know the origin and reason of every rule and every maxim of the law, and he applied these rules and maxims in his arguments before the court and in his written briefs with such clearness and force as to apparently leave nothing further to be said. He was not only a general reader of the law—he was a student of his own cases. He kept a series of small memorandum books in which he collected and entered in a brief way all the authorities bearing on every question raised or likely to be raised on the trial or argument of a case. In these notes, he put down the legal questions involved, and under them the authorities by which they were ruled. These books showed unlimited re-

search and an exhaustive examination of the law, so that when he came before the court, he was prepared to exhaust the law of the subject. His superior intellectual endowments and his varied accomplishments made him one of the most profound lawyers in the state, and his eminence was recognized in the higher courts of Pennsylvania, before which he frequently appeared.

John L. Mayer died at his residence on West Market Street, York, in August, 1874, at the age of 64. His death at this comparatively early age was a distinct loss to the community, and especially to the bar and to the courts. He was easily the leader of the bar in this county, as he would have been had his lot been cast elsewhere. He outranked in general and legal learning any of his professional brethren at the bar, many of whom were recognized throughout the State as unusually able and sound lawyers.

To the younger members of the Bar, Mr. Mayer was an inspiration and a model. When he tried a case, or made an argument in Court, he had their attendance and attention. The law as they read it in the books was dry and uninteresting. When they listened to him expound it, the law became interesting and luminous.

In the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, he always commanded the highest degree of attention. That august body is not always attentive to the arguments addressed to it.

During Mr. Mayer's long period of practice before it, the judges learned to listen with advantage and delight to what he had to say.

In appearance and habit, Mr. Mayer was a typical lawyer of the old school. He was firm, imperturbable and dignified. In his intercourse with his fellow members of the Bar, he was always kind, but it was with a firmness that could not be misunderstood, and with a dignity which admitted of no levity. With him, the practice of his profession was a serious business, and the rights of his clients and his duty to the Court, his highest obligations.

Mr. Mayer was married December 16, 1858, to Julia Lyne. They had seven children, two of whom are living, Julia, who married Grier Hersh, of York, and Helen Mayer.

THOMAS CARSON HAMBLY was born August 9, 1798, at Christiana Bridge, Newcastle County, Delaware. At the age of six, he moved to Wilmington, where he remained for thirteen years, and was educated at the academy in that city. He removed to Pennsylvania and went to Milton, Northumberland County, and there taught in the classical school of which Rev. Kirkpatrick was principal. He studied law with Samuel Hepburn, of Carlisle, and was admitted to practice in January, 1828. He removed to York April 1, of that year, and was for three years the editor of the York Republican, succeeding Samuel Wagner. When Joseph Ritner was elected governor of Pennsylvania, he appointed James Todd, attorney general, who selected Mr. Hamby deputy for the county of York. At this period an exciting contest arose as to the site of the new court house at York, and he was employed as counsel for the party who favored its present location.

In 1837, Edward Prigg and others came from Harford County, Maryland, and committed an act of kidnapping, in carrying off a negro woman from York, which occasioned a correspondence between Thomas Hamby and the Governor of Maryland, and the latter and Governor Ritner. Commissioners were sent from the legislature of Maryland and the contest continued until Governor Porter was elected. The legislature of Pennsylvania passed a law authorizing Prigg to appear at the York County Court and surrender himself on his own recognizance. Mr. Hamby tried the case on the part of the Commonwealth and convicted Prigg. The state of Maryland appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States. The counsel were the attorney general of Maryland, and Mr. Meredith, for Maryland, and the attorney general of Pennsylvania and Mr. Hamby for Pennsylvania. The judgment was reversed, the court declaring the law unconstitutional.

In 1840, a contest arose in the Presbyterian Church which divided the congregation, and even families, between the old and the new school parties. The church in York became divided. The old school party brought suit for the church property. Alexander Hayes, president judge of Lancaster, presided; Thomas Hamby with Calvin Mason tried the case for the plaintiff, to

whom were opposed Edward Chapin, Daniel Durkee and John Evans, of the York Bar. The plaintiffs lost the case, the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment, although the law upon which the court below ruled the case was declared to be erroneous.

Thomas Hamby was the projector of the York and Cumberland Railroad, now the Northern Central Railroad, from York to Harrisburg and procured its charter, and after three years of strenuous effort got the road built, and was its first president. With others he succeeded in establishing the York County Bank. In 1851, he was tendered the position of minister to Brazil, but soon after went to California, where he remained fourteen years, and then returned to Philadelphia. He spent the last years of his life in Wilmington, Delaware, where he died in 1880. About 1850, Mr. Hamby erected a large residence on East Market Street, which later was owned and occupied by Robert J. Fisher, president judge of the courts.

WILLIAM C. CHAPMAN was born in Shepherdstown in 1822, and was the son of Andrew Chapman, an intelligent and prosperous farmer of Cumberland County. After obtaining his preparatory education in the public schools and a classical academy, he entered Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania, and was graduated from that institution in 1846. He studied law in the office of James McCormick of Harrisburg, and was admitted to practice at York, August 2, 1847. During the early years of his professional career, Mr. Chapman was a diligent and faithful student of the law. He was a constant attendant at court during the trial of important cases, when the leading members of the bar were contesting about the intricate points of law. Having thoroughly prepared himself for his profession, he soon attained prominence at the York County Bar. In 1856, he was elected District Attorney by the Democratic party and owing to his adaptability to the position in the rapid transaction of business, he was re-elected in 1859 and served with credit to himself and his profession for another term of three years.

Mr. Chapman practiced before the courts of York County for thirty-nine years and during the last half of that period, he was identified with a large number of the im-



Thos Elochran



portant cases tried before the local courts. He was frequently engaged in the trial of cases before the courts of neighboring counties, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and the Federal courts. His marked ability as a lawyer, his zeal for his clients and his untiring industry and energy placed him in the front rank of his profession in Pennsylvania. His persuasive manner, comprehensive knowledge of the law, clearness of conception and the logical force of his argument made him strong and influential before court and jury. Few lawyers made a more thorough preparation for the trial of cases before the courts than William C. Chapman. These qualifications brought him a large practice which he maintained throughout his professional career. While in the active practice of his profession, he was not only a diligent student of the law, but had a close familiarity with the current literature of the day, as well as the treasures of knowledge found in history and the classics.

In 1859, he was married to Tabitha W. Wilson, of Norfolk, Virginia, who died August 12, 1879. They had five children, two sons and three daughters. Mr. Chapman was a member and regular attendant at St. John's Episcopal Church, which he served as vestryman for more than twenty years. He died at York, June 15, 1886, at the age of 64.

THOMAS E. COCHRAN, a son of Dr. Richard Ellis Cochran and Eliza (Evans) Cochran, was born at Middletown, Delaware, March, 23, 1813. In 1824 Dr. Cochran moved with his family to Columbia, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where he continued to reside in the practice of his profession until the time of his death, in September, 1854, having in the meantime been elected by the people of Lancaster County a delegate to the convention to amend the State Constitution which sat in 1837-38.

Thomas E. Cochran received an academic education and early evinced an inclination for literary pursuits and took a warm interest in political questions. During the spring and summer of 1834 he edited the *Columbia Spy*, a literary and newspaper of influence and standing. In October, 1834, he changed his residence to York, and became the editor and, in connection with his

brother John, the joint publisher of the *York Republican*, a newspaper which sustained the cause of the Whig party and afterward of the Republican party with indefatigable zeal and energy and with great ability.

During his editorial and public career, Mr. Cochran studied law with Charles A. Barnitz, an eminent member of the York Bar, and was admitted to the practice of his profession in December, 1842. Mr. Cochran was a sound and able lawyer and successful advocate. He was a close student of the law, and his arguments, both verbal and written, were distinguished by sound and practical reasoning, clearly and forcibly expressed.

Though devoted to his profession, Mr. Cochran never neglected his duties as a citizen. He served the Commonwealth as State senator during the sessions of 1841-42-43-44; as auditor general from May, 1860, to May, 1863, and as a delegate to the convention which prepared the present constitution of the State of Pennsylvania. In this convention he was chairman of the committee on Railroads and Canals which prepared the Seventeenth Article of that constitution. In 1860, 1864 and 1868 he represented his Congressional district in the national convention of the Republican party.

In early life he became a member of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church at York, and for many years served that parish as a vestryman.

On April 14, 1853, Mr. Cochran was married to Miss Anna M. Barnitz, of York, Pa., who died January 11, 1882.

Mr. Cochran died on May 16, 1882, leaving to survive him three daughters, Eliza Evans, Emma Barnitz and Alice Lisle, and one son, Richard E. Cochran, a member of the Bar of York county.

VINCENT K. KEESEY, member of the York County Bar for the long period of fifty-five years, was born at Glatz Ferry in Hellam Township, December, 1822. He removed to York in 1841 and entered upon the study of law in the office of Robert J. Fisher, then one of the leaders of the bar in southern Pennsylvania. He applied himself diligently to his legal studies and was admitted to practice, December 27, 1844. Soon after his admission, he acquired a large and lucrative practice which, through faithful and

untiring efforts, he maintained with high honor and credit to himself and his clients, for half a century. His knowledge of the law was broad and comprehensive, and his ability and attainments thoroughly fitted him to be a leader in his profession. His learning, industry, sound judgment and conscientious performance of every duty were recognized and relied upon by the people of his native county, and won for him the merited reward of wealth and reputation.

Mr. Keesey possessed strong mental endowments and a clear conception of the principles of law, and was forceful in presenting his arguments to court and jury. His skill and training as a lawyer caused a demand for his services in the trial of cases before the courts in adjoining counties, the Federal courts and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

In 1875, Mr. Keesey matured the plans for the organization of the Farmers National Bank, of which he served as president from the time it was formed until his death, a period of twenty-four years. The bank prospered under his management and soon became a prominent financial institution. He served as a member of the school board of York and was president of the tri-ennial election of school directors who elected the second superintendent of public schools for the county of York. He was also a trustee of the York County Academy for several years. He was a member and regular attendant at St. John's Episcopal Church, of which he was a vestryman.

In 1846, Mr. Keesey was married to Susan Koch, daughter of Dr. Francis Koch, a descendant of John Koch, who served as a soldier in Armand's Legion during the War of the Revolution. Mr. Keesey died October 4, 1899, in his seventy-seventh year. His wife died in 1894. They had three children. Mary, the oldest daughter, married Hon. John V. L. Findlay, a member of the Baltimore Bar, and representative in Congress from the State of Maryland. Helen, the second daughter, married William Stair, a leading merchant of York. Horace Keesey, their only son, is a prominent member of the York County Bar.

GEORGE W. McELROY was a native of Lancaster County, received his early education in the common schools, read law with Colonel Reah Frazer, of Lancaster, and was

there admitted in 1846. He subsequently removed to Meadville, Pennsylvania. In 1861, he entered the army and continued in service in various capacities until 1864, when he located at York, was admitted to the bar in December of that year and continued to practice until his death in 1887. From 1883 to 1886 he was district attorney. He was a versatile writer, was for several years editor of the Lancaster "Intelligencer," and for years was editorial writer for the "True Democrat" of York. He was of portly form and was one of the best off-hand speakers at the bar.

CHARLES B. WALLACE was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, and was of English extraction. His father was a farmer and the son was engaged in the same occupation during the years of his youth. He, however, received a good education and for a number of years taught school. He began the study of law with Thaddeus Stevens at Lancaster and completed his course with Judge Daniel Durkee at York. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1849, and was in continuous and successful practice from that time until his death in 1895. Quiet and unobtrusive, he did not figure so prominently as a trial lawyer, but as a counselor, he had a large clientele. He was a financier of ability and had been president of the City Bank to the time of his death.

ERASTUS H. WEISER was born at York in 1826, the second son of Charles Weiser, a prominent banker and business man of York. He received his preparatory education at the York County Academy and Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, and then entered Yale University, from which institution he was graduated in the year 1849. He then returned to York and entered upon the study of law with John G. Campbell, one of the leaders of the local bar. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, and during the succeeding twenty years, had a large and lucrative practice. Mr. Weiser was a man of excellent mind and fine literary training. He was courteous and dignified in manner and was popular with all his associates. He served as ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church of York. He died in 1872. Mr. Weiser was married in 1852 to Annie, daughter of Walter Franklin, and sister of General William B. Franklin,



ERASTUS H. WEISER

Rear Admiral Samuel R. Franklin and Colonel Walter S. Franklin. He had two sons, William F. and Charles S. Weiser. William F. Weiser died at York in 1906. Charles S. Weiser, the second son, graduated from Yale Law School in 1893, and has since practiced law in New York City. The genealogy of the Weiser family, of which Erastus H. Weiser was an honored representative, will be found in the second volume of this work.

JOHN F. SPANGLER, son of Ferdinand L. and Amanda (Wright) Spangler, and grandson of Dr. John and Margaret (Leatherman) Spangler, was born at York in 1831. Conrad Leatherman, his great-grandfather, was the most prominent merchant of York during the Revolution. He was educated at Marshall College at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, and at Princeton College, New Jersey. He then read law under the direction of Erastus H. Weiser at York, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He never devoted much attention to the practice of law. In 1861-62 he represented York County in the State legislature. He devoted most of his time to the study of ancient and modern history and literature, meantime accumulating a large library. He took a special interest in the study of genealogy and mineralogy as a diversion. Mr. Spangler spent the last ten years of his life in the city of Philadelphia, where he died August 31, 1897.

SILAS HERR FORRY was born in York, September 26, 1838, son of Abraham Forry, an influential citizen who had been five times elected chief Burgess of York. He was educated at the York County Academy, which he attended for a period of twelve years. Having a natural inclination for the law, he entered the office of Vincent K. Keesey at York and after two years of diligent study was admitted to the bar in 1861. He soon built up a large practice and was recognized as one of the most judicious and careful lawyers that ever practiced before the courts of York County. He was exact, painstaking and discreet in all his legal business, which was largely an office practice or practice before the Orphans' Court. Mr. Forry was identified with many interests in the city and county of York. He was one of the organizers and director of the Western National Bank;

a director in the Farmers' National Bank; York Electric Railway; York Water Company and for a period of thirty-five years was secretary and treasurer of the York County Mutual Insurance Company. He was an elder in St. Paul's Lutheran Church of York. In politics he was an ardent Republican and in 1890 was induced to accept the nomination for judge of the courts of York County. Although his party was then in the minority, he received a large and encouraging vote. Mr. Forry died at York, May 26, 1897.

MARTIN S. EICHELBERGER was born in York in 1836 and received his preliminary education at the York County Academy. He was graduated at Yale College in 1858 with honors in a class of 102, and while in that institution was one of the most popular men. On account of his literary attainments and personal popularity he was elected one of fifteen members of his class to the Skull and Bones Society of the college. Mr. Eichelberger practiced law at York during his whole professional career and devoted his leisure time to a diligent study of history and literature. He took a special interest in studying the annals of York County, and accumulated a large library of books relating to American history. This library he left to Yale College. He was a member of the State Historical Society; a director in the York County National Bank and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He died at York, July 10, 1893.

JAMES KELL was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1828, and spent his early years largely in Franklin County. He came to York in 1856, when he became a teacher in the public schools. Meantime he read law with Henry L. Fisher, and was admitted to the bar in 1862, and practiced his profession at York during the remainder of his life. Mr. Kell was one of the founders of the Republican party in York County and was chairman of the Republican County Committee for a period of five years. In 1875 he was a candidate for additional law judge of York County when Pere L. Wickes was elected. In 1877, he was appointed register of wills by Governor Hartranft to fill a vacancy caused by the death of the incumbent in office. He was postmaster of York from 1884 to 1888 dur-

ing the administration of President Arthur. Mr. Kell served as school director, was a director of the Orphans' Home and the York Collegiate Institute. He was a past master of York Lodge, No. 266, F. & A. M. He died at York, June 4, 1899.

WILLIAM HAY was born in York, August 15, 1835, of one of the representative families of York County, his ancestors having been prominently identified with the growth and development of local affairs in business and professional lines for four generations before him. He was educated at the York County Academy and Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, graduating from the latter in 1856. He read law in the office of Evans and Mayer and was admitted to practice November 1, 1858. Immediately after his admission he formed a partnership with Thomas E. Cochran, which continued until the death of the latter. Mr. Hay was a man of culture and refined taste and exceedingly courteous and considerate in his intercourse with his fellow man. In his practice he was earnest, industrious, skillful and vigilant in behalf of his clients and stood for all that was elevating and ennobling as a lawyer and a man. He died at York, in May, 1885.

COLONEL LEVI MAISH, lawyer and member of Congress, was born in Cone-wago Township in 1837. He studied law under D. J. Williams of the York Bar, and after attending lectures in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, was admitted to the bar in 1864. Colonel Maish had a brilliant military career during the Civil war. His military experience and his public life are recorded in a biography found among the list of Congressmen published elsewhere in this book. He practiced his profession at York from 1864 until the end of his last term in Congress when he took up his residence in Washington, D. C., where he practiced before the Court of Claims. He died February 26, 1899.

FRANK GEISE was born in Paradise Township, York County, May 22, 1837, and was of German parentage. His boyhood was spent on the farm and his educational facilities were the common schools. After a term in a hardware store, he attended the York County Academy, and later the Cumberland Valley Institute, teaching school in the meantime. In 1861, he enlisted in the

army and continued in service five years, attaining the rank of captain. Upon his retirement, he was appointed a clerk in the interior department at Washington, and while thus employed utilized spare time in the study of law. He attended Columbia law college, from which he graduated in 1869, and at once came to York and was admitted to the bar. He soon acquired a good practice and also took a leading part in politics. Two years after his admission he was elected prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, which office he held for three years. When he had been at the bar about fifteen years, he entered into partnership with E. D. Ziegler and Joseph R. Strawbridge, from which some years afterward Mr. Ziegler withdrew, the firm consisting then of Geise and Strawbridge, which continued until the death of Mr. Geise. He was public spirited and progressive and a number of enterprises and institutions, industrial and charitable, owe their existence and success, in part, to his support. At the time of his death, May 1, 1900, he was mayor of the city of York, in which office he had instituted many reforms and changes looking toward a better and more economical administration of municipal affairs.

GEORGE W. HEIGES was born in Dillsburg, York County, May 18, 1842. He was educated in the public schools and the York County Academy. In his youth he worked a while at the trade of a painter, but soon abandoned it to follow educational pursuits. He taught for some time in the York County Academy and in a local normal school, and subsequently was principal of the York Classical and Normal Institute. He read law with D. J. Williams and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He soon acquired a remunerative practice and a high standing at the bar. He represented this county in the legislature in 1873 and 1874 and later was twice elected chief Burgess of York. He was tall, of fine presence, courteous and deferential. He died December 3, 1900.

JOHN BLACKFORD was born at Sharpsburg, Washington County, Maryland, December 3, 1842. His father was a well known farmer of Washington County and his mother was the daughter of Rev. Lewis Mayer, D. D., an eminent clergyman

of the Reformed Church. His grandfather, Colonel John Blackford, was an officer in command of Maryland troops during the war of 1812. Mr. Blackford obtained his education in the public schools of Shepherdstown, Virginia, and the York County Academy. In 1868 he began the study of law in the office of his uncle, John L. Mayer, then one of the leaders of the York County Bar, and was admitted to the practice of law in the courts of York County, August 22, 1870. He occupied the same office with Mr. Mayer and assisted him in his extensive practice until the death of the latter in 1874. Mr. Blackford was elected to the office of District Attorney in 1874 and served one full term of three years, displaying ability in the performance of his duties. In 1881, he was a prominent candidate before the Democratic County Convention for the nomination of judge. During his professional career he was counsel for several large corporations, including the Peach Bottom Railroad Company, and the Hanover Junction, Hanover and Gettysburg Railroad Company. After the death of John L. Mayer he entered into partnership with W. F. Bay Stewart in the practice of law. In 1883, Mr. Blackford was married to Miss Nannie Ziegle, daughter of Colonel Thomas A. Ziegle, of York. He died August 22, 1884.

WILLIAM H. KAIN was born in West Manchester Township, January 4, 1848. He obtained his education in the public schools, the York County Academy and Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg. Immediately after leaving college in 1871, he was appointed county superintendent of schools in place of Stephen G. Boyd, who resigned to become president of the Peach Bottom Railroad Company. In May, 1872, he was elected to the same office and re-elected in 1875, serving for a period of six and a half years. After retiring from the superintendency, he read law in the office of John Gibson and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He had acquired a liberal education and conducted a successful legal practice during his short professional career at the bar. He died at York, February 3, 1883, at the early age of 35. He was married to Clara, daughter of Colonel George Hay. Their son, George Hay Kain, a graduate of Pennsylvania College and Yale Law School, was admitted to the bar at York in 1902.

ELI Z. STRINE was born in Strinestown, York County, June 11, 1842. He obtained his education in the public schools and in 1862 came to York and entered into the mercantile business, which he followed until 1872. He studied law under Edward D. Ziegler and was admitted to the bar of York County, February 14, 1873. He practiced law successfully for the remainder of his life. In 1863, during the Gettysburg campaign, Mr. Strine joined the Fifth Army Corps as a volunteer at Hanover, marching with it to Gettysburg, and on July 2, saw active service in the field. This experience in the army increased his military ardor, and in 1866 he was second lieutenant of the Ziegle Guards, a local military company at York. In 1868 and 1869, he was first lieutenant and afterward captain of the Worth Infantry. He was captain of the York Continental Rifles, late Company C, Eighth Regiment, National Guards of Pennsylvania, in 1870. In 1875, he organized the York Grays, which later became Company A, Eighth Regiment, N. G. P., of which he served as captain until 1893, when he resigned and his name was placed on the roll of honor by order of Governor Robert E. Pattison. Captain Strine commanded his company when the National Guard of Pennsylvania was called out to quell the Homestead riots in Western Pennsylvania. He was a member of the legislature of Pennsylvania from York County, in 1886-7. He was re-elected in the fall of 1903. Soon after his election, he took sick and died in 1904, while the legislature was in session.

STEPHEN G. BOYD was born in Peach Bottom, December 6, 1830. He obtained his education in the public schools, White Hall Academy and Millersville State Normal School. He spent several years as a successful teacher in York and Wrightsville and served two years as a member of the State Legislature. In 1869, he was elected county superintendent, and in 1871, during the last year of his term, he completed plans for the construction of a railroad from Delta to York. During the succeeding six years he was president of this company, which built and operated this road. He then projected a plan for the completion of the Baltimore and Delta Railroad, and was its first president. He was editor of the York Gazette for three years,

during which time he studied law, and was admitted to the bar, August 1, 1893, at the age of 62. He followed his profession during the remainder of his life and died at York, September 27, 1899.

ARTHUR N. GREEN was born in Cumberland County, where he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar. In 1858, he came to York, where he followed his profession the remainder of his life. From 1871 to 1874 he filled the office of District attorney for York County. He held various positions of responsibility and trust, and during nearly his whole career of forty-eight years at the bar, had his office on the second floor of the Lehman building. Mr. Green died January 22, 1905.

JAMES B. ZIEGLER was educated at Pennsylvania College, and was admitted to the bar at York in 1864. From 1869 to 1872 he was Prothonotary for York County. Owing to his excellent management of that office and his adaptability to perform its duties, he was retained as deputy-prothonotary by his successors for many years. His familiarity with the county records induced the court to appoint him to various positions of responsibility and trust, which he performed with exactness and the greatest fidelity. Mr. Ziegler died at York, January 15, 1906.

HIRAM S. McNAIR was born in Adams County, near the Maryland line, in 1838. He obtained his education in the public schools and Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg. In 1861 he enlisted as a sergeant in Cole's Maryland Cavalry and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. In 1864 he resigned and organized a company, which he commanded in the Third Maryland Cavalry. With the rank of captain he served under General Butler at New Orleans, was promoted major of his regiment and took part in the Red River expedition under General Banks. After the war closed he studied law with Henry L. Fisher and was admitted to the York Bar in 1868. For a period of eight years Major McNair was editor and publisher of the "York Republican." He died at York, November 3, 1906.

HENRY L. FISHER, in 1906 the oldest member of the York Bar, was born in Franklin County, of German ancestry, in 1822. He was reared on a farm in a fertile

agricultural region, for which he always retained the fondest attachment. He acquired his education in the schools of his native county and during his early manhood devoted his attention to different pursuits. Having inherited strong intellectual endowments he turned his attention to the law, and was admitted to the bar at York, in 1853. He soon rose to prominence as a counselor and advocate. In 1858 he was the Democratic nominee for Congress to represent the district composed of York, Cumberland and Perry counties and was defeated by Benjamin F. Junkin, of Perry County. During the remaining period of his life he affiliated with the Republican party, but devoted his entire attention to the practice of law. For a period of forty years, Mr. Fisher was attorney on one side or the other in most of the important cases tried before the courts of York County. He was especially strong in formulating his facts and arraying them in such a manner as to enlist the attention of all his hearers. He was earnest and impressive in his oratory and occupied a leading position as a lawyer in southern Pennsylvania, his professional abilities being called into requisition in the trial of numerous cases before the courts of the adjoining counties and the Supreme Court of the state. He was always devoted to the interests of his clients and enjoyed a high degree of popularity as a successful lawyer. The treasures of literature interested Mr. Fisher during his whole professional career. He spent his leisure time in the study of history, biography and the masterpieces of English and American authors. His poetic effusions, which occasionally appeared in the local newspapers, were bound into book form and published under the title of "The Olden Times." They are full of reminiscences of his early boyhood. His familiarity with the dialect of the Pennsylvania Germans induced him to write many articles in the language of his ancestors for the people whom he loved for their virtues, their integrity and their honesty of purpose. "Die Alte Marick Haus in der mittel von der Stadt," published in a volume of 200 pages, was illustrated by many scenes and incidents in the early life of the Germans of southern Pennsylvania. This work is written in the local dialect, which he had studied

with the greatest care and diligence. "Kurz-Weil un Zeit ferteib," another of his publications, has been very popular with all its readers. In 1902, owing to the infirmities of age, Mr. Fisher retired from the practice of law.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS.

In 1749 a number of attorneys were present at the opening of the first court held in York County. Among the names recorded are those of William Peters, John Lawrence, George Ross, David Stout, John Renshaw. These men were not resident lawyers. They came here from other counties to assist in opening the courts, and aid in conducting the trials of the first cases. During the next six years there was no citizen of York admitted to the bar. Samuel Johnston became the original member in 1755, and for several years he was the only resident lawyer at York. In colonial days and for many years after the Revolution it was the custom for attorneys to travel from one county to another.

In the subjoined list of lawyers will be found the names of many who came to York in early days to conduct legal business before the county courts. They were admitted to practice for that purpose, but cannot be considered members of the York County Bar:

Edward Shippen, 1751.
John Mather, 1751.
Samuel Morris, 1751.
Joseph Galloway, 1751.
Hugh Bay, 1752.
Thomas Olway, 1753.
William Parr, 1753.
David Henderson, 1755.
Samuel Johnson, 1755.
James Bisset, 1759.
William Atlee, 1759.
William McClay, 1760.
James Smith, 1760.
Lindsay Coates, 1765.
James Reed, 1765.
Jasper Yeates, 1765.
Richard Peters, Jr., 1765.
Stephen Porter, 1765.
James Wilson, 1767.
Jacob Rush, 1769.
Stephen Watte, 1769.
Christian Hoake, 1769.
Thomas Hartley, 1769.
John Hubley, 1770.
David Grier, 1770.
Andrew Scott, 1771.
Andrew Ross, 1772.
George Ross, Jr., 1773.
John Reily, 1773.
Robert Buchanan, 1773.
Thomas Smith, 1774.
Jaspar Ewing, 1774.
William Barton, 1775.
John Clark, 1779.
Stephen Chambers, 1781.
Robert McGaw, 1781.
John Lawrence, 1783.
Matthew McAlister, 1783.
James Carson, 1786.
John Joseph Henry, 1786.
James Hopkins, 1787.
James Campbell, 1788.
Ralph Bowie, 1789.
Thomas Nisbit, 1789.
James Kelly, 1790.
William Barber, 1793.
William Ross, 1793.
Charles William Hartley, 1793.
David Cassat, 1794.
James Smith, Jr., 1795.
John McConaughty, 1806.
Charles A. Barnitz, 1811.
John Gardner, 1812.
Samuel Bacon, 1815.
Thaddeus Stevens, 1816.
William Gemmill, 1818.
Michael W. Ash, 1818.
John Wright, 1818.
James Lewis, 1820.
Daniel Durkee, 1820.
Thomas Kelly, 1820.

Webster Lewis, 1820.
John Evans, 1822.
Calvin Mason, 1822.
George W. Klein, 1822.
Samuel M. Barnitz, 1823.
Edward Chapin, 1823.
William C. Carter, 1824.
George A. Barnitz, 1824.
Robert S. King, 1825.
William Miller, 1825.
Morgan Ash, 1826.
David F. Lamont, 1827.
George Heckert, 1827.
William B. Donaldson, 1827.
William H. Kurtz, 1828.
Ellis Lewis, 1828.
James Kelly, 1828.
Robert J. Fisher, 1828.
Thomas C. Hambly, 1829.
Daniel M. Smyser, 1833.
John L. Mayer, 1834.
Albert C. Ramsey, 1834.
James V. Cooper, 1835.
John G. Campbell, 1836.
David G. Barnitz, 1838.
Jacob S. Stahl, 1840.
Jacob F. Welsh, 1841.
William Garretson, 1842.
Thomas E. Cochran, 1842.
Thomas P. Potts, 1844.
Vincent K. Keesey, 1844.
Henry Y. Slaymaker, 1845.
Michael Gallagher, 1845.
Charles Dennes, 1846.
James J. E. Nalle, 1847.
William C. Chapman, 1847.
Charles B. Wallace, 1849.
William D. Gobrecht, 1849.
William H. Welsh, 1849.
Josiah F. Rosenmiller, 1850.
Richard P. Wilton, 1850.
Thomas A. Ziegler, 1850.
Erastus H. Weiser, 1851.
John Gibson, 1851.
Horace S. Weiser, 1851.
Henry L. Fisher, 1853.
Alfred E. Lewis, 1853.
John M. Bonham, 1857.
John F. Spangler, 1857.
Arthur N. Green, 1858.
Oscar K. Harris, 1858.
William Hay, 1858.
Henry W. Spangler, 1859.
Horace Bonham, 1859.
James W. Latimer, 1859.
George Fisher, 1859.
Robert Gibson, 1859.
William E. McLaughlin, 1859.
David J. Williams, 1859.
John W. Bittenger, 1860.
Samuel Vandersloot, 1860.
Silas H. Forry, 1861.
Jeremiah S. Black, 1861.
Martin S. Eichelberger, 1861.
Chauncey F. Black, 1861.
James Kell, 1862.
John M. Bailey, 1862.
John W. Johnston, 1862.
Levi Maish, 1864.
James B. Ziegler, 1864.
Archibald T. Patterson, 1864.
George W. McElroy, 1864.
R. M. Russell, 1865.
John W. Heller, 1865.
Pere L. Wickes, 1866.
Henry Black, 1866.
Hugh W. McCall, 1866.
Leander H. Myers, 1866.
Edward W. Spangler, 1867.
A. H. Chase, 1867.
George W. Heiges, 1867.
William L. Boyd, 1868.
Hugh M. McClune, 1868.
Hiram S. McNair, 1868.
Edward D. Ziegler, 1868.
James A. Weakley, 1869.
Robert J. Fisher, 1869.
Frank Geise, 1869.
John Blackford, 1870.
Edward Chapin, 1872.
Nevin M. Wanner, 1872.
Eli Z. Strine, 1873.
D. Bigler Bailey, 1873.
W. F. Bay Stewart, 1873.
Daniel K. Trimmer, 1874.
Samuel V. Redifer, 1874.
William H. Kain, 1875.
H. H. Winter, 1875.
George B. Cole, 1875.
Luther J. Kraber, 1876.
Horace Keesey, 1876.
Charles M. Wolff, 1877.
John M. Young, 1877.
W. H. Siler, 1877.
William S. Kenny, 1878.
Andrew C. Deveney, 1878.
E. D. Bentzel, 1878.
Samuel C. Frey, 1879.
Richard C. Cochran, 1879.
Smyser Williams, 1879.
George W. Gross, 1879.
C. B. Kauffman, 1879.
Frank Smyser, 1879.
Henry C. Niles, 1880.
David G. Ziegler, 1880.
Theodore W. Noedel, 1880.
John Luther Long, 1881.
Philip J. Rau, 1881.
Alfred S. Niles, 1881.
George E. Neff, 1882.
Charles F. Haines, 1882.
William A. Miller, 1882.
N. Sargent Ross, 1882.
Edward Stair, 1883.
James H. McConkey, 1884.
Edwin S. Frey, 1884.
George S. Schmidt, 1884.
John E. Kell, 1884.
William J. Fulton, 1884.
Joseph R. Strawbridge, 1884.
Charles A. Hawkins, 1885.
Charles E. Ehrehart, 1885.
James G. Glessner, 1888.
E. E. Allen, 1888.
Robert F. Gibson, 1889.
John N. Logan, 1889.
George W. Bacon, 1890.
William B. Gemmill, 1891.
Robert J. Lewis, 1891.
John A. Hooper, 1891.
W. G. Allen, 1891.
Robert J. F. McElroy, 1891.
C. J. Delone, 1892.
J. St. Clair McCall, 1893.
B. R. Paxton, 1893.
John E. Vandersloot, 1893.
Jere S. Black, 1893.
Francis Farquhar, 1893.
Stephen G. Boyd, 1893.

William L. Ammon, 1894.
 Allen C. Wiest, 1894.
 H. C. Brenneman, 1895.
 E. Dean Ziegler, 1895.
 C. Henry Shambach, 1895.
 Frank M. Bortner, 1896.
 David P. Klinedinst, 1897.
 Samuel K. McCall, 1897.
 J. Howard Manifold, 1897.
 J. Edgar Small, 1897.
 John L. Rouse, 1898.
 Robert C. Bair, 1899.
 C. W. A. Rochow, 1899.
 E. G. Myers, 1900.
 John G. Miller, 1900.
 W. E. Bushong, 1900.
 R. F. Sherwood, 1901.
 John J. Bollinger, 1901.
 James J. Logan, 1901.
 W. W. Van Baman, 1901.
 Samuel S. Lewis, 1901.
 Andrew J. Hershey, 1901.
 Donald H. Yost, 1902.
 George Hay Kain, 1902.
 Charles A. May, 1902.
 Elmer S. Welsh, 1902.
 K. W. Altland, 1903.
 McClean Stock, 1903.
 Jacob E. Weaver, 1904.
 Spencer D. Wareheim, 1904.
 Charles Reider, 1904.
 E. B. Williamson, 1904.
 Harvey A. Gross, 1904.
 Lee S. Fake, 1904.
 Robert S. Frey, 1904.
 E. A. Armstrong, 1905.
 J. M. Ebbert, 1905.
 T. F. Chrostwaite, 1905.
 Robert S. Spangler, 1905.
 Samuel Kurtz, 1905.
 E. Philip Stair, 1906.
 Paul O. Menges, 1906.

BAR ASSOCIATION.

The York County Bar Association was organized October 14, 1898, the purpose of its establishment, according to the Constitution adopted December 23 of the same year, being "to aid in maintaining the honor and dignity of the profession of law; in promoting legal science and the administration of justice." Its affairs are administered by a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary and a Treasurer, assisted by an Executive Committee, a Committee of Censors, and a Committee on Admissions, while the requirements for membership are, that the applicant shall be a member of the bar, of one year's standing, residing or practicing in the County of York, that he shall be recommended by the Committee on Admissions, and that he shall be elected by the Association. The membership in 1907 is about seventy, comprising almost every practicing member of the local Bar, together with a few attorneys, who, although no longer in active practice, still retain their membership in the Association.

An annual meeting is held in December and a stated meeting in June of each year, while it has been the unvarying custom of the Association to hold an annual banquet at which one or more distinguished guests have been invited to address the members.

The following members have filled the office of President of the Association since its organization: H. C. Niles, 1898-1903; George S. Schmidt, 1903-1905, and Richard E. Cochran, 1905.

On June 22, 1906, at a special session of the Court of Common Pleas of York County held in Court room No. 1, a portrait of Hon.

James W. Latimer, deceased, judge of the court from 1886 to 1896, was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies, under the auspices of the Association, while other portraits of distinguished jurists and former members of the York County Bar have been hung in the Law Library, from time to time, by the Association.

An Act of Assembly, approved **Law** April 3, 1867, provided, "That **Library.** hereafter all fines and penalties imposed by, and all forfeited recognizances in, the several courts of York county, which, under existing laws, are not payable to the commonwealth, for its use, are hereby directed to be paid into the treasury of said county, for the use of a law library, to be kept in the court house of said county, for the use of the courts and bar thereof." The Act further directed that the money thus arising should be expended under the direction of the president judge and a committee of at least three resident members of the bar to be appointed annually by the court, the court being given power to make such rules for the regulation of the library as it might deem expedient. This act was supplemented by an Act approved April 11, 1868.

In accordance with these provisions, a library was established and has since been maintained. It contains an almost complete collection of volumes relating to the law of Pennsylvania, together with the various English and Federal Reports and those of some of the sister states, together with the various text books, encyclopedias and digests necessary for reference in practice at the local bar. The library committee has invested a sufficient fund, from the income of which the necessary continuations may be kept up, while new purchases are made from time to time from the current income of the committee. The library now contains approximately 4,000 volumes.

It occupies a large room on the third floor of the Court House. These apartments are admirable for the purposes used. The room is well lighted and heated and, together with the library, contains tables, desks and chairs for the use of attorneys who go there for information. Eventually, it is contemplated to add to this library not only the reports and digests relating to Pennsylvania but other states of the Union.

CHAPTER XXIX

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

Diseases and Their Remedies in Olden Times—Medical Societies—Biographies of Physicians—Homoeopathy—Registered List of Physicians.

In colonial days, physicians in America acquired their medical education in the offices of practitioners or in the universities of Europe. The first institution in America to confer medical degrees was the University of Pennsylvania, founded in 1765. University of Maryland was founded in 1807, Jefferson Medical College in 1826, Washington University, at Baltimore, in 1827, and in 1878 consolidated with the College of Physicians and Surgeons. It was from these four institutions that most of the early physicians of York County in regular practice obtained their medical education, prior to 1870. Although there were medical colleges in Boston and New York, the majority of the young men in the United States, except New England, obtained their medical degrees in Philadelphia and Baltimore during the first two-thirds of last century. Within recent years, the different schools of medicine have established institutions of learning in all the large cities of the United States.

In early days physicians met with many obstacles in the practice of medicine. In sickness the ministrations of friends and relatives, with their teas and potions, and the quack remedies of charlatans, who flourished then as well as now, were often deemed sufficient. If, after this medication, the patient died, it was attributed to a "wise dispensation of Providence." The midwives were believed to be adequate to manage obstetrical cases.

There lingered among the people the tradition of their ancestors, that the red and white striped pole was the sign of the combined office of barber and surgeon.

There is but little information concerning the diseases that prevailed in York County during the first seventy years of its history. The limited number of physicians who practiced within its limits between 1735 and the end of the Revolution had but little time to write any account of their observations and

experience, and few opportunities of publishing them. It is from traditions that have been well preserved in this section, compared with the accounts of diseases and epidemics in other parts of Pennsylvania and adjacent colonies, that a knowledge of them can be obtained. There is a widespread belief that the climate of this section has changed, and that diseases are now different from what they were in early times. A hundred years ago, the old were wont to lament the change and deterioration of the seasons, since the days of their youth, in the same strain as their descendants now do. A careful examination of the weather notes shows that there has been no climatic variation since the early settlement of the county. There were then, as now, cycles of hot and dry summers, alternating with cool and moist ones; cold, bleak winters with warm and wet ones. There were the chilly spring and the mild autumn.

With the exception of a few maladies imported from countries with which, in former times, there was only infrequent and slow communication, there is no evidence that there are any diseases now that did not occur in early days. Their symptoms and courses have been greatly modified by a change in the habits and customs of the people, and by improved medication and sanitation.

Clothing and Food. In colonial times the houses were nearly all built of wood or stone. Most of them were constructed of logs, with board partitions, and without plaster. There were no carpets on the floors. The only mode of heating the houses was by means of a wood fire in an open fire place, near which the family sat in the cold of winter, one side of the body alternately chilled and warmed as it turned to or from the blazing logs. Clothing was of home spun wool or tow; only on ceremonial displays did the well-to-do wear linen or silk shirts or stockings. Underclothing was not worn until the last century, after cotton cloth had been substituted for woollen stuffs. Overcoats were a rare luxury. Only a few of the wealthy men possessed them. "Bangups" they were called; made of good imported cloth, and reserved for state occasions. They were expected to last a life time, and sometimes descended as an heirloom to the son. Rub-

ber overshoes and clothing were never dreamed of until within the present generation.

Diet compared no more favorably with that of modern times than did their clothing. Vegetables were plentiful in the summer, but there was no method of preserving the perishable ones through the other nine months of the year. Their bread was made from rye, wheat having come into general use only within the last eighty years. The staple meats were salt pork and ham. In the early period of the settlement game was plentiful and used as food. Mutton was but little eaten by our ancestors. Prior to the Revolution sheep were so valuable that in early wills bequests were made to daughters of a ewe-lamb and feather-bed in lieu of any real estate. After the embargo laid upon wool it became unpatriotic to eat mutton, and this sentiment continued to prohibit its use long after the reason for it had been forgotten. One superlative article of food, our ancestors possessed in abundance, whose value as a substitute for any deficiency in a diet is unsurpassed, but which has not been appreciated by either the medical profession or the laity until recently, is milk. It was not a salable commodity and that is perhaps the reason why milk was considered a plebeian drink. The dividing line between gentility and common people was milk.

Prevailing Diseases. Inflammatory diseases were frequent in colonial times, and their symptoms violent. Pleurisy, bronchitis, pneumonia, and rheumatism prevailed extensively, especially in years in which the thermometric changes favored their development. They were oftener fatal than they are now. Cholera-morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea, which are rarely fatal now, then caused the death of many. Scarlet fever, measles and whooping cough, which are the bane of childhood, exhibited the same infantile violence as the diseases of adult life. Sickness, especially epidemics, as far back as 1736, are noted as having been sthenic or asthenic, but there is no record of that popular word typhoid, as applied to a depressed condition of illness. Intermittent and remittent fevers were common, while "bilious fever" attacked many along the Susquehanna. Typhoid, or enteric, fever was not

known as a distinct disease until it was investigated and described by Louis and Bretonneau, noted French physicians, in the early part of the last century. There is no doubt but that cases of it occurred in Pennsylvania as soon as the excretions from filth were sufficient to form a nidus for its growth. The milder forms of it were classed with obstinate remittent fever, and helped to swell its mortality list. In the tradition that has come down to us of the dreaded and fatal "nervous fever," as it was called, may be found a description of a severe case of typhoid fever where the cerebral symptoms were prominent.

Remedies Used. Until the middle of last century, physicians made their visits on horseback with saddle-bags, in which were carried their medicines and the few instruments they used. They prepared their own pills and potions. Among their preparations was that of mercury, a remedy which had been used for centuries. Calomel came into repute in 1736 as an application for the "throat distemper," but mercurials were not pushed to salivation until within the last century. This mode of medication continued up to 1850. Since then mercury has fallen into disuse by the medical profession, but when the great increase in the consumption of patent pills, most of which contain some compound of this metal, is taken into consideration, it is doubtful if a smaller quantity of it is taken by the people now than formerly; only the manner of administration has changed. However, its purgative powers are now elicited rather than its supposed specific or alterative action.

Jalap, with calomel, was used extensively a half a century or more ago.

Venesection was introduced about 1750 and became so popular with physicians that it was employed in all cases, the lancet being their invariable accompaniment. Boerhaave, elected Professor at Leyden in 1701, announced the doctrine that all diseases were the result of by physicians everywhere, who, in accordance with it, prohibited the use of cold drinks in sickness, but made their patients drink hot teas, keep the windows closed to prevent the ingress of fresh air, and plied them with bed covers to induce perspiration. There are citizens in York County who well

remember the discomforts and misery of such treatment.

The advancement of medical science brought forth the demand for organization of physicians into societies. The American Medical Association was organized in the year 1846, largely through the efforts of Dr. Nathan S. Davis, of Chicago, one of the most distinguished physicians that America has produced. The annual meeting of this society is attended by a very large number of the leading physicians throughout the country. Philadelphia, during the first hundred years of our history, was the city in which most of the young men of America obtained their medical education. It was a centre of interest to the medical profession. The early faculties of the University of Pennsylvania and Jefferson Medical College ranked high in the science of medicine. In 1847, the State Medical Society of Pennsylvania was organized in Lancaster. During the year 1906, it contained 4,000 members, who meet annually to discuss questions relating to the advancement of medical science. Dr. I. C. Gable, of York, was president of the State Society in 1907.

The York County Medical Society was organized May 11, 1873, at the office of Dr. James W. Kerr, on South George Street, near King. The movement to organize this society was generally attributed to Dr. John F. Holahan, then one of the leading practitioners in York. At the time of organization, Dr. Kerr was elected president, and Dr. Holahan secretary of the society.

In 1868, Doctors Smith, Plowman, Koch, Alleman, Wiest, Jones and Culbertson, had organized a medical society at Hanover. It was composed of about fifteen members, who met at stated times for the discussion of subjects relating to the principles and practice of medicine and surgery. In 1870, Dr. B. F. Porter, of Chancelorford; Dr. William Bigler, of Windsor; Dr. Luther L. Rewalt, of Wrightsville; Dr. John Wiest, of Spring Grove; Dr. James Y. Bryan, of Peach Bottom, and other physicians met at the borough of East Prospect and organized a county medical society. A constitution and by-laws were adopted and several meetings were held at Brogueville, Shrewsbury, Prospect, Wrightsville and York. The

successful work of the two societies already formed caused an increased desire on the part of the medical faculty throughout the county to organize a permanent society for the diffusion of medical knowledge. This plan resulted in the organization of the York County Medical Society, which soon absorbed all the interests of the two societies formed at Hanover and East Prospect.

Under the constitution of this society meetings have been held usually at York on the first Thursday of every month. These sessions are attended by representative physicians, who read papers and discuss questions relating to the treatment of diseases, the practice of surgery, the work of the specialist and the discussion of various topics relating to the medical profession, which has achieved so much success and has been remarkably progressive during the past twenty years. In 1906, the Society had eighty members.

The Medico-Pathological Society of York County was organized in 1886 by about twenty-five members who had left the York County Medical Society that year, owing to dissensions within the ranks of that organization. Dr. J. H. Bittinger, of Hanover, was chosen the first president, and was succeeded by Dr. Jacob Hay, of York. Dr. S. K. Pfaltzgraff, of York, was the secretary. This society had a successful existence for a period of eight years. Owing to the fact that the State Medical Society would not recognize delegates from two different county societies, the two organizations united under the former name of the York County Medical Society.

The Medical Library of York County occupies a room on the third floor of the court house.

The plan to establish it was originated in 1900 by Dr. Wesley C. Stick, of Codorus Township, later a practicing physician at Hanover. Standard works in medical science were purchased with funds appropriated by the York County Medical Society. A large number of books were presented to the library by their authors and publishers, and others by members of the Society. The New York Academy of Medicine and the Library Exchange added others. The library has developed to be an important institution, and its volumes are frequently consulted by the leading prac-

tioners of the county. In 1906, it contained 3,000 well selected volumes, which, through the diligent and faithful efforts of the librarian, Dr. I. H. Betz, of York, have been carefully classified and catalogued so as to facilitate the efforts of members who visit the library in search of knowledge. The library has fine prospects of enlargement, because its importance and value are appreciated by the medical fraternity of the city and county of York.

The following is a list of members of the York County Medical Society who have died since its organization, in 1873:

Charles Garver.	C. S. Picking.
George B. Weiser.	E. H. Pentz.
W. H. Eisenhart.	E. L. Melseheimer.
Thomas L. Cathcart.	W. Albaugh.
A. R. Blair.	J. A. Galtfelter.
J. W. Kerr.	Levi D. Frey.
John F. Holahan.	Jacob Hart.
J. W. McClure.	John West.
Horace Alleman.	A. P. T. Grove.
A. J. Snively.	J. F. McCullough.
F. A. Koch.	W. S. Roland.
P. K. Yost.	Adeline Rea.
W. D. Bailey.	Jacob Hay.
L. M. Lochman.	Jonas Deisinger.
James M. Shearer.	James A. Armstrong.
George L. Shearer.	Jeremiah S. Hetrick.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

The history of the men who practiced medicine in York County during the first century and a half will always be read with interest. The succeeding pages contain the biographies of a large number of physicians who attained prominence in their profession and were known beyond the limits of the county.

DR. DAVID JAMESON, who served with distinction from York County in the French and Indian War, and the Revolution, was born in Scotland, 1715. He obtained his education at the University of Edinburgh, and received his medical degree from that institution. He came to America in 1740, in company with General Hugh Mercer. Dr. Jameson landed at South Carolina, but soon afterward removed to Pennsylvania and settled in the Cumberland Valley, at Shippensburg, of which he was the first physician. About 1745, Dr. Jameson removed to York, where he became the first physician and surgeon. In 1755, at the opening of the French and Indian War, he became an ensign in a company of York County soldiers commanded by Captain Hance Hamilton. In 1756, he

served as a captain commanding Fort Lyttleton, a defense built of logs at Sideling Hill, near the boundary line of Franklin and Fulton Counties. This fort was surprised and attacked by the Indians and a large number of the soldiers were killed or captured. He escaped falling into the hands of the red men, with a serious wound from which he suffered during most of his life. He went to Philadelphia for surgical treatment. After recuperating he returned to York, in 1757, organized a company of sixty men and marched with it to Fort Hunter, a defense a short distance above Harrisburg. Later he commanded a garrison at Fort Augusta, the present site of Sunbury. In 1758 he was a surgeon for Colonel John Armstrong's regiment, which marched from Carlisle against the Indians and defeated them at Fort Kittaning, about thirty miles north of Pittsburg, on the Allegheny River. Although he had served with distinction with the king's forces during the French and Indian War, when the Revolution opened, Dr. Jameson was one of the first persons in York County to advocate the cause of independence. As early as 1775, when he was sixty years old, he aided in the organization of militia companies and made provision for their equipment, drill and discipline. In 1776, at the time the British threatened New York, the entire militia force of York County was called out, he marched with the First Battalion, and during the latter part of that year was surgeon of the First Regiment of the Flying Camp, largely organized out of the Pennsylvania militia at Perth Amboy, New Jersey. He served during the year 1776 in this position and then returned to his home to further aid in the enlistment of soldiers to serve in the army under Washington. After the Revolution, Colonel Jameson resided at York, where he filled numerous positions of trust and responsibility, and in the meantime continued his profession as physician and surgeon until the end of his long and useful life. He died at his home in York, highly esteemed and honored, 1795, at the age of eighty years. Early in life he married Emily Davis, by whom he had eleven children: Thomas, James, Horatio Gates, David, Joseph, Nancy Cassandra, Henrietta, Emily and Rachel. His son, Dr. Horatio Gates Jameson, became one of the

noted physicians of his day. Hon. John Gibson, president judge of the courts of York County, was the great-grandson of Colonel David Jameson.

DR. GEORGE STEVENSON was born at York in 1759. His father, George Stevenson, who was clerk of the county courts and one of the earliest members of the York County bar from 1749 to 1764, removed to Carlisle in 1765, where the son attended a classical school. Dr. Stevenson studied medicine at Carlisle under Dr. McCrosky, one of the pioneer physicians west of the Susquehanna. During the Revolution, he was first lieutenant in Colonel Chambers' regiment and was present at the battle of Brandywine. Later in the war he entered the army as surgeon, and after his service had ended returned to his practice at Carlisle. He served as a surgeon in the army during the Whiskey Insurrection in 1794. This experience induced him to locate in the practice of his profession at Pittsburg, which was then a pioneer settlement. He became one of the earliest physicians in that city. Dr. Stevenson was one of the leading men of his profession in Pittsburg. He served as president of the City Councils; trustee of Dickinson College and president of the United States Bank at Pittsburg. In 1825, he removed to Wilmington, Delaware, where he died in 1829.

DR. ROBERT KENNEDY came to Newberry Township before the Revolution with the migration of early Quakers from Chester County to the northern part of York County. He obtained his medical education in Philadelphia. For a period of thirty years he practiced medicine over the territory now embraced in Newberry and Fairview townships. He was a man of large physique, dignified and courteous in his bearing and exercised a commanding influence in the community where he successfully practiced. He was surgeon in Colonel David Kennedy's regiment of Pennsylvania militia, which was called into active service when the British approached Philadelphia before the battle of Brandywine. About 1790, Dr. Kennedy moved to York, where he became one of the leading physicians. He was physician to James Smith, signer of the Declaration of Independence, during his last illness. He died in York, December 1, 1804. His remains

are buried in the Presbyterian churchyard, on East Market Street.

DR. JOSEPH JOHNSON HAYWARD, who practiced medicine for a period of forty years in Warrington and adjoining townships, was born near Philadelphia in 1776. After completing his preparatory education he studied medicine and received a certificate of qualification in 1812, signed by Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia. Dr. Hayward remained a short time in that city and then came to visit friends in the upper end of York County and settled in the practice of his profession at Rossville, where he continued the remainder of his life. He had an extensive practice over a large area of country and, according to tradition, was successful in treating the most virulent diseases. He was married in 1819 to Sarah, daughter of Joseph Brearly, of Franklin County. His oldest son, Joseph, died in Kansas. His second son, Thomas B. Hayward, practiced medicine in Harford County, Maryland, for half a century. He died September 19, 1853, and his remains were buried in the graveyard adjoining Warrington Friends' Meeting House.

DR. JOHN HOUSTON, a prominent physician in colonial times, was born in Pequea Valley, Lancaster County, in 1743, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. When he reached the age of 20 he was sent, by his father, to obtain his medical education at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, where he was graduated in 1766. After his return to America he spent some time in the office of Dr. Shippen, of Philadelphia, who became a prominent surgeon in the American army during the war for Independence. In 1768 he began the practice of his profession at York, in which he was one of the pioneer physicians. In 1773 he married Susannah, daughter of John Wright, who owned the ferry across the Susquehanna between the sites of Wrightsville and Columbia. He was a brother-in-law of General James Ewing, who married the second daughter of John Wright and lived on a plantation a short distance west of Wrightsville. During the Revolution Dr. Houston served as a surgeon in a brigade of the Flying Camp, commanded by General Ewing. Through his marriage with the daughter of John Wright he inherited a large tract of land, part of which is now the site of Wrights-

ville. For many years he resided on a farm at this place, where he died about 1810. His wife died in 1829. They had eight children, among whom was Samuel Nelson Houston, the father of Henry H. Houston, who became one of the leading citizens of Philadelphia, a director in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the International Navigation Company and many other leading corporations of this country. Several of the descendants of Dr. Houston have become prominent physicians.

DR. JOHN GÖTLIEB MORRIS, one of the early physicians of York, who acquired a good reputation in the practice of medicine, was a native of Prussia. During the Revolution he was surgeon for Armand's Legion. A biography of Dr. Morris will be found in connection with the history of that military organization on page 223.

LUCAS RAUS (ROUSE), who came to York in 1758, to become pastor of Christ Lutheran Church, was a pioneer physician among the German settlers of York County. He was born at Hermanstaedt, Germany, in 1723, and acquired a classical education at a college at Presburg, Hungary, and the University of Leipsic, Germany. He studied theology at Leipsic and then went to the University of Jena, where he took a course in medicine. He came to America in 1750, and was four years pastor of a church in Germantown. From 1758 to 1763 he was pastor of Christ Lutheran Church at York. He organized the Lutheran congregation at Dover and the one known as Quickel's, in Conewago Township. He also preached to congregations at Carlisle, Bermudian and Kreutz Creek. This gave him a large acquaintance among the German people of York County, with whom he exercised a strong influence. Having obtained a scientific education in his native land, he devoted much of his time during the last twenty-five years of his life to the practice of medicine. He travelled on horseback over a dozen or more townships in York County with his saddlebags, containing the few drugs and potions used by physicians in the olden times. After preaching a sermon to his Sunday congregation, administering the rite of baptism to children, performing the rite of confirmation, he rode among his countrymen, and

practiced the profession of medicine with success. By diligent and faithful efforts, he accumulated considerable property, and late in life built a two and a half story brick house, now standing at 41 South George Street, adjoining Christ Lutheran Church. Here he spent the remainder of his days, and died July 11, 1788.

DR. JOHN ROUSE, son of Rev. Lucas Rouse, was born at York, March 11, 1767. He studied medicine under the direction of his father and began to practice his profession about 1790. He continued as one of the leading practitioners in York and vicinity for a period of fifty-one years. At the death of his father, in 1788, he succeeded to the ownership of the homestead on South George Street, where he resided for the remainder of his life. About 1800, he opened a drug store known in those days as an "apothecary shop." For a quarter of a century this was one of the leading stores of its kind in York. He died June 18, 1841. Luke and John, two of his sons, became physicians. Peter Hoke Rouse, a third son, moved to Rummymede, near Winchester, Virginia, where he became a prosperous farmer. His son, Charles Broadway Rouse, became a very successful merchant in New York City, where he recently died, leaving an estate of several million dollars.

DR. LUKE ROUSE, son of Dr. John Rouse, was born June 23, 1797. He was educated at the York County Academy and received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania. After the death of his father, in 1841, he inherited the homestead, where he practiced medicine until the time of his death, in 1863. John Rouse, his brother, practiced medicine in New Holland for several years, then returned to York and purchased a woolen and carding mill, which he operated for many years at Violet Hill, in York Township.

Samuel J. Rouse, son of Dr. Luke Rouse, received his medical degree from Pennsylvania Medical College, and engaged in the practice of medicine at York. During the Civil War, he served with credit on the surgical staff of the United States Hospital at York. He also served for several years as physician for the county almshouse.

DR. JOHN KIMMEL was born in Warrenton Township, York County, October

15, 1760. He obtained his early education at the school connected with the Warrington Quaker Meeting house. At the age of eighteen he came to York and read medicine under the direction of Dr. John Morris, from whom he received a certificate of qualification which entitled him to practice the art and science of medicine. He followed his profession for a few years in his native town and in 1790, soon after his marriage with Elizabeth Urlich, he removed to the present site of Berlin, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Dr. Kimmel was one of the pioneer physicians west of the Allegheny Mountains. He was a man of ability and was influential in the public affairs of Somerset and Bedford Counties.

DR. JOHN SPANGLER, a descendant of Baltzer Spangler, one of the earliest settlers in York, was a physician of prominence and influence in York, during the early part of last century. He was born July 3, 1770, and was the son of Baltzer Spangler, Jr. He began the practice of his profession about 1795, and continued it with success until his death, July 22, 1831. In 1807, Dr. Spangler was surgeon of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, was chief Burgess of York during the War of 1812, and was a director in the York Bank. He was married to Margaret, a daughter of Conrad Leatherman, a leading merchant and owner of a large amount of property in York. At her death, in 1850, Mrs. Spangler bequeathed \$500 to found a scholarship in Franklin and Marshall College, \$5,000 for the erection of Trinity Reformed Church, 25 shares each of York Bank stock to Franklin and Marshall College and the Home Missionary Society.

DR. GEORGE NEBINGER, a pioneer physician in the northern part of York County, was a son of Andrew Nebinger, who settled in York about 1750, and died just before the Revolution. He married Ann, daughter of James Rankin. After reading medicine at York, he settled in the practice of his profession at the present site of Lewisberry. He served as a surgeon during the Revolution and died at Lewisberry in 1796. He was a man of strong mental vigor and prominent in the affairs of York County. His children were James, Mary, Andrew, Rebecca, Ann, George, Catherine and Robert.

DR. ROBERT NEBINGER, son of Dr. George Nebinger, was a man of remarkable mental endowments. Early in life he read medicine with his father and obtained his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania. He practiced medicine at Lewisberry, and throughout Newberry and Fairview townships for nearly half a century, and was widely known for his learning and for his skill in the treatment of diseases. He was married to a daughter of Captain William Prowell, of the Revolution. Two of his sons became physicians. His eldest son, Dr. William P. Nebinger, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, during the Civil War was assistant surgeon to the Fifty-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. The regiment in which he served opened the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863. He died in Lewisberry in 1878, after a successful career in his profession. His brother, Augustus R. Nebinger, also a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, served as assistant surgeon to the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry during the Civil War. From the end of the war until the time of his death, he practiced at Rossville, Altoona and Steelton, Pennsylvania.

Andrew Nebinger, son of Dr. George Nebinger, early in life moved to Philadelphia, where two of his sons, Andrew and George, became noted physicians.

DR. HORATIO GATES JAMESON, a celebrated physician of his day, was born at York in the year 1778. He was the son of Dr. David Jameson, who served as a captain in the French and Indian War and also as a military officer and surgeon in the Revolution. Horatio Gates Jameson was born during the time that General Horatio Gates filled the office of the president of the Board of War when Congress was in session at York, and was named in honor of this distinguished soldier.

Dr. Jameson obtained his early education in the schools of York and was graduated in medicine from the University of Maryland, in 1813. He was consulting surgeon of the Baltimore City Hospital from 1819-1835; physician to the Board of Health, Baltimore, 1822-35; Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy in the Washington University Medical School, 1827-35, and one of the incorporators of it, 1827; member of the American Medical Association, 1856;

Professor of Surgery in Cincinnati Medical College, 1835; member of Philosophical Societies of Berlin, Moscow, etc.; editor Maryland Medical Recorder, 1829-32.

In 1830, Dr. Jameson, accompanied by his wife and daughter, Elizabeth Gibson, made a tour of the principal cities of Europe. On this trip he sojourned longest at Copenhagen, Denmark, where he conveyed special dispatches from the American government to the King of Denmark. Dr. Jameson spent the later years of his life as one of the leading physicians in the city of Baltimore. In 1855, at the age of 77, he retired from his practice and returned to spend the remainder of his life at York, his native town. He died while on a visit to New York, in July, 1855.

Dr. Jameson was first married to Catherine Shevell, who died in Baltimore in 1837, leaving seven children. In 1852, Dr. Jameson married Hannah Ely, widow of Judah Ely, an attorney of Baltimore. Mrs. Jameson survived her husband thirty years and died in Baltimore in 1884, at the age of eighty years.

FREDERICK VALENTINE MELSHEIMER was pastor of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church at Hanover from 1789 to 1814, and also practiced medicine in that town and vicinity. He was born at Regenborn, Brunswick, September 25, 1749, and obtained his education at the University of Helmstaedt, where he studied theology and medicine. In 1776, he decided to come to America, and was appointed chaplain of the Brunswick Dragoons, a regiment of cavalry which landed at Quebec in December of that year. He joined the British army under Burgoyne and was captured with his whole regiment at the battle of Bennington. After reaching Boston, he took the oath of allegiance to the American government and came to Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, where he was married. Soon afterward he became pastor of five congregations in Lancaster County, and in 1787, was chosen professor of German language and literature at Franklin College, founded that year. In 1789, he removed to Hanover, where he spent the remainder of his life following two professions among the German settlers of Hanover and for many miles surrounding. Melsheimer was a man of trained intellect and considerable learning, covering a

wide field of knowledge. He devoted special attention to the study of American insects, and in 1806, published at Hanover "A Catalogue of Insects of Pennsylvania," the first work on entomology issued from the press in America. He is also the author of several works relating to theology. At the time of his death, he owned a large library. Many of the volumes related to the principles and practice of medicine. He died at Hanover, June 30, 1814. Theodore Say, one of the founders of the Academy of Natural Sciences, in a published work, designated Melsheimer as the "Father of American Entomology."

DR. FREDERICK ERNST MELSHEIMER, son of Frederick Valentine Melsheimer, was born in 1782, and obtained his education at Hanover. He read medicine with his father, and graduated from the University of Maryland. After receiving his medical degree, he began the practice of his profession at Hanover, and about 1810, removed to Dover Township, residing at Davidsburg, where he practiced medicine for a period of 63 years. Following the footsteps of his father, Dr. Melsheimer made a diligent study of entomology. He enlarged and classified the collection of insects made by his father and his brother, Rev. John F. Melsheimer. He was visited in 1834 by Dr. Carl Zimmerman, the distinguished scientist, who afterward published an account of the remarkable collection of insects in the possession of Dr. Melsheimer, at Davidsburg. The attention of Louis Agassiz, the greatest American naturalist, was attracted to the work of Melsheimer in 1860, and in 1864, he bought the entire collection and placed it in the museum connected with Harvard University. This collection contained 5,302 species with 14,774 specimens. Of this number 2,200 species belonged to the United States; 1,894 species from Europe; 422 from Brazil; 8 from Mexico; 9 from West Indies; 4 from Siberia; China, 74; Java, 8; Africa, 39; Australia, 14. The other insects were Hymenoptera, 148 species; Hemiptera, 28; European Diptera, 90; Lepidoptera, none.

Dr. Melsheimer was a member of several learned societies, including the American Entomological Society, of which he was president in 1853. He was also interested in the science of astronomy, having a

mounted telescope in front of his house with which he entertained visitors, looking through it at the sun, moon and stars. He made important observations relating to the famous comet which appeared in the heavens in 1859. He died at Davidsburg, March 10, 1873. He was succeeded at that place by his son, Dr. Edward Melsheimer, a graduate of the University of Maryland, and a successful physician for a period of thirty years. Dr. John A. Melsheimer, physician at Hanover in 1906, son of L. F. Melsheimer, is a great-grandson of Rev. Frederick Valentine Melsheimer.

DR. JOHN FISCHER, an early physician of prominence, was born at York, May 10, 1771. His father, John Fischer, born in Pfeffing, Swabia, Germany, in 1736, came to America in 1749, and in 1756 settled in York, where he became the first clockmaker in the town. John Fischer studied medicine with Dr. Fahnestock, of Lancaster, from whom he obtained a certificate of qualification as a physician. About 1800, he opened an office in the practice of his profession on North George Street, York. He was active as a physician for the remainder of his life. For a period of twenty years or more he conducted a drug store at his residence and supplied his fellow physicians with drugs and medicines. Dr. Fischer was a man of education and intelligence and turned considerable attention to the study of scientific subjects of a kindred nature to that of medicine. He died at York, February 14, 1832.

DR. JOHN FREY FISCHER, son of Dr. John Fischer, was born at York, April 24, 1808. After obtaining a good preparatory education, he entered Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, and in 1830 was graduated from that institution, four years after it was founded. Immediately after leaving college, he entered upon his profession at York, and at the death of his father, in 1832, succeeded the latter in the conduct of a large practice. He was a successful physician and a man of influence and attainments. At the opening of the Civil War, he became an ardent adherent of the Union cause. On April 29, 1861, while assisting in the erection of a large flag pole in Centre Square, York, Pennsylvania, Dr. Fischer was seriously injured by the falling of a

derrick. He died as a result of the accident, January 21, 1862. He was the father of Mrs. Maria Dritt Lochman, widow of Dr. Luther M. Lochman; Mrs. Jane F. Kell, widow of James Kell; and William C. Fischer, deceased.

DR. PETER MUELLER, who, for a period of thirty years, was postmaster at Hanover, was born in Coblentz, Germany, May 17, 1765. He received a classical and medical education in France. He immigrated to Norfolk, Virginia, in 1802. During the following year he came to Hanover, and began the practice of medicine there, which he continued until his death, October 14, 1842.

DR. HENRY C. WAMPLER was one of the early physicians in the borough of Hanover. He was born of German parentage about six miles southeast of Hanover, in the year 1781. He read medicine for a time under the direction of Dr. Jameson, of York, and after attending medical lectures in Philadelphia settled in the practice of his profession at Hanover in 1805. He was a successful physician and the range of his professional duties extended a distance of ten miles in every direction from Hanover. He resided on the north side of Frederick Street, near the Square, and died in 1836. His remains were buried in St. Matthew's Lutheran Churchyard.

DR. WILLIAM MCILVAINE, for a period of forty-one years prominent and influential as a physician in York, was born in Adams County, in 1783. He was a descendant of one of the early Scotch-Irish settlers in the vicinity of Gettysburg. Captain John McIlvaine, his father, commanded a company in the Third Battalion, York County Militia. His company was called into service in 1776, when the British army, under command of General Howe, attacked and captured New York City. His company marched to join Washington's army before the battle of Brandywine. Dr. McIlvaine was educated at Dickinson College and University of Pennsylvania. In 1813, he settled in the practice of medicine at York and soon attained prominence in his profession. He is reported to have had exceptional ability as a surgeon. Dr. McIlvaine was one of the early leaders of the Whig party in southern Pennsylvania. In 1818, he was elected coroner, and in 1823,

was chosen by the Whigs to represent York County in the State Senate, and was twice re-elected to the same office, and gained considerable prominence as a legislator. He was a member of the reception committee when General William Henry Harrison visited York, in 1836, and was a presidential elector during the campaign when that distinguished soldier was chosen the first Whig President of the United States. In 1848, he was a presidential elector when General Zachary Taylor was elected president by the Whig party and was also on the reception committee when General Taylor visited York, in 1849. Dr. McIlvaine was surgeon to the Ninety-fourth Pennsylvania, a regiment from York County which drilled under the militia laws of the state. He was a man of many accomplishments and was a representative citizen as well as a skillful physician. Early in life he was married to Juliana, daughter of John Spangler, of York. Maria Jane, one of his daughters, married Dr. James W. Kerr. Caroline, another daughter, married Dr. T. N. Haller, of York. Julia married Colonel Benjamin S. Ewell, one of the civil engineers when the Northern Central Railroad was built to York, and later assistant adjutant general on the staff of General Joseph E. Johnston, of the Confederate army. Dr. McIlvaine died at York, December 15, 1854.

DR. WEBSTER LEWIS, a prominent physician in the upper end of York County, was born in the Redland Valley, October 18, 1780. He was a descendant of Ellis Lewis, one of the original Quakers in this region, and a son of Major Eli Lewis, the founder of Lewisberry. He obtained his early education at a school taught under the direction of the Society of Friends and studied medicine with Dr. George Nebinger, one of the earliest physicians of Newberry Township. After spending some time in Philadelphia in pursuit of his medical education, he returned to Lewisberry, where he engaged in the practice of medicine. Dr. Lewis was a man of varied accomplishments and strong intellectual capacity. At the age of forty, in connection with his duties as a physician, he studied law and was admitted to the bar of York County, in 1820, but never practiced. He was also identified with some manufacturing enterprises at Lewisberry. Later in life, he moved to

New Cumberland, where he died May 28, 1832. His four sons became physicians. Eli practiced medicine at Evansville, Indiana; Andrew at Princeton, Illinois, and James removed to Kentucky where he followed the same profession.

DR. THEODORE N. HALLER, one of the leading physicians in York, for a period of forty years, was born in the village of Bottstown, later the western part of York, about 1800. During his boyhood, he was a diligent student at the York County Academy, and at the age of 18, began the study of medicine with Dr. William McIlvaine. He obtained his medical degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1826. He settled in the practice of his profession in the borough of York, where he became one of the most prominent citizens. He was active and influential in the affairs of York and had a large general practice in medicine and surgery. Dr. Haller married Caroline, daughter of Dr. McIlvaine, his preceptor. For nearly thirty years he had his office on the east side of South George Street, near Centre Square. He died at York.

DR. ROBERT NEBINGER LEWIS, son of Dr. Webster and Ann (Nebinger) Lewis, was born in Lewisberry, July 30, 1799. He attended the village school and, after reading medicine with his father, went to Philadelphia, where he completed his medical education. He practiced medicine for a time at Strinestown and Lewisberry, and then located permanently in his profession in the borough of Dover. Here he became a prominent and influential citizen, as well as a successful physician. Dr. Lewis was an ardent abolitionist and during the days of slavery, his home at Dover was one of the stations of the Underground Railroad. He died March 16, 1846. Clay E. Lewis, his eldest son, became a prominent citizen of York and was cashier of the Western National Bank. He was the father of Ellis Lewis, treasurer of the York Trust Company.

DR. JAMES GERRY, who practiced medicine at Shrewsbury for a period of forty-six years, was born in Cecil County, Maryland, August, 1796. After completing his medical education at the University of Maryland, he settled in the practice of his profession at Shrewsbury in 1824. He remained in active practice in this borough

until 1870 when he retired. Dr. Gerry took an interest in public affairs and was active in local politics. In 1838 he was elected to represent York County in Congress. He was re-elected in 1840, serving until 1842. He was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention in 1852 and at first voted in favor of James Buchanan for the presidential nomination. This convention, however, selected Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, who was elected. Dr. Gerry's intimate acquaintance with James Buchanan caused the latter to tender him a government position when he became president in 1856, but he declined any appointment and remained at Shrewsbury where he died July 19, 1873.

JACOB HAY, M. D., physician and druggist, was born in York, July 28, 1801, a lineal descendant of Colonel John Hay of the Revolution. In May, 1816, he entered Princeton College, New Jersey, from whence he graduated with honors in 1819. After graduating he returned to York and commenced the study of law, which he soon abandoned, and took up the study of medicine. He attended the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia and took one course of lectures. Later he attended two courses of lectures at the University of Maryland, from which he graduated in 1823. Dr. Hay was a successful practicing physician for fifty-one years. In August, 1867, he became President of the York National Bank, which position he held at the time of his death, April, 1875. Two of his sons, John and Jacob, became prominent physicians in York. Dr. John Hay died early in life after twelve years of successful practice.

DR. HENRY MILLER McCLELLAN, grandson of Captain McClellan, who commanded a company from York County in the Revolution, was born October 12, 1809, at York. His father served as an officer in the War of 1812, and was killed, September 12, 1814, at the battle of North Point. Some years later his mother married Dr. William Jameson, with whom he pursued his medical studies. He graduated from a medical college in Baltimore, and then began his professional career at York. He built up a large practice and had a good reputation as a physician. He died August 7, 1869.

DR. JAMES WARREN, of Newberry Township, was a prominent physician in that section of the county from 1835 to 1870. The last twenty years of his life were spent in the vicinity of Gettysburg, where he died at the age of 91 years. Three of his sons entered the medical profession. Everett P. has practiced medicine at Goldsboro for more than thirty years. Lucius M. has been a physician at Lancaster for an equal period of time. John has followed the same profession near Gettysburg since his graduation from college.

DR. HENRY NES, son of William Nes, was born at York, May 20, 1802. He was educated at Princeton College, was graduated from Jefferson Medical College and practiced his profession at York. Dr. Nes devoted much attention to local, state and national politics and became an influential leader among the Whigs of York County. In 1843, he was elected to Congress on an independent ticket. After an interim of two years he was twice re-elected by the Whigs, serving in all six years. In 1848, while occupying a seat in Congress, ex-President John Quincy Adams, then a representative from Massachusetts, was stricken with apoplexy. Dr. Nes was one of the physicians who rendered medical aid to the distinguished statesman, who died in the Speaker's room, in the National Capitol, shortly after he received the fatal attack. Dr. Nes died at York, September 10, 1850, a few months before the expiration of his third Congressional term.

DR. GEORGE W. HINKLE, one of the early physicians of Hanover, was born in that borough in 1804. He was a son of John L. Hinkle, who had served twenty-three years as associate judge of York County. Dr. Hinkle obtained his medical education at the University of Maryland, and then settled in the practice of his profession at Hanover, where he continued the remainder of his life. During the cavalry engagement at Hanover, June 30, 1863, Dr. Hinkle, together with Rev. Dr. W. K. Zieber, of that borough, appeared on the streets during the fighting and carried the wounded to places of safety. After the battle, he acted as surgeon to the wounded soldiers. He died in 1868.

DR. ALEXANDER SMALL was born at York, March 8, 1805. He obtained his

education in the schools of York and at St. Mary's College, where he completed a classical course in 1821. He then took up the study of medicine and received his degree from the University of Maryland in 1824. For a period of eight years he practiced medicine in York and then retired from his profession to turn his attention to other avocations. With Edward G. Smyser as a partner, he operated a large foundry on North Beaver Street, which later became known as the Variety Iron Works. The firm of Small and Smyser did a large business at these works. Dr. Small was treasurer of the York Navigation Company, which constructed a canal to the Susquehanna, at the mouth of the Codorus Creek. He was treasurer of the company which built a railroad from Wrightsville to York, and was first president of the York Gas Company. In politics he affiliated with the Democratic party. In 1843, he was the Democratic candidate for Congress but was defeated by Dr. Henry Nes, who ran as an independent and received also the Whig vote of the county. At the opening of the Civil war, Dr. Small took an interest in the enlistment of troops for the cause of the Union. In July, 1861, he received a special order from Governor Curtin to organize the Thomas A. Scott regiment at York for the purpose of guarding the Northern Central Railroad, and acting as a reserve regiment, stationed near the Maryland line. This organization entered the service in August, 1861, as the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment. He died at York, June 8, 1862.

DR. JOHN CULBERTSON, a prominent physician of Hanover for a period of forty years, was a native of Ireland where he was born about 1800. He obtained his education in his native land and was accredited with having been a graduate of the University of Dublin. He settled at Hanover in 1840, and soon built up a large practice. Being of Irish birth he never spoke the Pennsylvania German, then in common use in the community where he followed the profession of a physician. His practice during part of his career extended over a large area of country. He was active as a Democratic politician and entertained James Buchanan at his residence in Hanover in 1852 during the presidential campaign of that year. Dr. Culbertson lived to an ad-

vanced age and died at Hanover in the year 1881.

DR. CHARLES BISHOP of Manchester, was born in that borough in 1810. He read medicine in York and after receiving a certificate from his preceptor, began the practice of his profession in his native town. For a period of twenty years or more he had a large practice. Later in life he retired and lived quietly at his home in Manchester, where he died about 1880.

DR. GEORGE L. SHEARER, who practiced medicine for the long period of fifty-two years, at Dillsburg, was born in Adams County in 1800. He obtained a good preparatory education and received his medical degree from the University of Maryland. Immediately after graduation he settled in the practice of medicine at Dillsburg where he remained throughout his whole professional career. He was prominent in medical circles in York and Cumberland Counties and conducted a large practice. He died at Dillsburg in 1878. Two of his sons, Niles H. Shearer and James Mitchell Shearer studied medicine. The former engaged in the drug business in York. Dr. James M. Shearer completed a classical course from Dickinson and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College. He engaged in the practice of medicine in his native town. During the Civil war, he served on the surgical staff of the United States Hospital at York, and later was transferred to the Lincoln Hospital at Washington, D. C., where he remained until the end of the war. He had a large and successful experience as a hospital surgeon. After the close of the war, he returned to Dillsburg, where he practiced medicine for the remainder of his life.

DR. LEANDER W. GOLDSBORO, of Hanover, was born in Frederick, Maryland, in 1804. He received a classical education at Columbia and Princeton colleges and read medicine in his native town. He spent the two succeeding years at the University of Maryland and received his medical degree from that institution in 1828. He practiced medicine in Maryland until 1845 when he removed to Hanover. Although he was unable to speak the German language he soon built up a large practice and was successful in his profession. He remained in Hanover until 1864 and then entered the

United States army as assistant surgeon. After the close of the war he joined the regular army in which he served as surgeon until 1874 and then removed to Philadelphia where he died June 28, 1891, at the age of eighty-seven years. His son, Dr. C. E. Goldsboro, has practiced medicine in Hunterstown, Adams County, for many years.

JAMES W. KERR, M. D., for thirty years a leading practitioner of medicine in York, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1813. He obtained his preliminary education in the public schools of his native county and at West Nottingham Academy in Maryland. He then entered Jefferson College, the first Presbyterian institution of its kind west of the Alleghany Mountains, from which he was graduated in the class of 1834. After leaving college he began the study of medicine at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under Dr. Roberts and matriculated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1840. The same year he came to York and soon took high rank in the practice of medicine, throughout his long and successful career as a physician and surgeon. He served many years as a school director and for a period of thirty years was superintendent of the Sunday School connected with the first Presbyterian Church of York. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of the York Collegiate Institute. He was married in 1844 to Jane, daughter of Dr. William McIlvaine, a prominent citizen of York. They had three children, two of whom died in youth. Martha, the surviving daughter, was married to Dr. William F. Bacon, of York. Dr. Kerr died June 10, 1880.

DR. J. P. SMITH, of Hanover, was born in Conewago Township, Adams County, in 1809. He attended the parochial school connected with the Catholic Church, until the age of 18, and then entered St. Mary's College at Emmitsburg, Maryland, where he graduated in the classical course. Deciding to take up the study of medicine, he spent two years at the University of Pennsylvania and received his degree from that institution in 1836, and then engaged in the practice of his profession at Hanover. Dr. Smith became an influential citizen and was

deeply interested in the growth and development of the borough. During the cavalry engagement at Hanover in 1863, he was one of the surgeons who took care of the wounded soldiers of that battle, and others who were brought there from the battlefield of Gettysburg. He was one of the originators of the First National Bank of Hanover which he served as president. At the time of his death in 1883, he bequeathed a large sum of money for the establishment of a public library at Hanover, at the death of his widow.

DR. JAMES YEAMAN BRYAN, for a period of forty-two years a prominent physician in Peach Bottom Township, was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1805. He began his medical studies in Philadelphia under the direction of Dr. George McClellan, father of General George B. McClellan of the Civil war. In 1832, soon after graduating from the University of Pennsylvania, he settled in Peach Bottom Township. His practice extended over a large area of country, for he excelled as a physician and was also a good surgeon. Bryansville grew around his residence and for many years he was postmaster of the village. Dr. Bryan was interested in the cause of education. In order to give the youths of the vicinity an opportunity of acquiring an education, he founded an academy which was conducted for several years by instructors, who taught the higher branches preparatory to college. He died at Bryansville, October 6, 1874.

DR. WILLIAM H. KILGORE, of Peach Bottom, was born in Lower Chanceford Township, October 31, 1815. He acquired his education at the Brogueville Latin School, Delaware Academy, and York County Academy, and graduated from Franklin College, Ohio, in 1836. He began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. McIlvaine and in the fall of 1837, entered Jefferson Medical College, graduating in 1839. He first began to practice at Manchester, where he remained four years and then removed to York. In 1848 he settled in Peach Bottom Township, and in 1851 removed to Delta. Dr. Kilgore was known as a successful physician and surgeon and died December 7, 1886.

DR. JOHN AHL, who practiced for many years at Dover, was born at York,

April 15, 1822. He was educated at the public schools and the York County Academy. He began the study of medicine in 1842, under Dr. William McIlvaine, of York, and attended Washington University, of Maryland, from which institution he received his medical degree in 1845. Soon after graduation he settled in Dover, where he remained for a period of twenty years, for most of that time, the only physician in the borough. On July 1, 1863, when Stuart's Confederate cavalry halted at Dover on the march toward Carlisle, General Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, commanding one of the brigades, had his headquarters for a few hours in Dr. Ahl's office, and there issued parole papers to 400 Union soldiers, prisoners of war, captured at the battle of Hanover on June 30. Late in life Dr. Ahl removed to York, where he died April 4, 1902.

DR. JOHN L. FREE, of Stewartstown, was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, March 5, 1821. In 1823 he came to Shrewsbury Township with his parents. He began the study of medicine in 1844 and graduated from the University of Maryland in 1848. After practicing two years at Dillsburg and New Freedom, he went to Philadelphia and attended a course of medical lectures. In 1850 he moved to Stewartstown, where he established a large practice and became an influential citizen. He was identified with various progressive movements in the lower end of York County and was one of the founders of the English and Classical Institute of Stewartstown, which prepared a number of young men and women to enter higher institutions of learning.

DR. JOHN A. THOMPSON, of Wrightsville, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1823. He attended the public schools and an academy at Fayetteville and then engaged in teaching and clerking for several years. Having decided to become a physician he entered Jefferson Medical College in 1849 and was graduated from that institution in 1852. The same year that he received his medical degree he settled in the practice of his profession at Wrightsville. He became active and prominent in medical circles and was a successful practitioner for a period of nearly forty years. He served as school director in

Wrightsville for several terms. He died January 13, 1894.

DR. HORACE ALLEMAN, of Hanover, was born near Lancaster, June 19, 1824. He obtained a thorough preparatory education in the public schools and Emaus Institute, a flourishing academy at Middletown, and then entered Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg. He entered Pennsylvania Medical College at Philadelphia and was graduated from that institution in 1848. From 1848 to 1859 he practiced his profession at Elizabethtown and Safe Harbor, Lancaster County. Dr. Alleman removed to Hanover during the fall of 1859 and remained in continuous practice for a period of twenty-eight years. He was a diligent student of medical literature and had a lucrative practice which extended over a large area of country. He died at Hanover, January 14, 1887. His son, Dr. Horace Alleman, is a practicing physician at Hanover.

DR. LEVI D. FREY, a native of York County, was born in 1829. He read medicine with Dr. T. N. Haller and finished his course in the Medical University of New York City. For a period of twenty-five years he practiced his profession with success in the borough of Glen Rock. During the last ten years of his life he lived at York, where he died December 6, 1894.

DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PORTER, of Chanceford Township, was born in New Castle County, Delaware, May 19, 1827. He obtained his preliminary education at a local academy and Delaware College. In 1851 he began his medical studies in the office of Dr. J. R. McClurg, of Delaware, and in 1855 was graduated at Jefferson Medical College. Immediately after leaving college, he located in Chanceford Township, near Brogueville, where he became a successful physician. He practiced medicine in this community during the remainder of his life. He was interested in educational matters and served for a period of twelve years as school director of Chanceford Township. In 1868 he was elected to represent York County in the State Legislature and at the end of this term was re-elected to the same office. He died at Brogueville, 1886.

DR. W. F. BRINKMAN, of Jefferson, was born in Manchester, Maryland, in 1822. He obtained his preparatory education in

the academy at Manchester and began the study of medicine with Dr. Beltz of that town. After spending three years at Washington University, he was graduated from that institution in 1846. The same year he entered upon the practice of his profession in Manchester, and remained there until 1849. He spent the remainder of his long and successful career at Jefferson, where his practice extended over a large portion of Codorus and North Codorus Townships. He died December 29, 1889.

DR. CHARLES M. NES, son of Dr. Henry Nes, was born in York, June 26, 1827. He received his early education at the York County Academy and studied medicine with his father, Dr. Henry Nes, and attended lectures at Columbia Medical College, Washington, D. C. In addition to the practice of medicine, he engaged in a number of business enterprises, mainly in the manufacture of iron and steel. He was largely instrumental in the development of the mining of iron ore in York County, which many years ago was an extensive industry, and was one of the founders of the York Rolling Mill. Dr. Nes was one of the commissioners from Pennsylvania appointed by President Grant in 1873 to the Vienna Exposition. He died at York, June, 1896.

DR. HENRY C. ECKERT was born at Hanover in 1825. He obtained the rudiments of his education in the public schools of his native town and then entered Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, from which he was graduated in 1846. He entered the medical department of Pennsylvania College at Philadelphia, and received his medical degree from that institution in 1848. From that time until his death in 1867, he practiced his profession in the borough of Hanover. After the engagement between the cavalry divisions commanded by General Kilpatrick and General Stuart in and around Hanover, in June, 1863, Dr. Eckert acted as surgeon for the wounded Union and Confederate soldiers. He died in August, 1867.

DR. ANDREW R. BLAIR, of York, was born in Lancaster County, in 1826. He received a good academic education and studied medicine first with Dr. Samuel Kenagy, of Strasburg, Pennsylvania, and later with Dr. T. N. Haller, of York. In 1853, he was

graduated doctor of medicine from Jefferson Medical College. After practicing medicine three years at York, he was elected superintendent of schools for York County in 1856 and re-elected in 1859. Through his earnest efforts he advanced the interests of public education through the county. Before his second term had expired, he resigned the office to accept a position as assistant surgeon in the United States Hospital at York. During the succeeding three years he was one of the leading surgeons at that hospital, where 14,000 sick and wounded Union soldiers received medical attention. After the close of the war, he resumed the practice of medicine at York.

DR. LUTHER M. LOCHMAN, son of Rev. A. M. Lochman, pastor of Christ Lutheran Church of York, was born in August, 1829, at Harrisburg. After leaving the York County Academy, he was a clerk in the Barnitz Drug Store at York. He studied medicine with Dr. Hay and later with Dr. Kerr, and received his medical degree from Pennsylvania Medical College, of Philadelphia, in 1852. He practiced medicine a short time at Littlestown, and six years at Manchester borough. The remainder of his life he practiced his profession at York. He died May 22, 1897.

DR. HENRY L. SMYSER, army surgeon, was born at York, December 8, 1825. He read medicine with Dr. J. W. Kerr, and in 1847, was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He practiced one year in Jackson Township, and during the excitement, in 1849, resulting from the discovery of gold, he went to California, where he remained two years. At the opening of the Crimean War in 1855, he went to Europe, was appointed surgeon in the Russian army and was present at the Siege of Sebastopol. At the close of the war, he received from Emperor Alexander II of Russia, the decoration of St. Stanislaus, and also a medal of honor given in recognition of his services. During the Civil war, Dr. Smyser was one of the surgeons of the United States Hospital at York. He died September 6, 1900, at the age of seventy-four.

DR. EDWARD H. PENTZ was born in York, January 24, 1826. He studied medicine with Dr. T. N. Haller and was graduated at Bellevue Medical College Hospital in New York City in 1848 and practiced

medicine in York the remainder of his life. Dr. Pentz was physician for the county almshouse for eighteen years, surgeon for the Northern Central Railroad Company, and a member of the Board of United States Pension Examiners of York County. He held a high position in his profession both as a surgeon and a family physician. He died November 30, 1873.

DR. S. J. FINLEY was born in Lower Chanceford, November 21, 1830. He spent the first twenty years of his life on his father's farm, and after obtaining his medical education in Baltimore, he practiced medicine in Peach Bottom and Lower Chanceford Townships.

DR. WILLIAM F. SMITH, physician and army surgeon, was born at Airville, Lower Chanceford Township, in 1836. After attending the public schools and the academy near his home he went to Lancaster and entered the office of the noted surgeon, Dr. John Atlee. He received careful preparatory training at Lancaster and then entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated March 14, 1861. Having a marked talent for surgery he offered his services to the government and was appointed assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. He followed the fortunes of this regiment during the various campaigns in which it participated until October 5, 1862. In March, 1863, he was assigned to duty with the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment. Soon afterward he was appointed surgeon-in-chief of the Seventy-third Pennsylvania Regiment which had enlisted for three years. In this capacity he had a large and varied experience as a surgeon on the battle-field and in the field hospitals. Dr. Smith had entire charge of the hospitals belonging to the army divisions commanded by General Philip Kearney, of New Jersey, and General John W. Geary, of Pennsylvania, during the Peninsula campaign under McClellan in 1862. After the close of the war, Dr. Smith returned to his native place where he continued to practice his profession until the time of his death, March 3, 1900. His son, Dr. William C. Smith, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, engaged in the practice of medicine at York.

DR. WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON, who practiced medicine in York between the years 1840 and 1875, was a descendant of Samuel Johnston, who was the first lawyer admitted to the York Bar, soon after the county was erected in 1749. Dr. Johnston obtained his medical education at the University of Pennsylvania, and practiced his profession at York until he retired in 1875. He was one of the surgeons of the United States Hospital at York, during the Civil War. His son, Dr. Ovid M. Johnston, was assistant surgeon in the Fifty-fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, during the Civil War, and soon after his retirement from the army, moved to Missouri. In order to recuperate his health, he went to California, where he died.

DR. FRANCIS A. H. KOCH was born at York, August 31, 1830. He acquired his education at the public schools and the York County Academy, and then began the study of medicine with his father, Dr. Francis Koch, of York. After spending three years at the University of Maryland, he began the practice of his profession at Manchester, where he remained two years. He returned to York for a year and a half and then removed to North Codorus, where he practiced for sixteen years. In 1871, he removed to the borough of Hanover, where he continued in active practice in medicine and surgery for eighteen years. He died there September 30, 1892.

DR. GEORGE R. HURSH was born in Fairview Township, February 6, 1835. He graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1857. After leaving college, he practiced medicine in Fairview Township. In 1868-69, he represented York County in the state legislature and served on various important committees. After returning from the legislature, he devoted considerable time to the cultivation of a large farm which he owned in the northern part of Fairview Township. In 1881, Dr. Hursh removed to Harrisburg, where he died.

DR. JACOB HAY, son of Dr. Jacob Hay, was born at York, in 1833. After obtaining his early education at the York County Academy, he read medicine in the office of his father. He entered the medical department of the University of Maryland, where he was graduated in 1854. He practiced medicine during his whole professional ca-

reer at York. In 1861, he became second lieutenant in the Eighty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, but after a few months of service, resigned and returned to his practice at York. He was for twelve years a member of the school board of York and three years president of that body. He also served as president of the York County Medical Society. Dr. Hay died at York, October 18, 1897.

DR. JONAS DEISINGER was born in Jackson Township, April 18, 1833. Early in life he taught school for three years when he began the study of medicine under Dr. C. S. Picking. He first attended the Pennsylvania Medical College at Philadelphia in the year 1858 and then practiced medicine for two years in Hellam township. Later he attended the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania and graduated from that institution in 1867. He spent about thirty years in the practice of his profession at Hellam. Dr. Deisinger took an active part in the York County Medical Society, of which he served as president. He spent three years of his life in York, where he died, August 13, 1903.

DR. WILLIAM D. BAILEY, son of Colonel S. N. Bailey, was born at Dillsburg, January 3, 1837. He studied medicine under Dr. George L. Shearer of Dillsburg and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1862. In 1863, he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, which he joined at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. In 1864, he was promoted to the rank of surgeon. Dr. Bailey was present with his regiment at the battle of Chickamauga and several minor engagements in which the Fourteenth Army Corps participated. After his term of service expired, in November, 1864, Dr. Bailey spent one year in Oil City, and returned to his native town of Dillsburg where he built up a large practice. He died February 17, 1892.

DR. LEMUEL LAWSON was born in Manheim Township, April 2, 1837. He was graduated from Maryland University in 1867, and settled at Klinefeltersville. Soon afterward he removed to Dallastown, where he continued the practice of his profession.

DR. WILLIAM E. SWILER, who for a period of half a century practiced medicine in Fairview and Newberry Townships, was

born in Cumberland County, October 23, 1833. He began the study of medicine under Dr. Robert C. Young. He graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1857. Immediately after his graduation he located in the practice of medicine in the village of Yocumtown. His professional duties required him to travel over a large extent of country. In 1892 Dr. Swiler removed to Mechanicsburg, where he continued to practice his profession until the time of his death in 1906. His son, Dr. Robert D. Swiler, succeeded him in the practice of medicine, at Yocumtown, but later removed to Harrisburg.

DR. WILLIAM S. ROLAND was born in Lancaster County and removed to York in 1840, when he began the practice of medicine. He continued actively engaged in his profession for the long period of fifty-seven years. During this time he was prominently identified with the business interests of the borough and county. For three years of the Civil war he served as medical officer of the United States government at York, examining the conscripts of York County, who had been drafted for service in the Union army. The position he thus held was one of trust and responsibility. Dr. Roland was one of the organizers of the York County Agricultural Society in 1851, of which he filled the office of secretary, treasurer and president. He was a director in the York County Bank and York County National Bank, the latter of which he served as president from 1885 until the time of his death in 1897. He was president of the City Market and for many years was the York representative of the State Board of Agriculture.

DR. JOSEPH R. MARTIN, army surgeon, of Stewartstown, was born September 4, 1838, in Lancaster County. He received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1862, and the same year entered the army as assistant surgeon in the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the nine months' service. After his return from the military service he practiced medicine at Penningtonville until 1864, when he was appointed on the surgical staff of the United States Hospital for officers of the army, at Alexandria, Virginia. He then engaged in medical practice at Penningtonville until

1869, when he removed to Stewartstown. After a successful experience of thirty years, he returned to his home in Lancaster County.

DR. JAMES GERRY, son of Dr. James Gerry, was born at Shrewsbury February 4, 1839. After completing his education in the public schools and the Shrewsbury Academy, he entered the drug store of his father. His course at Dickinson College was interrupted by the Civil war. He left that institution while in the Junior class and entered Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1863. After leaving college he took a special course in operative surgery under Dr. Agnew, of Philadelphia, and then returned to Shrewsbury, where he practiced his profession thirty years. For many years he was surgeon for the Northern Central Railroad Company. He was prominent in the affairs of Shrewsbury and vicinity and took an active part in politics in York County. Dr. Gerry died at his home in Shrewsbury, July 2, 1904.

DR. ASHAEL STEWARD was born in Peach Bottom Township, March 10, 1841. He studied medicine under Dr. Bryan, of Peach Bottom, and was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in 1869. During the first eight years after leaving college, he resided in Fulton Township, Lancaster County. In 1877, he returned to Peach Bottom, where he continued the practice of his profession.

DR. ANDREW J. SNIVELY, of Hanover, was born in Franklin County, Pennsylvania, in 1844. He obtained his preparatory education in the public schools of Chambersburg. In 1859, he entered West Branch High School at Jersey Shore, Lycoming County. He spent several years in that institution and was prepared for the junior class at Princeton College, but his plans were interrupted by the opening of the Civil war, when he enlisted as a soldier in the Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, in the three months' service. He then entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, where he remained two years, spending the summer months as assistant surgeon in the United States Hospital at Beverly, New Jersey. He obtained his medical degree from Bellevue in 1866, and spent the first year of his medical career

as a physician at Williamsburg, Blair County. In 1867, he removed to Hanover. He died January 14, 1890.

DR. JOHN WIEST was born near Spring Grove, February 24, 1846. He obtained his preliminary education at the York County Academy. He attended Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and the medical department of the University of Michigan, from which he received his degree in 1867. The same year he began the practice of his profession. Being a diligent student of medicine and a competent surgeon he soon built up a large practice which he continued until he removed to York in 1879. Dr. Wiest spent a year in Philadelphia, taking a course in the study of the eye, ear and throat, and from 1870 until his death he continued his profession as a specialist, and was one of the promoters of the hospital at York. He served as a member of the Pennsylvania legislature as a Democrat in the years 1878-1880-1881, and during this period secured the passage of a bill appropriating \$7000 for the establishment of the hospital at York. He wrote an article on the medical history of York County, and was a contributor to different medical journals. For a period of four years he served on the Pension Board for York County. He died at York, April 10, 1891.

DR. JEREMIAH S. HETRICK was born in Codorus Township, December 28, 1849. He was educated at the State Normal School, at Millersville, studied medicine with Dr. E. W. Free and received his medical degree in 1873 from Washington University, now the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore. He spent one year in the hospital at Baltimore, and in 1874 removed to New Freedom where he located in the practice of his profession.

DR. LUTHER L. REWALT, of Wrightsville, was born December 25, 1839, at Middletown, Pennsylvania. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1859 and graduated in March, 1861. In April, 1861, he received the first surgeon's commission issued by Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and was then assigned to duty as surgeon for the Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania, a regiment in the three months' service. When the term of enlistment expired he engaged in the practice of medicine at Wrightsville until August, 1864, when he was appointed

assistant surgeon in the United States hospital at Philadelphia. In January, 1865, he again entered the army as assistant surgeon in the Twenty-first Pennsylvania cavalry, a regiment which served with distinction under Sheridan, during the closing campaigns under Grant and was present at the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, April 9, 1865. After the war, Dr. Rewalt returned to Wrightsville, where he enjoyed a large practice as a physician and surgeon.

DR. JAMES A. ARMSTRONG was born at Lisbon, Ohio, January 8, 1839. Soon after the death of his father he came to Pennsylvania. He spent two years in the University of Pennsylvania and received his medical degree from that institution in 1871. He remained two years in Philadelphia and from 1873 to the time of his death in 1905 he practiced at Hellam.

DR. ANDREW R. PROWELL was born in Fairview Township in 1842. He spent his early life in the public schools and attended Cumberland Valley Institute, a classical school at Mechanicsburg, for a period of two years. In 1861, he began the study of medicine under Dr. William E. Swiler, with whom he spent two years, preparing for college. He then entered Jefferson Medical College, and was graduated in 1864. He spent one year in special study and practice of surgery in Philadelphia, and then located at Manchester borough. After practicing medicine until 1871 at Manchester, he spent one year in New York hospitals and attending lectures at Bellevue Medical College, from which he received a degree in 1872. He then returned to Manchester, where he had an extensive practice during his whole professional career. He displayed special talent as a diagnostician. He died in March, 1874.

DR. P. D. BAKER was born in Carroll Township, November 19, 1848. He attended the public schools and the York County Academy and taught school in his native township for several years. In 1870, he began the study of medicine under Dr. George L. Shearer, of Dillsburg, and after spending three years at the University of Pennsylvania, received his medical degree in 1874. Dr. Baker was a successful physician and resided during his whole professional career near Franklinton, until his death March 9, 1898.

DR. HENRY Z. JONES, of Jefferson, was born in Codorus Township, August 9, 1842. He was educated at a private school in Baltimore County, and at Manchester Academy, Manchester, Maryland. He studied medicine with Dr. Beltz, of Manchester, and received his medical degree from the University of Maryland, in 1865. After practicing five years at Menges Mills, he removed to Jefferson, where he continued in his profession until his death, October, 1892.

DR. GEORGE A. REBMAN, of Wrightsville, was born in West Manchester township, July 6, 1852. At the age of twenty he began to read medicine in the office of Dr. Jacob Hay, of York. After he completed his preparatory studies he entered the University of Maryland, from which he received his medical degree in 1876. In May of the same year, he located at Wrightsville, where he practiced his profession until his death, March 9, 1903.

DR. ARCHIBALD P. T. GROVE, of Dallastown, was born in Chanceford Township, March 21, 1854. He was educated in the public schools of Chanceford Township, Pleasant Grove and Stewartstown Academies. He taught school for three years, studied medicine under Dr. Curran of Hopewell Township, and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, in 1878. He practiced medicine at Dallastown until his death.

DR. D. MORGAN McDONALD, of Fawn Grove, was born in Lower Chanceford Township, June 4, 1852. He received his early education at Pleasant Grove Academy, and in 1873, went to Ohio and read medicine with Dr. Gemmill, graduating from the Eclectic Medical Institute at Cincinnati, in 1876. He first practiced medicine in New Market, Maryland, where he remained until 1881. He then moved to Fawn Township, York County, in 1882, and succeeded to the practice of Dr. Wright, of Gatchelville. He died October 26, 1902.

DR. J. TURNER PERKINS, of York, was born in Prince George County, Maryland, in 1854. He graduated from the Agricultural College, Maryland, studied medicine with Dr. Nathan R. Smith, of Baltimore, and received his medical degree from the University of Maryland, in 1877. He took a special course in surgery in Baltimore

and in 1878, he removed to York, where he continued his profession.

DR. THOMAS SARGEANT LATIMER, who spent his early life in Shrewsbury, York County, won fame and distinction in the medical profession. He was born in Savannah, Georgia, June 15, 1839. After the death of his father he removed with his mother to Shrewsbury in 1845. He obtained his early education in an academy in Shrewsbury and the York County Academy. He then entered the University of Maryland and graduated in 1861. At the opening of the Civil War, he espoused the cause of the Southern Confederacy and entered the army as assistant surgeon. His abilities were soon recognized and he was promoted to the rank of division surgeon in the army of northern Virginia. He remained in the army until the surrender of Lee at Appomattox, April, 1865. In 1866, Dr. Latimer returned to Baltimore, where he became resident physician in the infirmary. In 1868 he engaged in private practice and together with his friend, Dr. Howard, established the "Maryland Medical Journal." From 1873 to 1877 he filled the chair of Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore; from 1877 to 1888 he was professor of Physiology and from 1888 to the time of his death Dr. Latimer filled the chair of Practice of Medicine in the same institution. In 1882 he was vice-president of the Maryland State Medical Association, and in 1884 was made its president. He was also president of the State Lunacy Commission. As a lecturer, he was eloquent, clear, concise and definite in all of his statements. For a long time he had a large practice in the city of Baltimore, where he died May 16, 1906.

DR. JAMES CLARK CHANNEL, of Wrightsville, was born in Fawn Township, October 11, 1842. He acquired his education at the York County Normal School and the English and Classical Institute at Stewartstown. During the Civil war, he enlisted as a soldier in the One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, which participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. At the battle of Antietam, he was slightly injured by a spent ball. Through exposure and marching, varicose veins developed in his legs, from which he never fully recovered.

He entered the military service the second time as second lieutenant in the One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served until the end of the war. He then began the study of medicine and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1871. After following his profession eight years at Slate Hill, Peach Bottom Township, he removed to Wrightsville, where he was a prominent physician for a period of twenty-four years.

DR. MATTHEW J. McKINNON, army surgeon, was born in Chanceford Township, in February, 1832. He obtained his preliminary education at the York County Academy and at Franklin College, Ohio. He began the study of medicine under Dr. A. S. Baldwin, of York County, and was graduated from the University of Maryland in 1853. He practiced medicine in Huntingdon County, until 1861, when he entered the Union army until 1863. He followed his profession at Hagerstown, Maryland, until 1870, when he removed to Chanceford Township. He came to York in 1873 where he has a large general practice and makes a specialty of surgery. He served three years as a member of the School Board of York, surgeon for the Northern Central Railroad, and was four years a member of the state legislature of Pennsylvania.

HOMOEOPATHY.

The school of medical practice known as homoeopathy originated with Samuel Hahnemann, a scholar and scientist of Germany. He was born at Meissen in 1755, obtained his preparatory education in his native city, spent two years at the University of Leipsic and received his medical degree at Erlangen, in 1779. He passed two years in the practice of his profession at different places, and in 1789, returned to Leipsic where he became widely known for his knowledge of medicine, chemistry, mineralogy, and kindred sciences. At this period of his life, he began to devote his whole time to the study of medicine and tested the effect of drugs upon his own person. This led him to advance the theory that a remedy which would cure a certain disease would also produce a disorder very similar to that disease in a healthy person, and that the converse was equally true, that is, that a drug which produced a certain disease in a healthy body

would cure it in a sick one. Many German physicians tested the principles of Hahnemann and afterwards advocated them. Meantime, he began to write books on the system of medicine which he had founded and claimed to have effected cures on persons of eminence in advancing the theory of minimum doses. Hahnemann continued the practice of his profession with success at Leipsic. In 1831, when the Asiatic cholera was epidemic in Europe, the medical system that he had founded was stated to have been effective in the treatment of that virulent disease. During the remaining years of his life, he practiced in families of the nobility. The new system of medicine attracted attention in Paris where its founder removed soon after 1837. He died at Paris in 1844, at the advanced age of 89 years.

Homoeopathy was introduced into America by Dr. Constantine Hering, who, together with two or three other physicians of the same school of practice, in 1836, founded at Allentown, Pennsylvania, the first homoeopathic medical college in the United States. A few years later this institution became the Homoeopathic Medical College of Philadelphia. Later its name was changed to the Hahnemann Medical College, an institution which, since it was founded, has graduated a large number of physicians who are now practicing throughout the United States. Some of the other large cities in the country have one or more colleges where students of homoeopathy are prepared for the duties of their profession.

Homoeopathy was introduced into York County as early as 1823 by Dr. Ehrman, who came here from Germany. His son, Dr. Ernest J. Ehrman, studied medicine under his father and in 1844, located as a physician in the borough of Manchester, then known as Liverpool. Rev. Jacob Geiger, who resided at Manchester, Maryland, was pastor of the Reformed congregations in Codorus and Manheim Townships. As early as 1836, he went to Philadelphia and spent some time in the study of medicine under Dr. Hering. For a period of ten years or more, while performing his duties as pastor of several congregations, he practiced the art and science of homoeopathy among his parishioners and other people

who adhered to his medical faith. One of his disciples was Rev. Peter Scheurer, of Hanover, a Lutheran clergyman of ability, who preached to congregations, worshipping in the same country churches where Dr. Geiger preached the doctrines of the Reformed Church. Three of Geiger's sons became physicians.

DR. GEORGE BRICKLEY, who introduced the science of homoeopathy into York, was born January 31, 1806, in West Buffalo Township, Union County, Pennsylvania, and was educated for the ministry of the Evangelical Association, but later engaged in the study of medicine under the supervision of Doctors Taylor and Powers of Williamsport. In 1838, he was led, through the instrumentality of Dr. Ignatius Brugger, a graduate of a German university, to investigate the system of therapeutics founded by Hahnemann. In 1846, he retired from the ministry and began the practice of medicine in York, being the first physician of the new school to settle permanently in this field. In 1855, he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Homoeopathic Medical College of Philadelphia. He continued in active practice until 1887, when he was stricken with apoplexy. He died at York, March 17, 1889.

DR. OBADIAH C. BRICKLEY, son of Dr. George Brickley, was born in East Buffalo Township, Union County, Pennsylvania, September 3, 1833, and early in life removed with his parents to York. He obtained his preparatory education in the York County Academy and then began the study of medicine with his father. He entered the Homoeopathic Medical College of Philadelphia and received his degree from that institution in 1855. Immediately after graduation, Dr. Brickley began the practice of medicine at York, and for many years was one of the leading physicians of the city. He was successful in his medical treatment and enjoyed a large practice for a period of forty-seven years. He served nine years as coroner of York County and was physician for the county almshouse for several years. He died at York, October 2, 1902. His brother, Dr. Jeremiah S. Brickley, was graduated from the Homoeopathic Medical College of Philadelphia, in 1863, and practiced medicine for many years at York.

Dr. E. W. Brickley, son of Dr. O. C.

Brickley, a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, devotes his attention to the treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

DR. OLIVER T. EVERHART, of Hanover, was born near Manchester, Maryland, May 18, 1832. In 1854, he was graduated from Marshall College, at Mercersburg, before that institution was united with Franklin College, at Lancaster. He received his medical degree from the University of Maryland in 1856. He practiced medicine at Goldsboro, Shrewsbury and Marysville, until 1878, when he removed to Hanover. During the Civil War, Dr. Everhart was assistant surgeon at the United States Hospital at Chambersburg, and later in the government hospital at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg. Shortly before he removed to Hanover, he became a student of homoeopathic literature and has since practiced that system of medicine.

DR. EDWARD C. WAREHEIM, a successful practitioner of homoeopathy at Glen Rock, was born in Carroll County, near Manchester, Maryland. After completing his preparatory education in the public schools and at a classical academy at Manchester, he entered the New York Homoeopathic Medical College, remaining there two years, and received his degree from that institution. He then settled in the practice of his profession at Glen Rock, where he became a leading citizen as well as a prominent physician. He died at Glen Rock, July 13, 1898. His eldest son, Spencer D. Wareheim, is a member of the York County bar. Dr. Guernsey Wareheim, the second son, is a practicing dentist in Baltimore. The youngest son, Grover, in 1906, entered the New York Homoeopathic Medical College, as a student.

DR. D. BRAINERD GROVE, a successful homoeopathist, was born in Hanover, May 29, 1860. After leaving school he followed the occupation of a druggist for several years. This experience induced him to take up the study of medicine. In 1881, he entered the Homoeopathic Medical College of New York City and was graduated in 1883. For a period of five years, he was surgeon of the Western Maryland Railroad Company. He died at Hanover June 30, 1893.

OSTEOPATHY.

Osteopathy was introduced into York County in 1901. This school of medicine, founded by Andrew Taylor Still, M. D., holds that "diseased or morbid physical conditions are due mainly to disturbed relations of the bodily structures. The perfect working of any machine depends upon the absolute adjustment of its parts. The human body, that most delicate and intricate mechanism, can enjoy perfect health only so long as its working parts are in their natural positions. Though the construction of the body makes it resistant to shocks and strains, it is subject to external and internal influences which produce subluxations (slight dislocations) and contractures. These in turn cause interference with nerves, affecting impulse and perception, and with vascular (blood and lymph) channels, affecting nutrition of tissues. Thus far osteopathy is in accord with the other schools."

If it be true that misplaced structure causes perverted functioning—that anatomical faults change the physiological into the pathological—it is equally true, the osteopaths believe, that correction of these faults of structure will relieve the disordered conditions thus produced. Their treatment is largely manipulative, with the specific object of restoring the normal relations of the structures. They use water, heat, light and other rational agencies, prescribe massage and exercise, and direct the diet, hygiene and such habits as have bearing on the individual case.

They do not use drugs. They believe that noxious and poisonous substances which have a bad effect upon a well person cannot have other than a bad effect upon a sick one; that while drugs do stimulate or depress, as the case may be, they do not add in the least to the patient's inherent strength or vitality. They contend that the vital and recuperative forces of the body constitute, when properly called into action, efficient and sufficient remedial resources, making unnecessary extraneous or artificial stimulation.

They claim that this system of natural therapy is justified by clinical experience, as well as by laboratory experiments.

At the time of writing in 1907 twenty-nine states have legalized the practice of osteopathy. The history of osteopathic educational institutions began in 1892 with one small school. Now there are eight colleges, and many accredited graduate practitioners.

The first osteopath who located in York was Dr. Emma E. Donnelly, a western woman, who opened an office in 1901. Early in 1902 she was joined by Dr. Edwin M. Downing, a native of Luzerne County. Dr. Donnelly removed to Los Angeles.

Dr. Downing remained in York. He is associate editor of the journal of the American Osteopathic Association and the author of numerous articles on osteopathy which have had a wide circulation. Dr. Howard J. Cormeny, a native of York, practices osteopathy in his native city. Dr. Rachel E. Walker opened an office in 1906.

DENTISTRY.

Probably no other profession has made more rapid progress during the last half century than dentistry. Prior to that period the study and care of the teeth were limited to members of the medical profession.

The first dental college in the world was established at Baltimore in 1839. Since that time dentistry has been studied as a science and practiced as an art, and has developed until it now ranks among the most useful of the professions. Its ranks contain men of education, culture and high social standing. The development of the science has been rapid, and a profession that is the offspring of the nineteenth century has not proven tenacious of old ideas, nor unfitted itself for growth and improvement by a blind devotion to the errors of the past.

The most rapid improvement has been made in operative dentistry, of which there has been almost an entire revolution. The highest point at first attainable was to fill such teeth as were slightly decayed, whereas, by the aid of the various improved dental instruments, together with the medical treatment of the teeth, the profession is not only enabled to preserve teeth slightly decayed, but to restore and protect them for many years. The early practice advocated smooth-pointed instruments for filling, and non-cohesive gold, whereas serrated instruments and cohesive gold are now recognized as most expedient.

Artificial teeth were in use as early as Washington's time, and he himself used a set, but at that early day teeth were either carved out of solid pieces of ivory, which involved great labor and expense, or were human teeth attached to gold plates. Aaron Burr is said to have worn teeth of the kind last mentioned. The later improvements made in this direction and their introduction into general use, have added largely to both the attractions and the difficulties of the profession, and drawn to it many possessed of superior mechanical skill. Formerly the plates in which the teeth were set were made only of gold and silver or carved out of ivory, which necessarily made them both heavy and costly, whereas now, plates are made not only of gold and silver, but also of platinum, rubber and celluloid. Rubber plates were not introduced until about 1854, and celluloid much more recently. The filling of teeth is also a leading branch of the art, requiring both skill, judgment and delicacy, when properly done.

LIST OF PHYSICIANS.

An act of the State Legislature, passed in 1881, requires all physicians in the different counties of Pennsylvania, to register in the office of the prothonotary, their names, the institutions from which they have graduated and a copy of their diplomas. Physicians without diplomas who had practiced ten years before the act went into force were permitted to register and continue their professional duties. An act of the legislature approved May 18, 1893, requires that all physicians before entering upon the duties of their profession must study medicine four years and receive a medical diploma. After graduation they are required to pass an examination by the State Board of Medical Examiners, appointed by the Governor. If this examination is satisfactory, the applicant is licensed to practice medicine and surgery by the Medical Council of Pennsylvania. He must then register his name in every county in which he resides or opens an office. The following physicians have registered their names in the prothonotary's office at York, since 1881:

John Ahl, York; James A. Armstrong, Hellam; Eugene R. Albaugh, Glenville; Horace Alleman, Hanover; James B. Amos, Muddy Creek Forks; William A.

Albaugh, Codorus Township; Horace M. Alleman, Hanover; Joseph C. Atkins, Red Lion; Obadiah C. Brickley, York; George Brickley, York; Isaac N. Boyd, Goldsboro; Jeremiah W. Brickley, York; Napoleon B. Bryan, Delta; Theodore H. Beltz, York; John R. Brodbeck, Jefferson; Alexander R. Blair, York; William F. Brinkman, Jefferson; William B. Bigler, Springvale; Albert Z. Buchen, Hanover; Philip D. Baker, Carroll Township; George W. Bahn, Spring Grove; William D. Bailey, Dillsburg; Henry G. Bussey, Shrewsbury; William F. Bacon, York; Joseph H. Bittinger, Hanover; Edward W. Brickley, York; George W. Brosse, York; John A. Blouse, York; Louise Blum, York; Israel H. Betz, York; J. H. Bennett, York; Martin L. Barshinger, York; John K. Blanck, Wrightsville; Raymond E. Butz, York; Frederick C. Bucher, Wrightsville; Thomas C. Baldwin, York; Levi M. Bailey, Hanover; Thomas M. Curren, Cross Roads; James C. Channel, Wrightsville; Katharine M. Crawford, York; Julia T. Hill Crawford, York; Julius H. Connor, York; Jonas Deisinger, Hellam; John W. Dehoff, York; Jonas M. Decker, Stoverstown; Laura J. Dice, York; Joseph H. Dunnick, Stewartstown; John E. Dehoff, York; Oliver T. Everhart, Hanover; Charles W. Eisenhower, Jacobus; John L. Free, Stewartstown; Lewis H. Fackler, York; Joseph H. Fulton, Stewartstown; Levi D. Frey, Glen Rock; Andrew N. Falkenstein, Glen Rock; Georgiana R. Fleagle, Hanover; Evans M. Free, Stewartstown; James Gerry, Shrewsbury; Elbridge H. Gerry, Shrewsbury; Henry V. Gross, Manchester; Jacob M. Gross, Dover; Isaac C. Gable, York; Jacob A. Gladfield, Seven Valley; David B. Grove, Hanover; David K. Gotwalt, York; John T. Galbreath, Bryansville; John Gilbert, York; Austin M. Grove, York; Carol H. Gerry, Shrewsbury; Herbert F. Gross, York; J. Thomas Galbreath, York; Mercer R. Girvin, Grahamville; Aaron M. Gontner, York; Archibald P. T. Grove, Dallastown; Jeremiah S. Hetrick, New Freedom; Charles G. Hildebrand, Winterstown; Martin Hoke, Spring Forge; Benjamin H. Howlet, East Prospect; Jacob Hay, York; John F. Holahan, York; Jacob Hart, York; John M. Hyson, Red Lion; John A. Hawkins, Fawn Grove; William J. Howard, Franklin Township; Jack L. Hoffman, Dillsburg; George E. Holtzapfel, York; George R. Hursh, Fairview Township; Horace B. Hetrick, Warrenton Township; Benjamin F. Hubley, York; Milton H. Holtzapfel, York; Benjamin A. Hoover, Wrightsville; Lawton M. Hartman, York; Ralph A. Harding, Lewisberry; Frank Horning, Hellam; Robert A. Hildebrand, Glen Rock; Vallandigham Hawkins, Fawn Grove; James W. Heckman, Delta; Augustus C. Hetrick, Wellsville; John E. Inners, Yorkana; Henry Z. Jones, Jefferson; George H. Jordy, York; James L. Jamison, Wrightsville; Roland Jessop, York; Pius H. Jones, Glenville; Louis Jordy, York; George H. Jordy, Hanover; Harry H. Jones, York; Henry S. Keller, Glenville; John B. Kain, York; John D. Keller, Glenville; James W. Kerr, York; William H. Kilgore, Delta; Harry B. King, York; J. Ferd Klindinst, York; Jeremiah F. Lutz, Glen Rock; Lemuel S. Lawson, Dallastown; Luther M. Lochman, York; Alfred A. Long, York; William A. Long, New Salem; Harris R. Leckrone, York; Philo A. Lutz, Winterstown; Isaac L. Mingle, Newberrytown; E. W. Meisenhelder, York; Zachariah C. Myers, York; Edmund L. Melsheimer, Davidsburg; James C. May, Manchester; Joseph S. Miller, York; Joseph R. Martin, Stewartstown; John A. Melsheimer, Hanover; Robert N. Meisenhelder, Hanover; Granville R. Markel, West Manheim Township; Howard T. Martin, Stewartstown; William H. Minnich, Jacobus; Jerry C. Murphy, York Haven; Alfred Myers, York; Edmund W. Meisenhelder, Jr., York; Henry C. Markel, Jefferson; Enos F. Mann, Dallastown; Charles F. Miller, Muddy Creek Forks; Matthew J. M. McKinnon, York; John F. McCullough, York; William H. Mc-

Curdy, Slate Hill; William J. McClure, York; David M. McDonald, Stewartstown; Samuel I. McDowell, Dallastown; Augustus R. Nebinger, Lewisberry; Charles M. Nes, York; Henry Nes, York; Charles G. Nicholas, York; James E. Nickel, Wrightsville; John F. Norris, Airville; Noah A. Overmiller, York; Charles F. Overmiller, Gladfield Station; William R. Prowell, Siddonsburg; James T. Perkins, York; Benjamin F. Porter, Brogueville; Samuel K. Pfaltzgraff, York; Edgar B. Park, York; Brantley F. Parker, York; Benjamin F. Posey, Brogueville; John W. Porter, New Parke; Morgan A. Posey, Airville; John A. Rynard, Goldsboro; William S. Roland, York; Edwin P. Rohrbaugh, Glen Rock; Luther L. Rewalt, Wrightsville; Benjamin F. Reich, York; Leander A. Roth, Nashville; Robert W. Ramsay, Slate Hill; Roswell J. Russell, Hanover; Charles Rea, York; Adeline V. M. Rea, York; Samuel J. Rouse, York; George A. Rebmam, Wrightsville; William F. Smith, Airville; Henry L. Smyser, York; H. David Smyser, York; Jacob R. Spangler, York; William E. Swiler, Yocumtown; James C. Stem, Lewisberry; Wesley C. Stick, Hanover; Andrew J. Snively, Hanover; Charles F. Spangler, York; Niles H. Shearer, York; James M. Shearer, Dillsburg; Joseph N. Smith, York; Howard F. Strayer, York; Joseph A. Stoner, York; David Strack, Thomasville; Francis J. Snyder, York; Lillian R. Safford, York; Lewis H. Sterner, Porters; William C. Seitz, Glen Rock; Robert D. Swiler, Yocumtown; J. Frank Small, York; Edward D. Sterner, York; Sally K. Saltzgeber, York; George S. Stone, New Freedom; J. H. Sieling, York; Robert S. Stahle, Manchester Township; Harry D. Snyder, York; W. C. Smith, York; John A. Shower, York; Arthur B. Shatte, York; Bernard W. Shirey, York; Charles E. Spahr, York; John A. Thompson, Wrightsville; William H. Treible, York; Gyula Ulman, York; Frederick W. Vandersloot, York; Charles H. Venus, Windsor; William H. Wagner, York; Edward A. Warehim, Glen Rock; John Wiest, York; John S. Wright, Gatchelville; John F. X. Weil, York; George P. Weaver, Hanover; Henry H. Weiser, York; Martin L. Wolford, Dillsburg; Henry Wolf, New Salem; Alexandria C. Wentz, Hanover; Nathan C. Wallace, Dover; Edward F. Wagner, York; Everett P. Warren, Goldsboro; Charles N. Wolf, Hellam; Charles Wagner, Hanover; William E. Webb, York; John H. Yeagley, York; Peter K. Yost, New Salem; James L. Yagle, New Freedom; George N. Yagle, Windsorsville; Henry A. Zeigler, York.

CHAPTER XXX

EDUCATIONAL

Early Schools and Teachers—Methods of Teaching—State Laws—Free School System—County Superintendency—County Institute—Sunday Schools.

The Society of Friends following the instructions of William Penn, established schools immediately after the first Quaker settlements were made in Pennsylvania. It was the custom of Penn to distribute circulars among the early settlers of his province. A short time before his death in 1718 a printed document containing the following forcible words was widely circulated among all classes and nationalities: "Nothing weakens kingdoms like vice. It is the en-

emy of wisdom and religion. If we would preserve our government we must endear education to our people. The government is a trustee for the youth of the kingdom." The early Quakers who took up the fertile lands within the present area of York County, beginning as early as 1735 established schools for the education of their children.

The Scotch-Irish, who by nature were an educating people, also brought the church and school with them. Church schools similar to those established in Scotland during the latter part of the seventeenth century, were organized in York County.

Parochial Schools. The first German churches in this county had parochial schools, yet no systematic effort was made to improve the schools among the Germans in Pennsylvania until 1751, when Michael Schlatter was sent to this country on that mission and did excellent work. A plan was laid by some noblemen of Europe, for the instruction of the Germans and their descendants in Pennsylvania; consequently through the efforts of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg on the part of the Lutherans, and Schlatter on the part of the German Reformed people, parochial schools were very early established in this state and county. These schools continued till the middle of the nineteenth century. In addition to these parochial schools, private schools were established in places remote from churches or meeting houses.

Classical Schools. Rev. John Andrews, an Episcopal clergyman and pastor of St. John's Church, afterward provost of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, beginning about 1770 and continuing during the Revolutionary period, taught in York the first classical school west of the Susquehanna river, which later became the York County Academy, and like the Rev. Mr. Dobbins, who opened a similar school in the Marsh Creek settlement, Gettysburg, was a man of great force of character. Both these schools were then in York County, Adams not being separated until 1800. While Andrews taught the rising generation of the better class of people in and around York to con the pages of Latin, Greek and higher mathematics, Dobbins was doing a noble work for the Scotch-Irish of Marsh Creek. The former trained

the minds of many of the early lawyers of the York bar, and some of the clergy. At least sixty of Dobbins' pupils became professional men, twenty of whom became ministers of the gospel. Andrews removed to Philadelphia; Dobbins died in this county. His remains were interred in the Lower Marsh Creek burying ground near the town of Gettysburg, and the old stone building known as the "Dobbins property" in which he taught, stood for about one hundred years. These were representative men who labored zealously among our ancestors in those early days.

Early Teachers. The teachers of York County, in its early history, especially in the rural districts, were varied in character and ability. They remained longer, however, in one locality in many instances than teachers now do. Thomas Garretson taught twenty-three years in succession at the Newberry Friends' meeting house, in a school kept up by that denomination. He was a mild mannered, genial gentleman, who generally controlled the boys by moral suasion, and his influence was long felt and not yet lost to tradition. William Underwood, the first clerk of the Warrington Friends' meeting, was the first teacher in that section, beginning in 1740. Zephaniah Underwood and his brother, Elihu, were men of equal merit and influence among the Warrington Quakers, before and during the Revolution. John Peter Streher taught the children of the first emigrants in Dover Township in 1758-65 in a log school house adjoining Streher's church. An educated German, Ludwig Kraft, as early as 1744, began twenty years of continuous work among the early settlers on the banks of the Codorus, at York, when the town contained less than three hundred inhabitants. His school was organized by Michael Schlatter. Rev. David Candler, who organized the "Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Conewago settlement," now Hanover, taught a school in his log church and school house as early as 1738, near the present site of Hanover. After his death in 1744, John Frederick Wildbahn became the instructor of the youths of that settlement. He also ministered to the spiritual wants of the first German settlers of the community. Bartholomew Maul, from 1735 to 1770, taught the early Lutherans in York.

Among the Scotch-Irish, from the time of their emigration, schools were established and supported. The oldest one known was in the First Presbyterian Church, then a log building at the union of Scott's Run with the Muddy Creek. It was in operation before 1750. Schools were supported and considerable advancements made, at the Presbyterian churches of Guinston, Chanceford, Round Hill and Center. A classical school was opened at the Slate Ridge Church during the latter part of the last century. It was taught by the pastor. Among the pupils were the following persons, who afterward became distinguished American citizens: United States Senator James Ross, of Pennsylvania; Judge Hugh Brackenridge, and Senator Rowan, of Kentucky.

Jacob Goering, who became a Lutheran clergyman of rare ability and power, was born of German parents in Chanceford Township in 1775, and upon attaining his manhood became a successful teacher in his own district.

The people of Fawn tell many a quaint story of "Jimmy" McCandless the poet, fiddler, justice and schoolmaster, known throughout the entire "lower end" a century or more ago. "Jimmy" Cabot, of the village of Liverpool, now Manchester borough, was a similar personage about the same time. Lawrence Frost was a successful teacher in Newberry meeting long before the Revolution.

Elisha Hammond and Isaac Kirk before 1800, taught at Lewisberry; Hervey Hammond, the son of the former, and Jacob Kirk, the first county superintendent, and the son of the latter, both followed in the footsteps of their ancestors and were noted teachers in the same vicinity. John McLaughlin, in 1810, taught the first purely English school in Hanover, partly on the Lancastrian plan, and the same year wrote and published a speller. The old Monaghan Church, now the Dillsburg Presbyterian Church, had a parochial schoolhouse connected with it, which in 1809, was a very old building. In 1783, John Beals was a teacher of this school and was followed by William Bowman. Samuel J. Kirkwood, the War Governor of Iowa and secretary of the Interior in President Garfield's Cabinet, taught in Hopewell Township early in life. The original school house of Jefferson stood

120 years and the one at the Stone Church in Codorus Township existed about the same length of time.

The following advertisement, published in 1771, illustrates that all teachers were not exemplary characters:

RAN AWAY.—A servant man, who had followed the occupation of a schoolmaster, much given to drinking and gambling. One cent reward is offered.

Tradition speaks of many knights of the rod and ferrule who held power by "switch suasion" in different localities during the early history of our country. To another class the following quotation from one of the world's greatest poets, would apply:

"Beside yon straggling fence that skirts the way,
With blossomed furze, unprofitably gay,
There in his noisy mansion skilled to rule,
The village master taught his little school.
A man severe he was, and stern to view;
I knew him well and every truant knew;
Well had the boding tremblers learned to trace
The day's disasters in his morning face;
Full well they laughed with counterfeited glee
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he,
Full well the busy whisper, circling round,
Conveyed the dismal tidings when he frowned.
Yet he was kind, or, if severe in aught,
The love he bore to learning was in fault;
The village all declared how much he knew—
And still they gazed, and still the wonder grew,
That one small head could carry all he knew.
But past is all his fame. The very spot
Where many a time he triumphed is forgot."

The Books Used. In the primitive days of our history among the Germans and in their parochial schools, books, imported from their native country, were used. About 1800 and later, many of the German subscription schools were taught by Scotch-Irish and English Quaker schoolmasters. The schools under the direction of the Friends' monthly meetings at Warrington and Newberry, were regularly kept up for three-fourths of a century, and had a good record. The kindly persuasive manner and the gentle dispositions of these teachers of the past, are still deeply cherished in the minds of some of the old citizens of the neighborhood in which they taught. How carefully they tried to con the inviting pages of Webster's, Comly's, and Cobb's spellers; Emerson's, Pike's, Park's, and Daboll's arithmetics; Murray and Kirkham's grammars; the English reader and the Introduction; frequently the New Testament, any history of the United States, or history of any country that might chance to

have found its way into the scanty library of the early settlers. The competitive spelling match gave rise to much interest, and taught the early youths the whole of the speller possibly much better than spelling is now taught in many schools. There always was a great rivalry in attempting to acquire a knowledge of this art, and he or she who was the "best speller" in a community, was a local hero or heroine. There was rivalry in the study of arithmetic and often a healthy spirit of emulation was inculcated. To go "through the book" and have all "sums" copied, in a large book, specially prepared for the purpose before any other schoolmate could do it, was considered a meritorious victory.

Thus the one who could "cipher" the best in a community was a person for whom there was much admiration. Until the invention of steel pens and for several years after this invention, the quill was the common instrument for writing. Metallic pens were unknown, and it was an important duty for a teacher to know how to make a good quill pen. It is now one of the lost arts, but if we are to judge from the appearance, neatness and accuracy of some of the writing of our ancestors, done by a quill, in contrast with much writing with the metallic pen, it is a pity that quill-pen-making is a lost art. An attractively executed old document has come into the hands of the writer. It contains all the problems of an old English arithmetic, copied carefully and systematically on old style paper, made in book form. If Elihu Underwood, who executed this book in the year 1769, at the school adjoining the Warrington meeting house, was not a local hero, he ought to have been considered one. His father, Zephaniah, for many years a famous teacher among the Quakers during the revolutionary period, became one of the first trustees of the York County Academy in 1789.

Methods of Teaching. The old fashioned log school houses had the writing desks almost invariably arranged along the side walls of the room. These desks were for writing purposes only. In most cases the writing was done in books made at home by parents or pupils. The first writing exercise was a straight mark, then a single curve, next a double curve, and the letters taken singly,

beginning with "o" and following with simpler ones. Large hand was taught first, then the small hand. The teacher made pens and "set the copies." For the latter, quaint precepts were used. How many times has the reader as well as his father and grandfather seen the following: "Command you may your Mind from Play." "A Man of words and not of Deeds, is like a garden full of weeds." "Desire wisdom from experience." In the first log houses, windows were made by having the space between the logs cut wider and narrow sash inserted. Thus a window sometimes was made to extend along nearly one side of the building. Before glass had become plenty, oiled paper was used. On this truant boys would often draw crude heimglyphics. Indeed such demoralizing tendencies have not yet entirely disappeared.

The School Term. At the church and some subscription schools, in many places the sessions were longer than the present school term in the rural districts. In 1806 the one adjoining Slate Ridge Presbyterian Church near Delta in Peach Bottom Township, was kept open for nine months of the year. The records of a school near Spring Forge show that in 1810 it was in session ten months of the year. In 1803 a school was kept open eight months, in Fairview Township, by the father of Jacob Kirk, first county superintendent. But these long terms were rather exceptional than the rule, as in general the school term was only three or four months of the year from the time of first settlements until a uniform term was established by act of the legislature.

State. School Laws. From the time of the adoption of the State Constitution of 1790 to 1809, no legislative provision of a general nature was made in reference to public schools. During the latter year, an act was passed for the "gratuitous education of the poor." A report was made by township and ward assessors to the county commissioners of all children between the ages of five and twelve years, whose parents were unable to provide for their education. These poor children were sent to the nearest school at the expense of the county. This law was repealed by the act of March 29, 1824, which provided that every township or borough

should elect three "schoolmen" who would superintend the education of poor children in their respective districts. But each county might authorize the "schoolmen" to divide the township into school districts, and to establish schools at the expense of the township, in which all the children belonging to the districts, might be taught for three years, at any time between the ages of six and fourteen. This law was applicable to the whole State, with a few exceptions. A few of the English speaking townships of York County accepted the provisions of this act.

It was repealed in 1826, and the act of 1809 revived. By the act of April 2, 1831, the basis of a more efficient system was laid, under which certain moneys and powers were placed under the direction of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the Auditor General and Secretary of the Land Office.

The act of 1834 establishing the free system of public schools caused an exciting discussion in the legislature. Its final passage was considered a triumph by its advocates. This act was passed and signed through the influence of George Wolf, Governor of Pennsylvania, and Thaddeus Stevens, who then represented Adams County in the state legislature. It was entitled "an act to establish a general system of education by common schools."

A convention of delegates assembled in York on Tuesday, November 4, 1834. Jacob Dietz was president and Daniel Small secretary. "Will this convention accept the provisions of the school law as passed in April of this year, and shall a tax be laid for the expenditures of each district?" was brought up for consideration.

Some of the delegates were sent to the convention by certain townships, with the special purpose of preventing its acceptance. The following named persons voted in the affirmative, in the order given: Samuel Prowell, representing Fairview; Luther H. Skinner, Hanover; Jacob Emmitt, South Ward, York; Godlove Kane, North Ward, York; James H. Smith, Chanceford; Robert Gebby, Lower Chanceford; John Livingstone, Peachbottom; yeas, seven.

The county commissioners and the following named delegates voted in the negative:

Commissioners—Jacob Dietz, Samuel Harnish, John Shultz.

Delegates—Christian Snyder, Manchester; John Walker, Warrington; Jacob Emig, Dover; Ezekiel Williams, Paradise; William Foster, Newberry; Jacob Weltzhofer, Hellam; Jacob Feiser, Shrewsbury; Hugh McMullin, Monaghan; James Wallace, Hopewell; Thomas Brooks, Fawn; Abraham Burkholder, Franklin; Charles Diehl, Windsor; Samuel Johnston, Springgarden; Henry Bowman, Heidelberg; Henry Berkheimer, Washington; John Wentz, Manheim; John Fitz, Sr., Codorus; John Kreber, Carroll; Henry Stover, Conewago; yeas, twenty-two.

On motion it was then resolved by the delegates who voted in the affirmative, that the sum of \$1,300 be raised by tax agreeably to the provisions of said act, to be apportioned among their respective districts, as follows:

York borough south ward.....	\$303 00
York borough, north ward.....	223 74
	<hr/>
Hanover	\$528 28
Chanceford	122 74
Lower Chanceford.....	173 93
Peach Bottom.....	138 50
Fairview	81 52
	<hr/>
	254 33
	<hr/>
	\$1,300 00

Resolved, That Saturday, the 22nd, be the day in which the people meet in their respective districts, and decide by a majority of votes whether they will raise for the current year a sum in addition to that determined on by the delegates, as above stated.

The Second Meeting.

On Thursday, May 28, 1835, a similar meeting of delegates was held in the commissioners' office, which resulted as follows:

Frederick Baugher, North ward; Israel Gardner, South ward; Henry Wirt, Hanover; Andrew Clarkson, Chanceford; John Livingstone, Peach Bottom; Stephen McKinley, Lower Chanceford; Dr. Benjamin Musser, Fairview; Joseph Mills, Newberry; Jesse Wheeler, Fawn; yeas, nine.

Commissioners—Jacob Dietz, John Shultz, Christian Inners.

John McAllister, Hopewell; Henry Stover, Conewago; Henry Peter, York; yeas, six. Some districts were not represented.

Monday, May 2, 1836, the annual convention of the county commissioners and school delegates assembled at the Court

House. The following delegates attending produced their credentials and took their seats:

Commissioners—John Shultz, Christian Inners, Joseph Small.

Daniel Kraber, North ward; Joseph McPherson, South ward; John Stickel, Warrington; P. Williamson, Peach Bottom; John Thompson, Fairview; Joseph McCreary, Newberry; James E. Mifflin, Hellam; George Klinefelter, Shrewsbury; John Bush, Dover; Joseph Parks, Monaghan; William Allison, Hopewell; Robert Anderson, Fawn; Martin Carl, Franklin; Michael Paules, Windsor; Henry Leib, Heidelberg; John Griest, Washington; Daniel Bailey, Carroll; Luther H. Skinner, Hanover; Samuel Bear, West Manchester; Andrew Clarkson, Chanceford; Matthew McCall, Lower Chanceford.

On motion of Daniel Kraber it was then

Resolved, That a school tax be raised agreeably to the act of assembly, entitled an act to establish a general system of education by common schools, and the supplement thereto.

The question being taken by yeas and nays, the vote was as follows:

Joseph Small, Daniel Kraber, Joseph McPherson, John Stickel, John Thompson, Joseph Parks, Joseph McCreary, James E. Mifflin, George Klinefelter, William Allison, Robert Anderson, Daniel Bailey, Luther H. Skinner, Jacob Feiser, Andrew Clarkson, Matthew McCall; yeas, sixteen.

John Shultz, Christian Inners, John Bush, Martin Carl, Michael Paules, Henry Leib, John Griest, Samuel Bear; nays, eight.

It will be observed that the common school system was not generally very popular. Of the nine votes cast by the county commissioners, at the three conventions, there is but one affirmative vote, that of Joseph Small. The delegates of the following districts voted to accept the system: Fairview, Hanover, Chanceford, Lower Chanceford, Peach Bottom and York borough. The next year Newberry and Fawn townships were added to the list. At subsequent conventions many districts refused to send delegates. At the third convention Warrington, Hellam, Shrewsbury, Monaghan, Hopewell, Carroll and Springfield accepted.

In many places bitter controversies arose,

and opposition was manifested to the efforts to establish schools. Most of the remaining townships did not accept the system until after the passage of the act of 1848, which contained the following conditions: "That from and after the passage of the act, the common school system shall be held and taken to be adopted by the several school districts of this county." Heidelberg did not, however, accept until 1857; West Manheim in 1858, and Manheim in 1870. Attempts were made to vote down the system in some of the German townships. As time passed on, the new system was received with more favor. The examination of teachers was very imperfectly conducted by the school directors or some person selected by them.

THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY.

In accordance with the act creating the office of county superintendent of schools, the incumbent to be elected for the term of three years by a majority of the school directors of the county assembled, the first meeting was held in the Court House June 5, 1854. There was a fair representation of the directors from those townships which had accepted the common school system. Daniel Kraber, of York, was chosen president; J. H. Watkins and Jacob Greenfield, vice-presidents; John Finley, of Lower Chanceford, and A. H. Glatz, of Hellam, secretaries. There were four candidates named for the position: Jacob Kirk, Andrew Dinsmore, C. B. Wallace and D. M. Ettinger. The law gave the school directors assembled the power to establish the salary, which on this occasion was fixed at \$500, whereupon all candidates withdrew, except Jacob Kirk, of the village of New Market, Fairview township, and he was unanimously elected. Mr. Kirk was an exemplary man, representing an intelligent Quaker family of the upper end. He had not been a teacher for a number of years previous to his election, and was not specially prepared to surmount the obstacles in the way of establishing the school system in the county.

Two reports were made by him to the secretary of the commonwealth, which officer then filled also the position of State Superintendent of common schools. Mr. Kirk's first report was dated December 8, 1854, in

which he felt encouraged to say that "the cause of common school education is becoming so interwoven with the interests and feelings of our people as to insure its prosperity." He suggested that the law be so amended as to authorize the school directors to purchase suitable books with the district funds. There were then 247 schools in the county under his supervision, 223 male and thirty-seven female teachers; average salaries of males, \$19.17; of females, \$13.00. Number of pupils in all the schools, 13,652. There were twenty graded schools in York and six in Hanover. His second report was made to Andrew G. Curtin, secretary of commonwealth and superintendent of schools, dated "New Market, August 13, 1855." There were then 279 schools, and Mr. Kirk had visited 240 of them. The average school term in the county was a little more than four months.

The teachers generally, he said, "were attentive and industrious, but there are some painful exceptions." The highest average salary, \$28.75 per month, was paid in Wrightsville. Mr. Kirk resigned the position, after having served about one year, and George Christopher Stair, editor of the *People's Advocate of York*, was appointed to the position. He was familiarly known among his friends as "Neighbor Stair." He was an ardent supporter of the cause of education, having used the columns of his paper to advance its interests. At the expiration of fifteen months, on account of failing health, he resigned, and Dr. A. R. Blair was appointed to fill the unexpired term.

The second triennial convention was held May 4, 1857; Judge Robert J. Fisher was elected president, and Dr. G. L. Shearer, of Dillsburg, and Dr. H. G. Bussey, of Shrewsbury, secretaries. There were fifty-six directors present. The salary was raised to \$1,000 per annum, and Dr. Blair was elected. During this administration Heidelberg and West Manheim townships accepted the school system, leaving Manheim the only non-accepting district.

In the year 1858, Hanover borough, Hellam and Dover townships organized district institutes and a union institute was formed by the teachers of Manchester, West Manchester and North Codorus.

Twenty-three districts in the county had

adopted a uniform series of school books; outline maps were used in 124 schools and twelve districts held institutes twice a month. The entire number of schools in the county was 310; average length of school term, four and a half months. York had a nine months term, Hanover eight, Lower Chanceford and Springgarden six months. The law required but four months and most districts did not exceed that number. The amount of tax levied was \$42,235 for the county. During this term the York County Normal School was started.

The third convention for the election of a county superintendent was held May 7, 1860. V. K. Keesey, of York, was called to the chair. The salary remained unchanged and the incumbent in office, Dr. Blair, was re-elected on the first ballot over four competitors; at this session all directors were present. In 1862 Superintendent Blair entered the Union army as a surgeon and Daniel M. Ettinger was deputed to fill the balance of the term. In many townships in the year 1860, district superintendents made reports to the county superintendent. Among those who reported encouraging progress were W. H. Bond, of West Manchester; Henry Mosser, of Fairview; Charles Mitzel, of Codorus; William Linebaugh, of Paradise; Daniel Rhodes, of Manchester, and Peter Heiges, of Monaghan. Most of these gentlemen were the secretaries of their respective school boards. In 1863 Joseph Wickersham, of Newberry township, reported that the district superintendency "had done much to improve the condition of our fifteen schools. A spirit of emulation had thus been encouraged."

The fourth convention assembled May 3, 1863. Judge Fisher was chairman, C. B. Wallace and Dr. S. J. Rouse, secretaries. The salary remained \$1,000. One hundred and six directors were present. D. M. Ettinger, S. G. Boyd and S. B. Heiges were nominated; Mr. Heiges received the majority of the votes and was declared elected. He had been for a number of years previously a successful teacher in the county. For the year 1867 he reported as follows: public examinations, 45; applicants examined, 377; schools visited, 130. During the Civil War many of the most efficient teachers entered the Union army. In the year 1867 about seventy pupils attended the Nor-

mal school conducted during the spring and summer months by county superintendent S. B. Heiges, S. G. Boyd and George W. Heiges. At the next election, held in May, 1866, Mr. Heiges was unanimously re-elected and the salary raised to \$1,500. In 1868 on account of sickness, he deputized George W. Heiges to serve the balance of the term.

The sixth convention assembled in May, 1869. Dr. B. F. Porter, of Chanceford, was elected president. At this meeting S. G. Boyd, who had been an energetic teacher, was elected county superintendent without opposition at a salary of \$1,500. In his first annual report Mr. Boyd announced that Wrightsville in 1870, built a brick school building at a cost of \$22,000, including furniture and the lot on which it stood. During this year, Manheim township accepted the school system and took advantage of the benefits which accrued from the State appropriation. He held that year in the county twenty-two institutes, each two days in length. In the year 1871 the borough of York, taking advantage of the act of 1870, and seeing the necessity of better local supervision, elected W. H. Shelley, borough superintendent, and after this the county superintendent had no further supervision of the York schools. In 1871 Mr. Boyd was elected president of the Peach Bottom Railway and W. H. Kain was made deputy county superintendent.

At the seventh convention, held May, 1872, ninety-seven directors were present. A. H. Glatz was chosen president; Wilson Grove, W. J. Arnold and Henry Fortenbaugh, secretaries. The salary was reduced to \$1,200 per annum. W. H. Kain was elected over two competitors. He was a graduate of Pennsylvania College and well fitted for the position. On March 28, 1873, the legislature passed an act requiring the county commissioners of York County to provide and furnish an office for the use and accommodation of the county superintendent.

The eighth convention met in May, 1875, Rev. T. M. Crawford presiding, W. J. Arnold and Dr. B. F. Porter, secretaries. The number of directors ninety-five. The nominees were W. H. Kain, A. W. Gray and George R. Prowell. Mr. Kain was re-elected. In his first annual report he stated

that Spring Garden had the best built and best furnished school houses in the county. Fairview ranked next. In 1876 there were 410 schools in the county, average salary paid to male teachers was \$33.50 per month and to female teachers \$31.50 per month. There were 20,500 pupils attending public schools in the entire county, with an average attendance of 13,115. State appropriations, \$19,025; amount raised by taxation, \$127,482. The amount paid for teachers' salaries \$73,381. Of the teachers 290 males and 120 females.

The ninth convention was held May 8, 1878. At this meeting Lemuel Ross, of Dillsburg, was made president, and Captain Frank J. Magee, N. Z. Seitz, C. R. McConkey, Millard Blackford and Dr. James Gerry, secretaries. There were seven candidates nominated. D. G. Williams was elected. Two hundred and six directors were present. During the previous winter the state legislature had passed an act allowing the county superintendent a fixed compensation for each school under his supervision in the county. At the time of his election, there were 380 schools, exclusive of York borough. The area of the county is 921 square miles, making the salary \$1,671 per annum.

At the ninth triennial convention which assembled in May, 1881, Captain Magee, of Wrightsville, was chosen president; H. C. Smyser, of Dillsburg, and A. D. Thompson, of Hopewell, secretaries. One hundred and sixty-eight directors formed the convention. The candidates were D. G. Williams, S. J. Barnett, J. P. Hays and Daniel Simon. Mr. Williams was re-elected.

In May, 1884, the tenth convention was presided over by B. Frank Koller, of Shrewsbury, with William Heltzel, of Hanover; H. C. Smyser, of Dillsburg, and Captain Magee, of Wrightsville, as secretaries. One hundred and eighty-five directors voted. The candidates were D. G. Williams, H. C. Brenneman, S. J. Barnett, D. H. Gardner, J. P. Hays and Jacob Smith. Mr. Williams was again re-elected.

In 1887 when H. C. Brenneman was elected county superintendent there were 477 schools in the county. The attendance was 14,650 pupils. The state appropriation for that year was \$23,300. There were 319 male and 177 female teachers, in all 496 teachers in the city and county of York.

Mr. Brenneman served two full terms, during which period there was a general advancement of the cause of public education throughout the county. In 1893, during the last year of his superintendency, the state law furnishing free text books to all pupils in the public schools, went into effect. The state appropriations were largely increased and during that year York County received from the hands of the state treasurer \$109,780.

David H. Gardner was elected county superintendent in 1893 and filled that office four successive terms. In 1894 he reported that there were 457 teachers in the county exclusive of the city. In 1893 the High School of the Borough of Hanover graduated its first class of nine students. During Mr. Gardner's administration the cause of education made encouraging progress throughout every township and borough of the county. In 1897 by act of assembly the minimum length of the school term was fixed at seven months. Several of the boroughs have a nine-month term. As early as 1865 patented desks were introduced in a few of the county schools and within recent years the old fashioned wooden desks have all disappeared. The improvements in school architecture have kept pace with the advancement in any other section of Pennsylvania, and a system of graded schools has been adopted in the boroughs.

In 1899 the school board of Spring Grove erected a large building with six rooms. This building cost about \$27,000. Of this amount \$5,000 was paid by the district and the balance by Philip H. Glatfelter, owner of the paper mills in that borough. In 1897 Captain A. W. Eichelberger, a philanthropic citizen of Hanover, erected a large six-room building in which the Eichelberger Academy was conducted for two years. In 1900 Captain Eichelberger presented this building to the borough of Hanover for use as a public high school. Its value including a tract of four acres of land on which it is situated is \$30,000.

Large and commodious school buildings of modern architecture and furnished with the best of school appliances have recently been erected in Hanover, Jefferson, Red Lion, Dallastown and other boroughs of the county. A graded system of schools with a High School has been in operation in

Wrightsville for many years. In 1904 there were 301 male and 203 female teachers, in all 504, in the county. In the city of York there were twenty-eight male and 109 female teachers. The state appropriations for city and county purposes amounted to \$114,497. The entire amount of money raised by taxes for school purposes in York County was \$298,000.

In 1905, Charles W. Stine, who had served as principal of the schools of Dallastown, was elected county superintendent. He entered upon his duties June 1, of that year. In his first official report to the school department at Harrisburg, he stated that in 1906, there were 523 schools in the county exclusive of the city. Efforts were then being made for the establishment of township high schools, in three or four of the districts of the county. The Codorus Township High School at Glenville has been in successful operation for several years.

The history of the public school system of York County has been a constant growth and development. The detailed account of the schools of York will be found in the history of that city in this volume.

The first session of the county teachers' institute assembled in the Court House, in York, on Saturday, December 23, 1854.

According to an account of this meeting in the York Gazette, the following teachers and directors were present: Teachers—John Taylor, Daniel Klinefelter, Solomon Meyers, J. N. Taylor, Ephraim Trimmer, Aaron Trimmer, Jonas Deisinger, George M. Ettinger, J. M. Aldinger, W. H. Jordan, L. Haney, S. S. Mathews, John Keller, E. Keller, J. E. Kline, Daniel Beitzel, W. F. Davis, C. A. Ebert, G. Scheffer, W. H. Bond, J. M. G. Wiseman, Zachariah Rudy, Michael Gallagher, Charles Alexander, Henry S. Bear, Martin L. Duhling, and John Conoway. Directors—Jacob Dehuff, Windsor; E. Garretson, Spring Garden; William Diehl, Seven Valley; Jacob Falcomer, Pine Hill; David Smyser, West Manchester; Dr. W. S. Roland, Alexander J. Frey, J. Jessop, William Sayres, and Dr. A. R. Blair, all of York. In the absence of the county superintendent, Dr. Roland was called to the chair; William Diehl and David Smyser were chosen vice-presidents; J. W. Graham and Dr. A. R. Blair, secretaries. The institute passed an

elaborate set of resolutions, with an exhaustive preamble, complaining bitterly of the evils that then beset the system. In was resolved to call another county convention of teachers and directors on Thursday, January 25, 1855, which meeting lasted till Saturday noon, of the same week, and was addressed by Hon. Thomas H. Burrows and Rev. Charles Martin. From this small beginning the county institute has grown in importance and influence. It is now acknowledged to be a strong lever in supporting and encouraging a healthful educational feeling in the county.

Since the legislative act has been passed requiring all boards of education of the public schools to allow the teachers full time for attending the institute, nearly every teacher in the county is regularly in attendance for the entire week. The sessions are held annually, and continue for five days. Some of the ablest instructors and lecturers on educational topics in America are selected.

A large number of the citizens of York city and the county attend these annual meetings, and institute week is looked forward to with great interest. The State annually appropriates \$200 to its benefit.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The York County Bible Society, an organization tributary to the American Bible Society, was formed in York on August 7, 1817. Its object was "to distribute the Sacred Scriptures, without note or comment, in all sections of the county." The guiding spirit in effecting this organization was Samuel Bacon, who was born in Sturbridge, Massachusetts, July 22, 1782. He came to York from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, after graduating at Harvard College. He was principal of an academy, which afterward became Franklin College. Being invited to York to teach the classics in the York County Academy, he came here when still a young man. During the war of 1812 he went to Washington, and entered the military service as an officer of marines. In the year 1815 he returned to York and began the practice of law, having been admitted to the bar at Washington. At once he became a public spirited citizen. Having seen elsewhere the successful operations of the American Bible Society, he assisted in

organizing meetings in York and in the county, and at once received the hearty encouragement of most of the influential clergymen. While yet in the practice of the law, he began the study of theology, and in 1817 was ordained by Bishop White as a deacon in the Episcopal Church. Mr. Bacon was a man of striking individuality and great force of character.

The First Sunday School.

The York County Bible Society became the same year "The Bible Charity and Sunday School Society of York County," and, under a charter granted by the legislature, was permanently organized by electing Rev. Samuel Bacon president, on August 10, 1817. From that day dates the origin of Sunday School work in York County. This meeting was held in the building immediately west of the Friends' Meeting House on Philadelphia Street. The first meeting to discuss the question of organizing such a society, was held in the Academy.

All protestant denominations were invited to lend a helping hand, and a school was established in this building, which was used by the afterward celebrated Amos Gilbert, a teacher of the Lancastrian school. He and Abner Thomas, both members of the Society of Friends, conducted such a school in this building at that time. They assisted in the first Sunday School. The personnel of this, the first Sunday School, cannot now be given. Under the protecting care of its active superintendent it prospered. It was not many weeks until more than 100 pupils attended. The clergy of York in general and many laymen assisted, and others gave encouragement. In the month of April, 1818, the number of pupils had increased to 300, and the school was removed to the York County Academy, and all of the different rooms used.

During the summers of 1818 and 1819, Rev. Bacon used extraordinary efforts to establish Sunday Schools in York County, and, owing to his exertions, during those two years he succeeded in organizing twenty-six schools in the villages and thickly settled country places of the county. In September, 1819, their combined membership numbered 2,000 pupils. A writer of the time said that "Mr. Bacon became the admiration of all who knew him." Robert Foster, in

1885 described his coming to Lewisberry in 1819 and starting a school there. As a representative of the Bible and Sunday School Society, he frequently distributed bibles free to persons in the county worthy of such charity. Sad to relate, this enthusiastic worker in the cause of christian charity and great advocate of spreading the truths of the Gospel, died of a fever at an English settlement in Cape Shilling, on the coast of Africa, May 3, 1820, at the age of thirty-eight years. He had been sent there but a few months before by the American Colonization Society as their representative.

The Society. In the spring of 1819, a number of women of the borough of York joined the first school in the Academy. This was a new era in its history and greatly increased its membership. This school became a center of interest in York, and for a number of years was the only one in the town. It was in January, 1820, that Rev. Bacon left York for Africa, as he was the representative head of the society, although its president for only one year. Of the first organization William Doll was secretary and William Jones, librarian. In the year 1819 the Bible and Sunday School Society elected Rev. George Geistweit, president; Revs. J. G. Schmucker, Robert Cathcart and Constantine Miller, vice-presidents; William Barber, treasurer, and Samuel Bacon, secretary. Regular quarterly meetings were held and reports read of the progress of the work. Samuel Bacon made his tenth and last report to the society, which met in St. John's Episcopal Church, October, 1819, at which time it was stated that 2,000 pupils in York County belonged to the twenty-six Sunday Schools then formed. In the spring of 1822, an election was held at which the following officers were chosen: Rev. Robert Cathcart, D. D., of the Presbyterian Church, president; Rev. Dr. Lewis Mayer and Rev. Geistweit, of the Reformed Church, vice-presidents; William Barber, treasurer; Jacob Eichelberger, secretary; Rev. Constantine Miller, C. Prettyman, Philip J. King, Andrew Cramer, Jonathan Jessop and William Nes, managers. The quarterly meetings were held in the different churches of York. For a number of years this society, with the double design of circulating the Scriptures and encouraging the reading

and study of them, did effective work. The combined efforts of all denominations seemed to harmonize as well as was anticipated.

In the original school at York all the teaching was done in the English language. The precise location of all the schools in the county established in 1818 and 1819 cannot now be definitely stated. The exercises in some of them were in German. In the tenth quarterly report made by Mr. Bacon, the following places were mentioned as having schools, and as having been supplied with books: Dover, Lower Chancellorsville, Stewartstown, Shrewsbury, Hanover, Cross Roads in Hopewell, Wellshoffer's School House in Hellam, Liverpool, Bald Hills, Friends' Meeting House in Warrington, Newberrytown, York Haven, New Holland and New Market.

Church Schools. There are still some union schools prospering in York County, but most of them are denominational schools. In 1824 the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church was the first to leave the general organization in York and start a Sunday School in their church. It has ever since maintained a prosperous existence. St. John's Episcopal Church followed in 1826, the English branch of the Reformed Church in 1828, the First Lutheran in January, 1829, the Moravians in 1836, St. Paul's Lutheran in 1836, and the Presbyterians in the year 1838. The First Lutheran, under Rev. Dr. Lochman, and Zion Lutheran, under Rev. Mr. Lilly, united their fortunes together at the time of the separate organization.

In 1842 the Evangelical Association in York organized a Sabbath school of their own. In 1843 the United Brethren followed their example, the Baptist in 1853, the Union Lutheran west of the Codorus in 1860, the Zion Reformed in 1864, the Methodist Episcopal Chapel Mission in 1861, the Trinity Chapel Mission in 1861, St. Luke's Mission in 1862, and Trinity Reformed in 1867. None of these belonged to the original organization, but organized as separate and distinct schools under the auspices and direction of their several churches. The African Methodist Episcopal Church of York established a Sabbath school as far back as the year 1820, under their own immediate care and supervision.

CHAPTER XXXI THE PRINTING PRESS

Franklin's Press—Pennsylvania Herald—The York Republican—Democratic Press—Gazette—Daily—True Democrat—Dispatch—Hanover Journalism.

The art of printing was introduced into York during the Revolution. October 17, 1777, about two weeks after Continental Congress removed here from Philadelphia, that body adopted a resolution, "That the Committee of Intelligence be authorized to take the most speedy and effectual measures for getting a printing press erected in Yorktown for the purpose of conveying to the public the intelligence that Congress might from time to time receive."

Soon after the passage of this resolution, the printing press of **Franklin's Press.** Hall and Sellers, of Philadelphia, which had previously belonged to Benjamin Franklin, was brought to York. This press had been taken to Bethlehem when the American army evacuated Philadelphia. It was kept there for a few days until its removal to York. The Pennsylvania Gazette, which had been published in Philadelphia, was also brought here and during the nine months that Congress held its sessions in York was the organ of that body. Files of this paper for that period are now in the possession of the State Library at Harrisburg and the original printing press used by Benjamin Franklin and Hall and Sellers is owned by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. It was upon this press that the Declaration of Independence was first printed, soon after its adoption in 1776. When the press was brought to York it was set up in a building at the southwest corner of Market and Beaver Streets, and there the Pennsylvania Gazette was published. This building was then and until 1817 owned by Major John Clark, a hero of the Revolution.

April 11, 1778, Congress passed a resolution "that five millions of dollars be emitted in bills of credit on the faith of the United States." This money was printed on the Hall and Sellers press at York in denominations of four, five, six, seven, eight, twenty, thirty and forty dollars. These bills it is claimed were afterwards counterfeited and the government ordered them all

destroyed, consequently the continental currency bills printed at York are the rarest in existence.

After the removal of the Gazette office to Philadelphia there was no paper published in York until 1787, when Matthias Bartgis and T. Roberts established a printing press. In the month of October they published the first number of their paper which was entitled the Pennsylvania Chronicle and York Weekly Advertiser. This paper was continued about two years, when the press, types, etc., were removed to Harrisburg.

The next paper published in York was the Pennsylvania Herald and York General Advertiser. The first number was issued by James and John Edie and Henry Wilcocks, on January 7, 1789. The types employed in the printing of the Herald were cast in Philadelphia by Mr. Bane, a gentleman who was educated in Edinburgh, Scotland. The press was made in York under the direction of Henry Wilcocks, the iron work being executed by Jacob Small. The printing ink of the first issue was manufactured in Germantown. The Herald preserved its title for about eleven years, though from 1789 to 1800 it underwent some changes in ownership. Files of this paper excepting two years are in the possession of the York County Historical Society.

Until the year 1796 there had not been two papers published in York at the same time. In the spring of that year, Solomon Meyer commenced the publication of a paper entitled Die York Gazette. This was the first paper printed in York County in the German language. It afterward passed into the hands of Christian Schlichting, under whom it ended in 1804. In that year the press, types, etc., were purchased by Daniel Heckert, by whom they were sold to Stark and Lange of Hanover.

The paper next published in the borough of York was Der Volks Verichter, the first number of which was issued by Andrew Billmeyer on July 25, 1799. This paper continued four years. Andrew Billmeyer also published a number of books.

In the year 1800, John Edie took Robert McClellan as **The Republican.** partner and changing the name of the Herald they commenced a new paper entitled the Recorder.

This journal was a continuation of the *Herald*; its first number was issued January 29, 1800. The *Recorder* continued until 1830. The last editor was Samuel Wagner. The establishment passed into the hands of Thomas C. Hambly, by whom a paper was published at first called the *York Republican* and afterward the *Pennsylvania Republican*. Mr. Hambly transferred it in 1834 to Samuel E. Clement.

In the same year, Thomas E. Cochran, who afterward became one of the leaders of the *York County Bar*, moved from Columbia to York. He became editor of the *York Republican* and soon afterward his brother, John Cochran, and himself purchased the paper and conducted it as one of the most enterprising and progressive Whig papers in the state of Pennsylvania. The Cochrans owned the paper, which had reached a wide circulation, for many years, and Thomas E. Cochran continued to be its political editor until 1864. While he held the office of auditor general of Pennsylvania D. F. Williams, of York, was the editor.

In 1850, the *Republican* came into the possession of S. J. and W. C. Shay. It was conducted by the former alone for a time. In 1858 it was purchased by Horace Bonham. In 1860, Samuel H. Spangler became one of the owners of the paper. The *Recorder*, a daily paper, was issued from this office for six months during 1861. The *Republican* was afterward published by Lewis Smyser, J. Shelley Boyer, S. I. Adams, A. H. Chase and H. S. McNair. In 1883, when it ceased publication, it had nearly reached its one hundredth anniversary, and was always a highly prized journal. A destructive fire had destroyed its valuable files in 1879.

In May, 1808, the first number of the *Expositor* was issued, a weekly paper printed and published every Thursday by Daniel Heckert and Daniel Updegraff. The *Expositor* was continued until August, 1814, when both editors suddenly relinquished their employment and enlisted as soldiers in the second war with England. After their return from the battle of North Point, whither they had marched as volunteers, they did not resume the publication of the *Expositor*. In August, 1810, a monthly literary periodical, the *Village Museum*, was started by P. Hardt, and continued four

years. The *German Reformed Magazine*, the organ of the theological seminary, was removed to York in 1828, and remained here until the removal of that institution.

In the year 1815, a new German paper called *Der Union's Freund*, was commenced in York, the first number of which was issued on January 19, 1815, by Charles T. Melsheimer and James Lewis, at that time joint editors of the *York Recorder*. This paper was continued nearly two years. The last number was issued in October, 1816.

Der Wahre Republicaner was the third German paper printed in York, its first issue being on February 20, 1805. This paper, which was a continuation of the *Verichter*, or rather a revival of it, was at first published by Schlichting and Billmeyer, afterward by Billmeyer alone until his death in 1828. Shortly after Billmeyer's death, the establishment was purchased by Samuel Wagner, at that time editor of the *York Recorder*, who from then until the year 1830 published an English and German paper, the latter of which bore the title of *Der Republicanische Herald*.

When Samuel Wagner transferred the *York Recorder* to Thomas C. Hambly, he sold the *Republicanische Herald* to Glossbrenner and May, by whom the paper was published for about two months, when Glossbrenner transferred his share of it to Benjamin Flory, and the paper was published by May and Flory for about one year, when it was bought by Thomas C. Hambly, and united to the establishment of the *York Republican*.

The *People's Advocate*, founded in 1844, when Henry Clay was nominated for President of the United States, was an ardent Whig paper published at York from 1844 to 1856. Its editor was G. Christopher Stair, a man of fine education and literary culture.

Die Evangelical Zeitung, edited by Rev. John H. Dreyer, began in 1828. It lasted two years. In 1830, the *Harbinger*, an English paper, which originated in Shrewsbury, this county, was removed to York by its editor, William C. Smythe. It existed for a number of years. The *York County Farmer* first appeared in December, 1831. It was printed in the English language and was edited by A. J. Glossbrenner. It was

discontinued at the end of the second year. An agricultural paper was published in Lewisberry during the year 1835, and a German paper existed for two years in the village of Jefferson, beginning in 1834.

The Democratic Press was established in June, 1838, by an association of men for the purpose of opposing the erection of the county Court House upon the site of the present one. The Press was started under the editorial control of Thomas Loyd, who was an able writer, but unfortunately it only remained under his charge six months, in consequence of a misunderstanding among its stockholders, on account of his strong opposition to Charles A. Barnitz, the Whig candidate for Congress that year. Mr. Loyd not being permitted to take as strong sides for the Democratic candidate as he desired, withdrew from the editorship. The paper remained under the control of the stockholders, with Dr. T. N. Haller as its chief, until June, 1839, when Samuel Wehrly and Oliver Stuck became its owners and for a year or more thereafter, Albert C. Ramsay was its editor. It was published by Wehrly and Stuck until March, 1845, when Wehrly disposed of his interest to F. E. Bailey, who died a few weeks later. In April following D. F. Williams purchased Bailey's interest. The paper was then published by Williams and Stuck until October, 1855, when Oliver Stuck bought Mr. Williams' interest.

The Democratic Press, under the efficient editorial and business management of Oliver Stuck until his death, was a good local journal and excellent family newspaper with a wide circulation. The files of this paper since its first publication are now in the possession of the York Gazette Company. In 1901 the Press was purchased by the owners of the Gazette, under whose management it was issued as a daily for three years.

OLIVER STUCK, proprietor of the Democratic Press, active and influential with the Democracy of York County for thirty years, was born at York, September 19, 1817. His education was largely acquired in a printing office, entering the office of the York Gazette, at the age of twelve. He followed the occupation of a printer in York and Harrisburg until 1839, when he became joint owner of the Demo-

cratic Press. In 1852, he was appointed state agent of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad and held that position until this road became the property of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in 1857. Meantime, he retained his position as half owner of the Democratic Press, of which he became sole proprietor in 1855. He then devoted his attention until the time of his retirement to building up the interests of his journal, one of the best family newspapers in York County. From 1881 to 1884 he was register of wills for York County. He died at York, February 3, 1890.

His son, Edward Stuck, succeeded in the editorial management of the Press and later founded *The Age*. He served as state librarian during Pattison's administration as governor of Pennsylvania.

The American Protectionist was published for a few months of the year 1855 by Richard J. Haldeman, afterward a representative in Congress from the York District. It was succeeded by the American Eagle, an organ of the American Party, owned and edited by Henry F. Thomas. He continued the paper as a vigorous journal for a year.

The American Lutheran, a religious paper, was removed to York by Rev. Peter Anstadt, D. D., in 1871, and continued until 1876. Later Dr. Anstadt published the *Teachers' Journal*, a Sunday School paper which soon reached a large circulation. In 1875, he started the *Lesson Quarterly*. Both these papers have been successfully conducted by his sons, Henry and Charles P. Anstadt, after the father's death. They also publish books and magazines.

The Evening Telegram, founded October, 1873, by George R. Prowell, was the first paper in York County to be connected with the associated press and receive regularly the telegraphic news. The paper was continued as a daily journal until 1875, when it ceased publication, at a time when all the industrial establishments except one in York were not in operation, owing to the depressed financial conditions.

The Evening Record was founded by Samuel H. Spangler in 1876. This paper was edited by E. Norman Gunnison, who had served as a soldier on General Hooker's staff in the Civil War, and had acquired a wide reputation as a poet. At the end of

nine months, the paper was discontinued.

The Age, a Democratic daily journal, was founded by Edward Stuck, in York, January, 1883, and was published for several years in the office of the Democratic Press. He disposed of the paper to an incorporated company, which afterward sold it to the York Gazette Company.

The York Tribune, an enterprising Republican daily newspaper, was published in 1884. The Telephone was an interesting monthly journal published for two years by Isaac Rudisill.

The Fountain, a monthly periodical, was started in 1883, by W. H. Shelley, superintendent of the York public schools. It was a literary magazine for the general reader and for use as supplementary reading in the public schools. Its publication was continued about six years.

The York Pennsylvanian was started in 1851, in a building at the corner of Market and Duke Streets, where it continued to be published until 1867, when it was removed to the site of the Security, Title and Trust Company building. The original proprietors were Frey and Hunter. Mr. Hunter retired in 1853, and Samuel Wehrly purchased his interest and remained part of the firm for three years, when D. A. Frey became sole proprietor and continued its publication. In 1881, his son, V. K. Frey, became a partner, and continued its publication after his father's death. David A. Frey was an enterprising newspaper man. Under his management the York Pennsylvanian reached a large circulation. He purchased a tract in the southeastern section of York, and laid it off in lots, which he sold with profit.

The publication of the York Gazette was commenced May 18, 1815, by William C. Harris. It was published every Thursday, at \$2.00 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. The office was located on Market Street next door to the Zion Reformed Church. Copies of the paper now in the office commence with No. 9, Vol. 1, dated Thursday, November 30, 1815, to April, 1816. On April 1, 1816, the office was removed to South George Street. An omission here occurs in the file, which commences Thursday, May 13, 1819, as No. 17, Volume 1, printed by Adam King and

Daniel Mallo—between the Court House and the post office. This was the first number printed by the new firm. In the interval the paper had fallen into the hands of a successor to William Harris, who died, and whose name is not given, but supposed to be W. M. Baxter. On Tuesday, April 11, 1820, it was announced that "the printing office of the York Gazette will be removed this week to the house of James Loyd, between Judge Barnitz's and Presbyterian Church (Zion Reformed), and opposite John Eichelberger's tavern, in Main Street, west of the Court House." The number for April 18, 1820, is volume 3, published by King and Abbott. Abbott succeeded Mallo in the proprietorship. The file leaves off at May 21, and recommences May 6, 1823. May 4, 1824, the partnership of King and Abbott was dissolved, Adam King and Henry Welsh assumed the proprietorship. On September 18, 1827, the office was removed to the southwest corner of Market and Beaver Streets. King and Welsh dissolved partnership April 7, 1829, when Henry Welsh was succeeded by George A. Barnitz, Tuesday, August 7. In April, 1833, the office was removed to the north side of Market Street, a few doors below the York Bank. King and Barnitz dissolved partnership April 1, 1835. Barnitz was succeeded by Adam J. Glossbrenner. Adam King died May 6, 1835, and was succeeded by David Small, in April, 1836. In September, 1835, the office was removed to the west side of North Beaver Street, opposite Duncan's hotel. In April, 1836, it was removed to the east side of North Beaver Street, a few doors north of the National Hotel. Another removal took place during the week between the 10th and 16th of November, 1847, to East Market Street, in the building of Charles Weiser (now Lehmayr's). April 1, 1858, the sole proprietorship passed into the hands of David Small, who disposed of a half interest to William H. Welsh, son of Henry Welsh, one of the former proprietors. William H. Welsh was succeeded by his brother, John B. Welsh, early in the year 1862, and with David Small constituted the firm of Small and Welsh. The office was removed to the Jordan building, northwest angle of Centre Square, July 25, 1865.

David P. Shultz was an employee in the

office of the Gazette for a period of nearly forty years. In 1885, David Small died and in October, 1886, John B. Welsh, the surviving partner, sold the paper and printing office to Adam F. Geesey, who organized the Gazette Printing and Publishing Company, limited, with Stephen G. Boyd and Guy H. Boyd as partners. Under this ownership, the Gazette continued to be a popular and influential newspaper, of which Stephen G. Boyd was editor. November 9, 1887, the first issue of the daily Gazette was published. In 1888, the printing house was removed to the southwest corner of George Street and Mason Alley, to a building formerly the private residence of David Small, and since 1888, the property of Adam F. Geesey. It was upon this site that James Smith, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, had his law office during the Revolution. The office was occupied as a place of meeting for the Board of War, when Continental Congress met in York.

In 1890, Mr. Geesey purchased the entire interests of the paper, and in 1893, disposed of it to A. B. Farquhar, who continued to be publisher and proprietor until 1897, when it was sold to Lemon Love and T. B. G. Hiestand, who organized the business into a stock company. Mr. Hiestand sold his interest in the newspaper and printing office to Lemon Love in 1903, who conducted it as sole proprietor, publishing the weekly Gazette, the daily Gazette, and for a term of three years, the daily edition of the Democratic Press. Meantime, under the ownership of Love and Hiestand, a large and commodious printing house had been erected on East King Street, now occupied by the Gazette Publishing Company. The office is fitted up with first class machinery, including linotypes, presses and a full supply of all necessary printing materials. The York Gazette has always been recognized as an enterprising journal.

The German edition of the York Gazette, which was founded in 1796 and continued until 1804, was started a second time about 1828. It attained a large circulation among the German speaking people of York County for many years. Owing to the fact that the German language was not taught in the public schools it could not be read by the descendants of the first settlers, and

hence for lack of patronage Die York Gazette was discontinued in 1890.

HENRY WELSH, banker and publisher, was born in Hanover, January 13, 1800, son of George Welsh and grandson of Henry Welsh, a captain in the Revolution and a leading citizen of Hanover for half a century. Early in life Mr. Welsh came to York and acquired a knowledge of mercantile affairs in a building in Centre Square.

About the year 1824 he became associated with Adam King in the publication of the York Gazette under the firm name of King and Welsh. He afterwards went to Harrisburg, where he became proprietor of The Reporter and was appointed state printer. In 1834 he returned to York and in connection with Daniel Shriver engaged in mercantile business in the building at the northwest angle of Centre Square. In 1838 he moved to Philadelphia and in company with William, brother of Simon Cameron, Daniel Schriver and William E. Evans established the large dry goods jobbing house of Welsh, Cameron and Company. In 1842 he returned to York, which was his place of residence until his death. In 1845 he was appointed naval officer of the port of Philadelphia by President Polk, an office he filled with satisfaction to the public for a term of four years. While in Philadelphia he took an active part in the organization of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was a director in the York and Wrightsville Railroad Company and also in the Northern Central Railroad Company, which position he filled for many years and always took a prominent part in the management of that corporation. During the administration of President Johnston he served as Internal Revenue Collector for the York district. He repeatedly represented this district in the Democratic National conventions and three times served on the Democratic electoral ticket. He was in the convention which nominated Franklin Pierce for president, in 1852, and was also a member of the convention which nominated James Buchanan. For thirty years he was on terms of the closest intimacy and friendship with President Buchanan, who tendered him different public positions, which he declined. Mr. Welsh was a financier of ability. He was president of the York National Bank from 1858 to 1867 and from

1874 to 1879. He was married to Catherine Barnitz, of York. William H. Welsh, his eldest son, was chairman of the Democratic State Committee, private secretary to President Buchanan, and prominent as an editor in Philadelphia and Baltimore. John B. Welsh, the second son, was one of the owners of the York Gazette, and for several years was proprietor of the York Daily. His daughter, Henrietta Catherine, married Pere L. Wickes, president judge of the courts of York County, and later a judge of the courts of Baltimore. Mary, another daughter, married Commodore Wells, of the United States navy. Henry Welsh died June 23, 1883.

DAVID SMALL, one of the owners of the Gazette for a period of forty-nine years, was born in York, in 1809, son of Peter Small, one of the early men of prominence in the borough. He obtained his education in the schools of his native town, and in 1836, at the age of 27, became half owner in the York Gazette, one of the leading Democratic journals of Pennsylvania. He was careful and painstaking in all his business operations, and through his efforts, the Gazette reached a large circulation and wielded a strong influence in the public affairs of York County. Mr. Small was a Democrat in politics. He was a man of excellent judgment and possessed the highest integrity. These qualities made him a leader in the Democratic party of York County, a position which he maintained for a third of a century. He was never an aspirant for office, but owing to his business ability, served several years as director of the poor, an office for which he was especially fitted.

Mr. Small served as chief Burgess of York for three terms. He held that office in 1863, when the Confederate forces under General Early, took possession of the borough, on June 28, of that year. Before the southern troops entered the town, he was chairman of a delegation of five citizens who interviewed General Gordon at Farmers' Post Office, eight miles west of York, and entered into an agreement with that officer that no public or private property should be destroyed. While General Early occupied York with his division of 9,000 troops, he frequently visited the Burgess, who used his influence with Early to be considerate in his demands upon the bor-

ough. Mr. Small was successful in business and for a period of forty years was a director in the York Bank, later the York National Bank.

He was married to Adeline Sprigman, of Harrisburg, who died some years before him. John E. Small, their eldest son, has been connected with the York National Bank for twenty-five years. James B. Small, the second son, was a prominent bookseller in York, and served as postmaster during Cleveland's administration. Luther A. Small, the third son, served as chief Burgess of York. Mr. Small died August 10, 1885, aged 76 years.

The first number of the York Daily made its appearance, October 5, 1870, under the management of J. L. Shaw, H. C. Glassmeyer and A. P. Burchall, all of whom were strangers in York. It was printed in a Columbia office and brought to York on the morning trains. The business office was in Solomon Meyer's building, on West Market Street. After a few weeks existence, Rev. J. C. Smith, a highly respected clergyman of York, and F. B. Raber, coal merchant, each having a son who was a practical printer, purchased printing material and placed it into the hands of the original firm, with the condition that their sons, John C. Smith and Lewis B. Raber, become partners in the business. The arrangement ceased on account of the expenses exceeding the income, when Isaac Rudisill, in connection with Raber and Smith, by reducing the size of the paper, continued its publication. Under this management the press work was done in the office of the American Lutheran. The paper was enlarged and its circulation began to increase. John B. Welsh, of the Gazette, purchased a half interest in it, April 24, 1871, and during the following June became sole proprietor, with Isaac Rudisill as local editor. In September, 1871, the office was removed to South Beaver Street, where it remained until April, 1874, when it was removed to North Beaver Street. During this time new machinery and material were purchased, and associated press news received. On September 4, 1876, the Daily was sold to Isaac Rudisill, John H. Gibson and A. P. Moul, who formed a copartnership in its publication. These parties had formerly

been employes in the office. April 21, 1877, the paper was enlarged and greatly improved. The Daily had long become a necessity in York, even though for a time during its early history it struggled for existence. In 1881, the office was removed to a building opposite the Court House. On January 26, 1882, it was purchased by E. W. Spangler, John B. Moore and S. C. Frey. During the following July the price was changed from \$3 to \$4 per annum, and a more complete supply of associated press dispatches received. It thus became one of the largest and newsiest of inland dailies. April 1, 1885, the issue of a twenty-page paper from this office was considered a marvel of enterprise.

The York Daily and its weekly edition were published successfully by E. W. Spangler and S. C. Frey until 1904, when both papers and all the interests of the publishing house were sold to the Dispatch Publishing Company.

HENRY J. STAHLE, editor and publisher of the Gettysburg Compiler, was born near York in 1823. He learned the printing business in the office of the York Gazette and in 1847 he became editor and owner of the Gettysburg Compiler, which he published until the time of his death. Mr. Stahle achieved success as an editor and publisher and for a period of half a century the Compiler was one of the best known and most profitable weekly papers published in southern Pennsylvania. He was one of the most active members of the Pennsylvania State Editorial Association, and was deeply interested in agricultural affairs. He died at his home in Gettysburg, May 12, 1892.

HIRAM YOUNG, founder of the True Democrat and York Dispatch, was born May 14, 1830, at Sheafferstown, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, which village was founded by his great-great-grandfather, Alexander Sheaffer, a native of the Palatinate, who came to America from Germany in 1729. His great-grandfather, Henry Sheaffer, son of the founder of Sheafferstown, was commissioned, in 1776, captain of a company of soldiers from Lancaster County in the Revolution; in 1777, as justice of the peace, he administered the oath of allegiance to the United States to four hundred people; in 1783 was commissioned

by the state authorities, captain of a military company; was made one of the judges of the courts of Dauphin County when it was erected, in 1785; was commissioned an associate judge under the constitution of 1790 for Dauphin County, to which Lebanon belonged, serving in that position until his death, in 1803. Frederick Oberlin, the maternal grandfather of Hiram Young, a descendant of John Frederick Oberlin, of Strasburg, Germany, married a daughter of Captain Henry Sheaffer.

Samuel Young, a native of Marietta, Pennsylvania, and father of Hiram, married Sarah, daughter of Frederick Oberlin. He died early in life, and their son, Hiram, spent his boyhood in the family of his grandfather, at Sheafferstown, where he obtained the basis of a good education in the village school. At the age of fifteen he went to Lancaster and spent the succeeding four years as an apprentice at the saddler's trade, devoting his leisure hours to study and reading, thus acquiring a fund of useful information. He spent but a few months working at his trade after his apprenticeship had been completed. In 1850, he became an employee of a bookseller at Lancaster, meantime pursuing a course of study in the Lancaster High School. Later he served as a clerk in the large publishing firm of Uriah Hunt & Sons, and afterward with J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia. He returned to Lancaster and went into the book business for himself, where he soon built up a large trade, and then united in establishing the firm of Murray, Young & Co. In 1860, he sold out his interest at Lancaster and moved to York, where he opened a book store, which he continued until 1877.

During the presidential campaign of 1860, Mr. Young was a Douglas Democrat, but after the election and the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, he became an ardent supporter of President Lincoln's administration.

During the fall of 1863, when Andrew G. Curtin was re-elected war governor of Pennsylvania, Mr. Young, with a number of other citizens of York, issued a Republican campaign paper, called the Democrat. This was the beginning of his prosperous newspaper career, which ex-

**True
Democrat.**

tended over a period of forty years. On June 7, 1864, the day of the Republican National Convention at Baltimore, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for his second term, Mr. Young, as publisher and editor, issued at York, the first number of the True Democrat, an ardent Republican paper, earnestly devoted to supporting the progress of the war and the Lincoln administration. This paper wielded a strong influence and was ably edited and well conducted. It soon reached a large circulation.

In 1876, he founded the York **York Dispatch**, a daily newspaper. **Dispatch**. This paper for many years has been a medium for the circulation of news in southern Pennsylvania. It has been conducted with ability, and since its origin, has kept pace with the most progressive methods of metropolitan journalism. In 1901, Mr. Young had his newspaper business incorporated as the Dispatch Publishing Company, with himself and his four sons, Edward, Charles P., William and John, as the sole members of the company. In 1904, the Dispatch Publishing Company purchased the entire interests of the York Daily, the oldest daily newspaper in the county. During the same year, the company bought a large building on Philadelphia Street, and fitted it up with all the modern improvements of an enterprising printing house.

Meantime, the True Democrat had been changed to the Weekly Dispatch, especially devoted to the agricultural interests of southern Pennsylvania. When the Dispatch Publishing Company purchased the York Daily, the York Weekly and the Weekly Dispatch were discontinued and the entire attention of the printing house was devoted to the publication of the York Daily, as a vigorous and enterprising morning journal, and the Dispatch, which had attained a circulation equal to that of any other newspaper in central or southern Pennsylvania. These journals, under the editorial management of Edward S. Young, with Charles P. Young as business manager, are wide-awake and progressive newspapers, ranking among the best in the Keystone state. New machinery, linotypes and presses have recently been purchased, furnishing all the facilities for enterprising journalism.

In 1888, Mr. Young was the Republican nominee for Congress to represent the district composed of York, Cumberland and Adams counties. Though defeated, he received an encouraging vote. From 1892 to 1896, under President Harrison's administration, he was postmaster at York, being the first official in that position to occupy the new government building in the city. Mr. Young devoted much of his time to agricultural subjects and gave special attention to leaf tobacco interests and its culture. He organized agricultural clubs and did excellent service in advancing the welfare of the farming community with his half century's personal experience and knowledge of the financial history of the nation, and repeated disasters resulting from tariff and free trade agitation and legislation. In 1890, he represented the National Sheep and Wool Growers' Association from Pennsylvania before the McKinley Ways and Means Committee, in Congress, at Washington, D. C., and again in 1896, before the committee which formed the Dingley Tariff Bill. In 1892, he furnished the National Republican Committee a table showing the imports, exports and balance of trade for one hundred years, indicating the result of every administration from Washington to Harrison to demonstrate how protection increases the nation's wealth. For a period of fourteen years, he was a director of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, and in 1900 was elected its president. He was a member of the board of trustees of the State Agricultural College, near Bellefonte. In 1903, Governor Pennypacker appointed him one of the commissioners to represent Pennsylvania at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, at St. Louis. Mr. Young was a director of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank, of Red Lion. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Sons of the Revolution, the Pennsylvania German Historical Society, and the York County Historical Society.

Hiram Young was married in 1857 to Mary E. Shreiner, a daughter of Philip Shreiner, a well-known jeweler and clock-maker of Columbia. He died in York, July 13, 1905.

The Hubley Printing Company has done an extensive printing business for twenty years. It is engaged largely in typesetting



Mr. Hiram Paving

and making electrotype plates for books and periodicals. George S. Billmeyer is president; Henry C. Niles, secretary, and Harry E. Powell, general manager.

The Maple Press Company was incorporated in June, 1903, and purchased a full equipment of presses, types, type metal and the necessary appliances for electro-typing and printing books. The company was organized by the election of H. A. Wisotzkey, president, and Allen Kauffman, secretary and treasurer. This company owns and publishes the *American Medicine*, a popular and influential medical journal.

The York Printing Company was incorporated, January 29, 1906, and organized by the election of John C. Zimmerman, president; George J. Hildebrand, treasurer and manager; and James Rudisill, vice-president and secretary. This company purchased a complete outfit of presses, types and linotypes, and has since done a general printing business, including books, pamphlets and magazines. The first volume of this history was issued from the press of the York Printing Company.

HANOVER JOURNALISM.

Soon after the Rev. Frederick Valentine Melsheimer became pastor of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, of Hanover, he made an effort to establish the printing press. Melsheimer had written and published two or more pamphlets in his native country before coming to America.

The first newspaper was established at Hanover by W. D. Lepper and E. Stettinius, both educated Germans who had learned the art of printing in the Fatherland. Their paper was called the *Pennsylvanische Wochenschrift*, and its first issue appeared April, 1797. This weekly paper continued until 1805. In 1797, Lepper and Stettinius published the first book at Hanover. It was a little volume of 112 pages, of which less than half a dozen copies are now known to be in existence. This work, written by F. V. Melsheimer, is an account of a theological controversy which he had with Rev. Father Brosius, pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, situated on the Conewago Creek, near Hanover. W. D. Lepper continued his printing office at Hanover after the first paper had ceased publication, for in 1806 he published "A

Catalogue of the Insects of Pennsylvania," a book of sixty 12mo pages. Dr. E. A. Swartz, of the Bureau of Entomology, at Washington, D. C., says:

"This book was intended to contain a catalogue of the insects of North America which were then known to the science of entomology. It has been frequently referred to in both European and American scientific literature. It contains a classification of 1,363 species of American insects and many points of interest that deserve to be rescued from oblivion." This was the first book on entomology published in America. There are only seven copies of it known to be in existence; five in this country and two in Europe. The copy, originally owned by the author, with many additions and interlineations in his own handwriting, belongs to the Bureau of Entomology at Washington. In 1809, Melsheimer published, at Hanover, a book entitled the "Beauty of Holiness," and he also is the author of two other works, published in Frederick, Maryland.

April 4, 1805, Daniel P. Lange, an intelligent German, and J. P. Stark commenced to issue the *Hanover Gazette*, a German paper. The type was purchased at York, having been used in publishing a paper that had been discontinued. The partnership of Lange and Stark continued until 1816, when Mr. Lange alone continued the publication of the paper regularly until 1842, and from that year until 1846, Augustus Schwartz was associated with him. From 1846 to 1850, Mr. Lange again conducted the *Gazette* alone, and afterward sold it to Gutelius and Schwartz. The first named was pastor of the Reformed Church of Hanover, who sold his interest to V. C. S. Eckert, in 1852, and soon after, his brother, Titus S. Eckert, purchased Mr. Schwartz's interest. At the opening of the Civil War, in 1860, the *Gazette* changed from a Democratic to a Republican paper; George E. Sherwood was for a time its editor. It ceased publication in 1864, after an existence of sixty years.

Another German paper was started in 1809, and continued only one year. In August, 1818, Rev. Jacob H. Wiestling, pastor of the Reformed Church, issued the *Guardian*, the first English paper published

in Hanover. In 1819, he sold it to Joseph Schmuck, father of Henry M. Schmuck, of Hanover, a prominent merchant and financier. Joseph Schmuck owned one of the old time Franklin presses. One day while printing his paper he over-exerted himself working at the press, burst a blood vessel and died from the result at the age of thirty-three. William D. Gobrecht purchased the paper in 1824. It was discontinued in 1825, and soon after the Hanoverian, another English paper, took its place, and was published for several years. In 1824, Joseph Schmuck and Dr. Peter Mueller began the publication of the *Intelligenceblatt*. It was soon removed to Adams County. In 1835 another English paper, the *Herald*, was started by George Frysinger, and in 1839 was purchased by J. S. Gitt, and in 1840, by Grumbine and Bart. It suspended in 1842.

Rev. Abraham Rudisill, father of Isaac and George Rudisill, of York, purchased the printing office of Joseph S. Gitt, at Hanover, in 1846. He founded the *Monthly Friend*, a religious and literary magazine which was popular and widely read. He published it for five years at Hanover and then removed it to Carlisle, where it was issued three years. During the succeeding five years, he published the paper at York. Mr. Rudisill served as a corporal in Rickett's battery during the Civil War, and is reported to have been one of the bravest men of his regiment. He was distinguished for his valor at Gettysburg, when the battery was charged upon by Hayes' Louisiana brigade, which was driven back largely through the effect of the artillery firing.

Rev. A. W. Rudisill, son of Abraham Rudisill, who has served as a Methodist missionary at Madras, India, established a printing press in that city, and has continued it for a period of twenty years. During the years 1893-4, his nephew, James Rudisill, of York, was connected with the mechanical department of this plant. The printing press was one of the largest plants in India. From this press, Mr. Rudisill issued the *Woman's Friend*, a missionary journal, for a period of fifteen years.

The Democrat, an English paper, was founded in 1841; in 1844 its name was changed to the *Planet and Weekly News*,

when it was purchased by Senary Leader, of Baltimore, Maryland, who had previously founded the *Bedford, Pennsylvania, Enquirer*. He changed the name of the paper to the *Hanover Spectator*. Mr. Leader was an enterprising and progressive editor and publisher, and his journal for many years had a wide circulation. It was one of the best family newspapers in York County. The *Spectator* supported the principles and policy of the Whig party until that political organization, in 1856, was succeeded by the Republican party. Senary Leader died March 20, 1858, and his widow became the publisher, and her son-in-law, F. M. Baughman, the editor, who continued until 1860. Mrs. Leader conducted the paper until her death, in 1875, when it became the property of her descendants and was conducted by W. H. and E. J. Leader until 1892, when it was discontinued. The entire files of the *Hanover Spectator* from 1844 to 1892 are in the possession of the York County Historical Society.

In 1860, J. Samuel Vandersloot, of Gettysburg, started an English Democratic paper in Hanover, which after a brief existence suspended publication to be revived soon afterwards by George W. Welsh and Joseph Dellone, under the title of the *Hanover Citizen*. A German paper called the *York County Democrat*, published by Schwartz and Bart, was purchased by Welsh and Dellone and its name changed to *Hanover Citizen and York County Democrat*. The first number of the *English Citizen* was published January 31, 1861, F. M. Baughman being the editor. In February, 1863, the owners assumed the editorship of the English paper and Von Manikowski was made editor of the German edition. November 9, 1865, William Heltzel bought the papers and a month later sold one-half interest to Von Manikowski. After the death of the latter, April 25, 1868, Mr. Heltzel resumed entire ownership. In March, 1869, W. J. Metzler became an equal partner, but sold his interest in October, 1871, to A. P. Bange, who edited the German paper. Mr. Bange died May 4, 1875, and Mr. Heltzel was sole proprietor until June 29, 1879, when he sold the office to Barton K. Knode. In the spring of 1892, J. S. Cornman, of Hampstead, Maryland, bought out Mr.

Knodel and in August following started a daily evening edition under the name of Hanover Daily Record. He at the same time discontinued the German paper.

The Record. In April, 1895, the Record Publishing Company, Limited, succeeded Mr. Cornman and buying the Hanover Advance, the competing Democratic weekly, consolidated it with the Citizen, styling the new paper the Weekly Record. The new paper was enlarged to eight pages and the Daily Record from six to eight columns. The Record Publishing Company is composed of H. N. Gitt, P. J. Barnhart, L. D. Sell, A. R. Brodbeck and H. O. Young. In May, 1904, the Hanover Printing Company was incorporated and the Daily Record was changed to a morning paper, while the Record-Herald was established by a consolidation of the carrier lists of the Daily Record with those of the Evening Herald.

The Herald. In June, 1872, M. O. Smith, a native of York, a practical printer and newspaper man, sold the Glen Rock Item, which he had founded two years before, and with P. H. Bittinger, of Hanover, established the Hanover Herald. This soon became an influential journal, in a few years attaining a large circulation. During the early issues of this paper, Mr. Smith wrote and published weekly articles relating to local history, under the heading "Annals of Hanover." This department of the paper was highly appreciated and he was the means of collecting and preserving many facts of history relating to Hanover and vicinity. In 1876, he published a series of articles on the "Early History of York County." The paper was independent in politics, a seven-column folio in size and printed on a hand press. The growth of the business demanded improved facilities and a power printing press, the first used in Hanover, was bought in 1876. The paper was then enlarged to eight columns, or 28x40 inches. By 1881 the increase in circulation rendered necessary the introduction of steam power. The firm of Smith and Bittinger was dissolved, April 7, 1885. Mr. Bittinger retiring. In 1894, Mr. Smith started a daily edition of the paper, styled the "Evening Herald." A type-setting machine was bought a year later, the Herald being the first paper in

York County to abandon hand composition. In 1903, a linotype machine displaced the type-setting machine. In 1904, the Hanover Printing Company was organized and the Evening Herald and the Daily Record merged into the Record-Herald, Mr. Smith being president of the new company and himself continuing the publication of the Weekly Herald.

The Hanover Advance, a weekly newspaper, was published by H. O. Young, William Anthony, and William H. Long, from 1893 to 1895.

The Hanover News, a six-page daily newspaper, was published in Hanover in part of the year 1905.

The Wrightsville Star, Glen Rock Item, Delta Herald, Dillsburg Bulletin, Spring Grove Ripplet, Stewartstown News, Dalls-town Advocate, Dillsburg New Era, are enterprising and influential journals whose history will be found in the chapters relating to the boroughs in which they are published.

CHAPTER XXXII

POLITICAL

Civil List of the Revolution—Representatives in Congress—State Senators and Representatives—County Officers—Post Offices—Census Reports.

In April, 1682, before William Penn left England, he drew up a frame of government for his province in America. It provided that laws should be made by the governor and freemen. The latter were to meet in the month of February, 1683, and elect seventy-two persons noted for "their wisdom, virtue and ability," to form the Provincial Council. One-third of this number was to go out of office every year, and their seats were to be filled by vote of the freemen. The first assembly was to be composed of all the freemen in the province, but thereafter it was to be representative. The freemen were at first to return two hundred members; as the country increased in population, the number of assemblymen might be increased to five hundred.

William Penn reached America in the latter part of October, 1682, and called together an assembly of as many freemen as

saw fit to appear. This assembly met on the fourth day of December. Freemen attended not only from Pennsylvania but from the three counties of Delaware then known as the "territories," which had been granted to Penn by the Duke of York, and which were annexed to Pennsylvania by legislative action. An act of settlement was passed at this meeting, and under this act the freemen were summoned by writs issued by the proprietary to the sheriffs of each of the six counties (three in Pennsylvania and three in Delaware), and requested to elect twelve persons from each county to form the first provincial council, an assembly to meet at Philadelphia in March, 1683. A new frame of government was prepared by this body and approved by Penn, who was then the governor. It incorporated the provisions of the act of settlement already given, except that each county was allowed but six assemblymen instead of nine. One-third of the council, that is, one member from each county, was to go out of office yearly. Penn appointed William Markham, governor, and the latter caused legislatures to be elected in September, 1695, and again in 1696. The legislature enacted a new frame of government which reduced the membership of the council from three to two for each county, making in all but twelve. The number of assemblymen was likewise reduced from thirty-six to twenty-four. This frame continued to be the constitution of the Province till 1701, when Penn, just before his final departure for England, granted the Charter of Privileges, which remained in force down to the Revolution. This charter provided for an assembly to be annually elected by the freemen, and to meet on the 14th of October of each year. By another charter a council of state was instituted, and the Governor was given power to fill vacancies, so that the assembly was now the only legislative body whose members were chosen by the votes of the people.

William Penn died in 1718, leaving his Province to three English noblemen to be by them held in trust and disposed of for the benefit of his heirs. After nine years of litigation on the subject of this bequest it was decided that the grant was void, and the government therefore descended to his heirs, who administered it either in person

or by deputy until independence was declared.

Besides the members of the legislature as already explained, the frame of government drawn up in the early part of 1683 provided for the election by the freemen of a double number of sheriffs, justices and coroners. The persons chosen were, in each case, to be presented to the governor and he could grant a commission to the one he preferred. If within three days he took no action, the person first named on the return received the office. The third paragraph of the Charter of Privileges provided in like manner for the election of a double number of sheriffs and coroners. The idea of giving a governor a partial check on the election of certain officers, by compelling the electors to choose one or more alternates was undoubtedly borrowed from Holland, where it had been practiced for many years.

CIVIL LIST OF THE REVOLUTION.

During the Revolution, before the treaty of peace had been signed with England, different persons were chosen in York County, either by popular vote or by appointment, to fill positions of influence and responsibility, in the affairs of the county and the state of Pennsylvania. The succeeding list furnishes a complete roll of such officials, together with others who served under the first state constitution:

The deputies to the Provincial Convention held at Philadelphia, July 15, 1774, from York County, were James Smith, Thomas Hartley and Joseph Donaldson.

At a Provincial Convention for the Province of Pennsylvania, held at Philadelphia, January 23, 1775, and continued by adjournments from day to day to the 28th, James Smith, Thomas Hartley, Joseph Donaldson, George Eichelberger, John Hay, George Irwin and Michael Smyser represented York County.

The representatives from York County in the Provincial Conference, held at Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, June 18, 1775, were Colonel James Smith, Colonel Robert McPherson, Colonel Richard McAllister, Colonel David Kennedy, Captain Joseph Read, Colonel William Rankin, Colonel Henry Slagle, James Edgar and John Hay.

Colonel Michael Swope was a member of the Pennsylvania Committee of Safety,

from June 30, 1775, to October 19, 1775. He served also from October 20, 1775, to July 22, 1776, and from July 24, 1776, to convention from York County were March 13, 1777. James Edgar and James Marshall served from October 17, 1777, to December 4, 1777.

James Smith was appointed one of the judges of the High Court of Appeals, November 20, 1780.

The members of the Board of Property at different times from 1783 to 1786, were General James Ewing and Colonel Richard McAllister.

Members of the Council of Censors from York County were Thomas Hartley, October 20, 1783, and Richard McAllister, October 20, 1783.

Commissioner of Taxes, appointed for York County, was Benjamin Tyson, October 20, 1783.

Collectors of Excise were William Rowan, January 1, 1778; Jacob Rothrock, November 27, 1778; Thomas Armor, November 22, 1779; Matthew Henderson, November 25, 1780; Jacob Barnitz, May 6, 1785; John Forsyth, November 25, 1785; John McClelland, December 7, 1786; John Forsyth, August 31, 1787.

Auditors of Depreciated Accounts in York County were appointed as follows: Michael Swope, March 3, 1781, and Henry Slagle, March 3, 1781.

The County Lieutenants, to organize the militia of York County, were Richard McAllister, June 14, 1777; William Scott, March 30, 1780.

Sub-Lieutenants were Hance Morrison, March 12, 1777; Robert Stevenson, March 12, 1777; John Hay, March 12, 1777; James McCandless, March 12, 1777; John Carson, March 12, 1777; John Trevis, March 28, 1778; Matthew Dill, May 9, 1779; Henry Slagle, March 30, 1780; William Ross, March 30, 1780; William Alexander, July 17, 1787.

Paymasters of Militia during the Revolution were Michael Hahn, who resigned September 14, 1777; Major William Scott, appointed September 16, 1777, and William Alexander, June 26, 1781.

Michael Hahn, of York, was one of the commissioners of exchange appointed April 5, 1779, to facilitate the calling in the circulation of continental money issued May 20,

1777, and April 11, 1778, both issues of which had been counterfeited.

The persons to take subscriptions for the continental loan, appointed by the Assembly, December 16, 1777, from York County, were William Scott, Robert Stevenson, David Kennedy, James Dill, William Ross, Henry Slagle.

Commissioners to seize the personal effects of tories, appointed October 21, 1777, for York County, were William White, James Naylor, William Chesney, Robert Stevenson, Matthew Dill, John Ewing.

The commissioners to collect clothing in the county of York were, November 8, 1777, Joseph Donaldson, George Erwin, Thomas Stockton, Frederick Gelwix, Thomas Weems, John Nesbit, Henry Cotton, Jacob Staley and Robert Smith.

MAJOR JAMES R. REID, son of James Reid, a native of the north of Ireland, was born in Chanceford Township, York County, in 1747. He received a classical education in the school of Dr. Allison, near Philadelphia. When the French and Indian war broke out, he entered the military service, and was with Forbes' expedition against Fort Duquesne, as an ensign. At the outset of the Revolutionary struggle, he became an active partisan, was commissioned, January 6, 1776, first lieutenant of Captain Thomas Church's company, Colonel Anthony Wayne's Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, promoted captain November 3, 1776; promoted major of Hazen's ("Congress' Own") regiment, September 1, 1777. He was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati. On the 13th of November, 1787, the assembly of Pennsylvania elected him a member of the Continental Congress. He took his seat on the 19th of December following, serving until the expiration of that body under the Federal Constitution. Major Reid died at Carlisle on the 4th of April, 1790. By his will probated April 30 of that year, he left a large estate to his wife Frances, brothers John, Thomas, Samuel, William and Benjamin, and to his sisters, Mrs. Stephens and Mrs. McKarson. To his nephew, James Stephens, he left one thousand acres of land in Kentucky; to William Irvine, son of General William Irvine, the land in Virginia assigned by General Henry Lee; to Callen-

dar Duncan, son of Thomas Duncan, the land granted by the State of Pennsylvania. To Thomas Shippen, son of Dr. William Shippen, he bequeathed his "eagle, in hopes that the Society of Cincinnati will admit as a member a man who abroad has done so much to honor his country." His library went to Thomas Duncan. Although Major Reid wrote his name with a middle letter "R," this was assumed by him to be distinguished from other James Reeds, Reads, and Rieds, of whom there were a large number. His mother, however, was a Ramsey. He left no children.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The first convention to frame a constitution for the state of Pennsylvania met at Philadelphia in 1776. At an election in York County that year, the following persons were chosen delegates to this convention: John Hay, James Edgar, William Rankin, Henry Schlegel, James Smith, Robert McPherson and Joseph Donaldson. This convention was in session from July 15 to September 27. The constitution, when framed, provided for a general assembly to meet annually. The executive power of the government was vested in a Supreme Executive Council, composed of from eight to ten members. The presiding officer was known as the President of the State. This body assembled regularly until the constitution of 1790 was framed. The members from York County were James Edgar, November 14, 1777; James Thompson, February 13, 1779; James Ewing, October 26, 1781; Richard McAllister, October 26, 1784; Andrew Billmeyer, January 19, 1787, and Samuel Edie, October 25, 1787.

The second constitution of Pennsylvania was framed by a convention which met in Philadelphia in 1790. At the election for delegates to represent York County in this convention, the following were chosen: Colonel Henry Miller, Colonel Henry Schlegel, William Read, Benjamin Tyson, Benjamin Pedan and Colonel Matthew Dill. Under this constitution, the legislature was composed of two bodies, a Senate and a House of Representatives. Under the previous constitution, the executive officer of the state was called the president, and was elected by the legislative assembly. Under the constitution of 1790, the chief

executive of the state was called the governor and was chosen for a term of three years by a popular vote throughout the commonwealth. General Thomas Mifflin was the first governor, and was twice re-elected, serving in all nine years.

In 1838, the third constitution of Pennsylvania was framed by a convention of delegates from all of the counties. The delegates chosen for York County were John R. Donnell and Samuel C. Bonham. Under this constitution, the term of the governor was three years. The county officials, excepting coroners, county commissioners and directors of the poor, were appointed by the governor. A revision of this constitution, which went into effect in 1851, made the office of county judge elective. Robert J. Fisher was the first judge elected in York County. All of the previous judges were appointed by the governor.

The present constitution of Pennsylvania was framed by a convention which met in Philadelphia in 1873. The delegates to this Thomas E. Cochran and John Gibson, both of whom were then prominent members of the York County Bar. Jeremiah S. Black, then residing in York, was a delegate-at-large to this convention. Under this constitution, the term of the governor was extended to four years, the salary increased to \$10,000 a year, and the governor is not permitted to succeed himself.

Prominent Officials. James Ross, born in Peach Bottom Township, in 1762, served eight years in the United States Senate from Pennsylvania; John Rowan, born in Hopewell, served six years in the United States Senate from the state of Kentucky; Matthew Stanley Quay, born at Dillsburg, served as state treasurer for a term of three years and United States Senator from Pennsylvania for a period of fifteen years; Jeremiah S. Black was chief justice of Pennsylvania, attorney general and later secretary of state in the cabinet of President Buchanan; Jacob S. Haldeman, of Fairview Township, was minister to Norway and Sweden from 1860 to 1864, under Lincoln's administration; Thomas E. Cochran, of York, was auditor general of Pennsylvania from 1860 to 1863; Chauncey F. Black, of York, served as lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania from 1882 to 1886.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

The office of Representative in Congress was created by the constitution of the United States, which was adopted September 17, 1787, and ratified by the convention of Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787. The term of office was then made two years, and has not since been changed. The number of representatives is apportioned among the states according to population. York County, before Adams was erected from it, was a separate Congressional district, later York and Lancaster; next York, Cumberland and Perry; then York, Cumberland and Adams. At present York and Adams form one district. The following persons have represented the district of which York formed a part:

Thomas Hartley, John Stewart, James Kelly, William Crawford, Hugh Glasgow, Jacob Spangler, Jacob Hostetter, York County; James Buchanan, Lancaster; James S. Mitchell, Adam King, Charles A. Barnitz, Henry Logan, Dr. James Gerry, Dr. Henry Nes, William H. Kurtz, all of York County; Lemuel Todd, Carlisle; Dr. John A. Ahl, Carlisle; Benjamin F. Junkin, Perry County; Adam J. Glossbrenner, York; Richard J. Haldeman, Cumberland County; John A. Magee, Perry County; Levi Maish, York; Frank A. Beltzhoover, Carlisle; William A. Duncan, Gettysburg; Dr. John Swope, Gettysburg; George J. Benner, Gettysburg; James A. Stahle, Edward D. Ziegler, Robert J. Lewis, Daniel F. Lafean, York.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The following are biographical sketches of members of Congress who have resided in York County, beginning with the year 1789 and ending with 1907.

COLONEL THOMAS HARTLEY, of York, who was a representative in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Congresses, was born at Reading, in 1748. He obtained a liberal education and early in life moved to York, where he read law with Samuel Johnson, a relative of his mother, and was admitted to the bar at York in 1769. Colonel Hartley's career as a soldier will be found on page 212 in this volume and his career as a lawyer will be found in the

chapter on the Bar. His success in the practice of his profession won him great prestige as a lawyer and in 1789, when the United States Supreme Court was organized in the city of New York he was the first Pennsylvania lawyer admitted to practice before this court, the highest tribunal of the nation.

Possessing special capabilities for the position of a legislator, he was chosen a member of the provincial convention of deputies held at Philadelphia, in 1774, and in January, 1775, he represented York County in the provincial convention held in the same city. In 1778, while still an officer in the army, Hartley was elected a member of the State Legislature. In 1779 he resigned his military commission at the suggestion of his political friends, in order that he might take an active part in the public affairs of the state of Pennsylvania. In 1783 he was elected a member of the Council of Censors for Pennsylvania, and in 1787, was a member of the state convention which approved the adoption of the constitution of the United States, prepared by the national convention that year. In this convention Colonel Hartley's legal ability marked him as one of its leaders. Being an ardent Federalist and a staunch supporter of General Washington both as a soldier and a statesman, Colonel Hartley became the first representative from York County in Congress under the newly adopted constitution of the United States. Owing to his ability as a legislator and a statesman, Hartley served in the national House of Representatives six terms, in all nearly twelve years. He died at York in 1800 while still a member of that body. During his career in Congress he made the first public speech in America on the tariff question. Being a man of varied attainments and forceful in public speech he took part in the discussion of most of the public questions of the day. While a member of Congress his home in Philadelphia was a centre of interest and attraction. His wife, Catherine, the daughter of Bernard Holtzinger, of York, presided over his household with grace and dignity. They entertained many noted persons at their home in Philadelphia and on several occasions President Washington was the guest of honor at a social dinner given by Colonel and Mrs. Hartley. In

his diary, President Washington, on two occasions, entered complimentary reference to the intellectual accomplishments and queenly manner of Mrs. Hartley. When Washington passed through York toward Philadelphia upon his return from a tour of the southern states, in 1791, he dined at the Hartley mansion, at York, in company with other invited guests.

When the discussion came up in Congress for a permanent location for the national capital, Colonel Hartley made an eloquent speech favoring the west bank of the Susquehanna at the site of Wrightsville as an appropriate place for the seat of government. A careful perusal of the Journals of Congress will show that the location of the capital at this place would probably have been accomplished had it not been for the influence of Alexander Hamilton, who secured northern votes for the removal of the capital to the banks of the Potomac, in consideration of southern votes for the assumption by the national government of the debts incurred by the states in the prosecution of the Revolutionary War.

During his first two terms, Colonel Hartley was congressman at large and was elected by a popular vote to represent the state of Pennsylvania. He was also four times chosen to represent a district now composed of York and Adams counties. Before his departure to become a member of the first Congress, in 1789, Colonel Hartley was waited upon by the teachers and students of the York County Academy, of which he was one of the founders. He delivered an eloquent response in reply to an address from the principal of the academy in behalf of the students and the citizens of the town. When he started for New York, which was then the capital of the United States, he was accompanied to the Susquehanna River by a delegation of prominent citizens. At this place a number of persons from Lancaster met him. A banquet was given in his honor at a public inn now standing at the foot of Hellam Street, in the borough of Wrightsville. Among the many toasts offered at this banquet was one in honor of President Washington; another "The houses of York and Lancaster, and may they be ever united." Before the close of the banquet, Colonel Hartley arose from his chair and offered

the following toast: "May York or Lancaster be the permanent residence of Congress."

As a member of the House of Representatives, as well as a soldier and a lawyer, Colonel Hartley's career was crowned with success. He was well informed on all public questions, an able debater and was influenced by a spirit of lofty patriotism. In several of his speeches he referred to the magnificent future of the American republic and was ever ready and willing to support any measures which would aid in building up and make permanent the federation of states.

Some years before his death he erected a mansion on the south side of West Market Street, which stood on the site fronting Trinity Reformed Church. This building was constructed of the best quality of bricks. The hallways and the interior carvings were executed by the skillful hand of an artisan. This house was the finest specimen of architecture of its day in York. During his last term in Congress, Colonel Hartley suffered from an incurable disease. Although in feeble health, he was a regular attendant at the sessions of this Congress. In the fall of 1800, he published in the columns of the York Recorder, an address to the people of the district, declining re-nomination to Congress. He returned thanks for the confidence reposed in him by sending him six times as a representative in the highest legislative body in the land. He preferred to spend the remainder of his life at his home, devoting his attention to his profession and to his duties as major general in the state militia service. He died December 21, 1800. His remains were buried in the yard surrounding St. John's Episcopal Church, on North Beaver Street, York. A marble headstone marks the spot. In 1896, the Yorktown Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution placed a beautiful tablet on the interior walls of this church in memory of the honored soldier and statesman. This tablet was dedicated September 7, 1896, with imposing ceremonies, in the presence of Dr. Charles H. Hall, a great-grandson of the deceased. Colonel Hartley had served as a vestryman and represented this congregation in the first general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America.

He was a man of medium stature, fine personal appearance and affable manners. He was universally popular with the masses of the people, as well as the representative men of the nation, with whom he associated for a period of twenty years. He was kind toward the poor, generous to a fault and possessed a voice of such attractive eloquence that he interested every person who knew him.

Colonel Hartley was married early in life to Catherine, daughter of Bernard and Elizabeth Holtzinger, of York. They had two children: Charles W. Hartley, who served as prothonotary of York County, and later a citizen of Maryland; and Eleanor, who married Dr. James Hall, then Lazaretto physician of Philadelphia, and whose descendants moved to the state of Georgia. Mrs. Hartley died at her home in York, October 2, 1798. Her remains were buried in St. John's churchyard.

JOHN STEWART was the second representative in Congress from York County. He was chosen by the Democratic party at a special election held January 15, 1801. He was re-elected in October, 1802. Before he was sent to Congress he had served continuously as a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature from 1789 to 1796. He died in 1820, in Springgarden Township, and his remains were buried on his farm, owned by the late John H. Small. A tombstone marks his grave.

JAMES KELLEY was born in the lower end of York County, received a classical education at Princeton College, studied law and was admitted to the bar at York, July 17, 1790; was a member of the legislature 1795-6-7-8; was elected a representative from York County to the Ninth Congress and was re-elected to the Tenth Congress, serving from December 2, 1805, to March 3, 1809. He died at Philadelphia, February 4, 1810.

DR. WILLIAM CRAWFORD was born in Paisley, Scotland, in 1760, received a classical education, studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, and received his degree in 1791; emigrated to York County, and located near the present site of Gettysburg; purchased a farm on Marsh Creek in 1795, and spent the remainder of his life there practicing medicine among his friends, with the exception of in-

tervals that he was elected to office. He was an associate judge and was elected to represent the York district in the Eleventh Congress, in 1808, as a Jefferson Democrat. He was re-elected to the Twelfth Congress to represent the York district and to the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Congresses to represent a new district formed, of which Adams County was a part, serving continuously from 1809 to 1817, after which he resumed the practice of medicine, and died in 1823.

HUGH GLASGOW was born September 8, 1769, at Nottingham, Chester County, to which place his father emigrated about the year 1730. His grandfather was a man of local distinction in the city of Glasgow, Scotland. The father died at Nottingham in 1772. Hugh was the third son, but the only one that grew to manhood. Soon after his father's death he came to York County. For a time he was engaged in farming, and shortly after the Revolutionary war, began the store business near the Peach Bottom Ferry. He continued this business for a number of years and became prominent in township and county affairs. He was commissioned an associate judge of the Courts of York County, at the age of thirty-one years, on July 1, 1800, and continued to hold that position until March 29, 1813. At the October election in 1812 he was chosen to represent York County in Congress, and was re-elected in October, 1814. He was in public life for a term of sixteen years—twelve as judge and four in the House of Representatives at Washington. He was a man of excellent character and discriminating judgment. During the war of 1812-14 he was an ardent supporter of President Madison. Before leaving Congress, he secured the establishment of a postoffice at Peach Bottom, the first in that section. Hugh Glasgow had a library of well-selected books. He contracted a severe cold, took sick while in Washington, and died of consumption on January 31, 1818, at his home in Peach Bottom, about two miles from the river. His remains were interred in the Slate Ridge burying ground.

JACOB SPANGLER was born in 1768. Early in life he turned his attention to surveying, and was county surveyor for many years. In 1800 he ran the boundary line that separated York and Adams County.

In 1817 he made a re-survey of Springettsbury Manor. He was elected a representative to the Fifteenth Congress from York County by the Federalist party, and served from December 1, 1817, to April 20, 1818, when he resigned. He afterwards became a prominent Jackson Democrat, and later served as surveyor general of Pennsylvania. He died at York June 17, 1843. In his day he was a prominent man in the affairs of York County. He was one of a committee selected to escort Lafayette from York to Harrisburg, in February, 1825.

JACOB HOSTETTER, who represented York County in Congress, was elected March, 1818, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Jacob Spangler, was re-elected in October of the same year and served a full term of two years, and previously served as a member of the State legislature from 1797 to 1801. He was born near the present site of Hanover, May 9, 1754, and was prominently identified with the growth and prosperity of what was then known as the Conewago settlement, being born ten years before Hanover was laid out by Richard McAllister. Early in life he learned the trade of a watchmaker, and for many years manufactured the large eight-day chronometer, then familiarly known to a large section of country as the "Hostetter clock," some of which are still in existence, and kept as mementoes by the descendants of persons who purchased them from the manufacturer. He diligently followed his trade in a building next door west of the Central Hotel, in Hanover. Meantime he was an influential Jefferson Democrat in York County. His son, then a youth of twenty years, at the close of the congressional session regularly went to Washington on horseback to bring his father home, there being no railroads at that time. Jacob Hostetter, Jr., the son, in the spring of 1822, migrated to Ohio, locating at New Lisbon, Columbiana County, where a considerable Pennsylvania settlement had already been formed. He was followed three years later by his father, who had shortly before completed his second congressional term. The clockmaker's business was continued by both father and son together. They subsequently moved to the vicinity of Canton, where the father, Congressman Hostetter, died June 20, 1831, at the age of seventy-

nine years. His wife survived him until 1840. His son, Jacob Hostetter, became a member of the legislature of Ohio from Stark County, superintended the taking of the census of the same county in 1830, and was an associate judge of the courts for seven years. A number of descendants now live in Columbiana and Stark Counties.

JAMES S. MITCHELL was born near the village of Rossville, in Warrington Township, York County. He obtained his early education in the schools of his native township, and was a member of the Society of Friends. In 1812 he was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature and re-elected in 1810 and 1814. He was elected to the Seventeenth Congress as a Democrat; was re-elected to the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Congresses, serving from December 3, 1821, to March 3, 1826. At the expiration of his term of service, he moved west where he died.

DR. ADAM KING was born at York and became a practicing physician in his native town. He was elected clerk of the courts and prothonotary of York County in 1818, serving one term. For many years he was one of the owners and proprietors of the York Gazette. He was elected a representative from York County to the Twentieth Congress as a Jackson Democrat, and re-elected to the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Congresses, serving from December 3, 1827, to March, 1833. On January 30, 1825, he was one of the committee to escort General Lafayette from York to Harrisburg. He was defeated for the election to the Twenty-third Congress by Charles A. Barnitz, a Clay Whig. His death occurred in York, May 6, 1835.

CHARLES A. BARNITZ was born in York, September 11, 1780; received a liberal education, studied law and was admitted to the bar, and practiced at York, where he attained an excellent reputation in his profession. For a number of years he was the attorney for the heirs of Penn in the affairs of Springettsbury Manor. He was elected a representative from York County to the Twenty-third Congress as a friend of Henry Clay, defeating Dr. Adam King, and served from December 2, 1833, to March 3, 1835. He was president of the York Bank for many years. He died in York, January 8, 1850. A record of his career as a lawyer



Chas. A. Barry

will be found in the chapter on The Bench and Bar, in this volume.

HENRY LOGAN, of Carroll Township, was born near Dillsburg, York County, April 14th, 1784. His father, Henry, and his grandfather, John Logan, came to this country from Monaghan County, Ireland, in 1749, and settled in the Cumberland Valley. They afterward purchased a large tract of land near Dillsburg, which their descendants have occupied for more than a century. Henry Logan served as a soldier in the war of 1812. From 1814 to 1821 he was lieutenant colonel of the Ninetieth regiment composed of the militia from York and Adams Counties.

Colonel Logan represented York County in the House of Representatives for the years 1818 and 1819, and was a member of the State Senate from 1828 to 1831. In 1834 he was elected to Congress as a Jackson Democrat and served in that body for a period of four years, and in 1841 was elected county commissioner.

He served for several years as a director in the Carlisle Deposit Bank and in the Allen and East Pennsboro Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He was deeply interested in the cause of public education and was a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church. He died December 20, 1866, near Dillsburg. Colonel Logan was the father of John N. Logan and grandfather of James J. Logan, members of the York County bar.

DR. JAMES GERRY, of Shrewsbury, who represented this district in the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Congresses, was born in Cecil County, Maryland, in August, 1796. He was educated at West Nottingham Academy, of which he afterward became principal. In 1824 he located at Shrewsbury as a physician, in which profession he excelled as a practitioner for many years. In 1838 Dr. Gerry was elected a representative in Congress as a Democrat and served as a member of that body for a period of four years. Being a protege of Andrew Jackson while a member of Congress, he delivered a speech against the United States bank. In 1852 as a delegate to the Democratic national convention he supported the nomination of James Buchanan for the presidency, but this convention nominated Franklin Pierce, of New

Hampshire. In 1856 when James Buchanan was elected president the latter tendered his friend, Dr. Gerry, a government position at Washington which he declined. He died at his home in Shrewsbury, July 19, 1873.

DR. HENRY NES was born in York, in 1799. He studied medicine and practiced for many years; filled several local offices; was elected to represent York County in the Twenty-eighth Congress as an Independent, receiving 4,016 votes against 3,413 votes for Dr. Alexander Small, Democrat, serving from December 4, 1843, to March 3, 1845; he was elected to the Thirtieth Congress as a Whig; and was re-elected to the Thirty-first Congress, receiving 6,599 votes against 5,989 for J. B. Danner, the Democratic candidate, serving from December 6, 1847, to September 10, 1850, when he died at York. He was a member of the House of Representatives, when ex-President John Quincy Adams, then a fellow member, fell from his chair from a stroke of apoplexy. Dr. Nes was one of his attending physicians.

WILLIAM H. KURTZ, member of Congress, was born in York in 1803, and obtained his education in the York County Academy. He was admitted to the bar in 1825 and later served for nine years as prosecuting attorney for York County. In 1850 he was elected to represent the Fifteenth Congressional District composed of York and Adams Counties in the Thirty-second Congress as a Democrat, receiving 5,765 votes against 5,372 votes for his Whig opponent. He was elected to the Thirty-third Congress in 1852, receiving 9,523 votes against 7,306 for Biddle, the Whig candidate, in the newly apportioned Sixteenth District, composed of York, Cumberland and Perry Counties. He died in York June 24, 1868.

ADAM J. GLOSSBRENNER was born in Hagerstown, Maryland, August 31, 1810. At the age of nineteen he commenced learning the printing business, and in 1827 began the publication of the Monitor at Columbus, Ohio, for Judge Smith. In 1828 he started the Western Telegraph at Hamilton, Ohio. In 1829 he visited York on an engagement to remain a month or two. The visit was protracted to a term of fifty years. In 1831 he started the York County Farmer; in 1833, married Charlotte, daughter of Dr. Thomas Jameson, of York, and the same

year published a history of York County. In 1834 he became a partner in the publication of the York Gazette, and continued his connection with that paper until 1860. In 1838 he was appointed by Governor Porter to take charge of the motive power of the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad. In 1843, he became cashier of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives at Washington; in 1847 was appointed to have charge of emigration and the copyright bureau, in the department of State at Washington; in 1850 elected sergeant at arms in the United States House of Representatives and was re-elected by four successive congresses, serving until 1860, when he became private secretary to President Buchanan; in 1862, established the Philadelphia Age. In 1864 he was nominated by the Democratic Congressional Conference of York, Cumberland and Perry Counties and elected by a majority of 3,492 votes; in 1866 he was again nominated and elected by 3,341 majority. During the last years of his life he was connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and died at Philadelphia in 1880.

COLONEL LEVI MAISH, member of the York County Bar and a soldier who won distinction in the army, was born in Cone-wago Township, York County, in 1837. He was educated at the public schools and subsequently at the York County Academy, working on a farm when not at his studies; apprenticed in 1854 to a machinist and remained with him for two years; recruited a company for the Union army in 1862, and with it joined the One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Infantry, of which he was soon promoted to lieutenant colonel; wounded at the battle of Antietam, promoted colonel after the battle of Fredericksburg; again wounded while leading his regiment at the battle of Chancellorsville; after having been mustered out with his regiment at the expiration of its term of service attended lectures in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania and was admitted to the bar in 1864; member of the State House of Representatives in 1867 and 1868; appointed by the legislature in 1872 one of a commission to re-examine the accounts of certain public officers of York County; elected to the Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses as a Demo-

crat; after leaving Congress located in Washington, D. C., where he engaged in the practice of law; died in 1899. During the time that Colonel Maish served in Congress he secured an appropriation of \$80,000 for a new federal building at York, erected at the corner of Beaver and Philadelphia Streets.

COLONEL JAMES A. STAHLE was born in West Manchester Township, York County, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1830, and obtained his education in the public schools and the York County Academy. He learned the printer's trade, which he followed for a time, and then conducted a merchant tailoring establishment. From 1858 to 1861 he was the agent for the Adams Express Company at York. Early in life he became interested in military affairs, and made a diligent study of tactics. During the spring months of 1861, he organized the Ellsworth Zouaves. Under his drill and training it became a noted military organization which on August 24, 1861, was mustered into the service as Company A of the Eighty-seventh Regiment. On January 1, 1863, Captain Stahle was promoted to major of his regiment, and on May 9, 1863, upon the retirement of Colonel Hay, he succeeded John W. Shall as lieutenant colonel. He participated with his command in the marches across the West Virginia Mountains, and in the campaign around Winchester in 1862 and 1863. He commanded the regiment in the Mine Run campaign, and part of the time when the army was in winter quarters at Brandy Station, Virginia. While General B. F. Smith was absent in the winter of 1863-4, Colonel Stahle was temporarily in command of the Third Brigade, Third Division, Third Army Corps. He participated with his regiment in the Wilderness campaign, and on June 1, 1864, when Colonel Truex was wounded and Colonel Shall had succeeded that officer as brigade commander, he led the Eighty-seventh in the general charge of the army on the Confederate lines at Cold Harbor, when it captured many prisoners, and advanced and held a position beyond the first line of the enemy's works. During the night that followed he was at the head of the regiment lying on the ground with Corporal Ziegler of Company F when he received the information that his command should fall back at

once, as it had lost its support on the right and left.

He had charge of the Eighty-seventh in the engagements along the Weldon Railroad, in front of Petersburg and displayed marked courage and ability as its commander in the battle of Monocacy, near Frederick, Maryland. Soon after the return of the regiment at the end of its three years' term of service, Colonel Stahle was appointed deputy collector of revenue at York, and held that position under President Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur.

In 1894 he was elected to Congress as a Republican to represent the Nineteenth District of Pennsylvania whose normal Democratic majority then was 5,000 votes. He has devoted much time to agriculture and horticulture, and spends the years of his retirement from public life near Emigsville, a few miles north of York.

EDWARD D. ZIEGLER, a representative from York County in the Fifty-sixth Congress, was born near Bedford, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1844. He is a son of Rev. Jacob and Anna Mary (Danner) Ziegler. His father was a prominent clergyman of the Reformed Church. He was educated at the York County Academy and Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, where he was graduated with the class of 1866. After leaving college he was chosen by Prof. George W. Ruby instructor in Latin, English and mathematics in the York County Academy. While engaged in teaching for two years, he studied law under Henry L. Fisher, of York, and was admitted to the bar in 1868. From 1871 to 1873 he was clerk to the County Commissioners and the next three years served as their attorney. From 1881 to 1884 he was District Attorney. In 1884 he was a delegate to the Democratic National convention. In 1896 he received the support of the Democratic party of York County for the nomination to Congress, but withdrew in favor of George J. Benner, of Adams County, who was nominated and elected. In 1898 Mr. Ziegler was nominated by the Democratic party and elected to represent the Nineteenth Congressional District in Congress, which office he filled with credit for two years. Since his retirement from Congress he has devoted his attention to the practice of law.

and also served three years as attorney to the County Commissioners.

ROBERT J. LEWIS, who represented the Nineteenth District of Pennsylvania in the Fifty-seventh Congress, was born at Dover, York County, December 30, 1864. He is a son of Melchior Lewis and a grandson of Dr. Robert Lewis, a leading physician of York County, who practiced medicine for many years in Dover Township. Mr. Lewis was educated in the public schools of York and graduated from the High School in 1883; taught in the public schools until September, 1889, when he entered the law department of Yale University; graduated in 1891; admitted to the New Haven, Connecticut, bar June, 1891, and August of the same year to the bar of York County, Pennsylvania; elected school controller in 1893, and re-elected in 1897 and 1903; elected city solicitor in 1895; elected a representative to the Fifty-seventh Congress as a Republican; declined a re-nomination.

DANIEL FRANKLIN LAFEAN was born in York, February 7, 1861; was educated in the public schools of his native city, entering the high school in 1876. He has been actively engaged in the manufacturing business for twenty years, being connected with a number of local manufacturing concerns, as well as president of the Security Title and Trust Company, a leading financial institution of York. He is a member of the board of trustees of Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, and the Lutheran Theological Seminary at the same place. He was tendered a unanimous nomination by the Republican party to represent the district, composed of York and Adams Counties, and elected to the Fifty-eighth Congress, and re-elected to the Fifty-ninth Congress by a plurality of 4,306, receiving 19,088 votes, to 14,782 for William McSherry, Democrat, and 367 for S. S. W. Hammers, Prohibitionist. In 1906 he was nominated the third time and elected to the Sixtieth Congress. During his second term, Mr. Lafean secured the passage of an act, appropriating \$75,000 to purchase a site for a new government building at York. He has been active and influential not only as a business man aiding to build up the material interests of York, and has made a useful and progressive member of the National House of Representatives.

STATE SENATORS.

The office of State Senator was created by the constitution of 1790, which provided that the legislative power of the Commonwealth should be vested in a General Assembly, composed of a Senate and a House of Representatives, the number of the senators in the state not to be less than one-fourth, nor more than one-third the number of representatives. The Senate upon organization was composed of twelve members. In 1801, the number was increased to twenty-five; in 1808 to thirty-one; in 1822 to thirty-three, and so continued until 1874, when it was increased to fifty.

The term of office was four years, from 1790 to 1838, and three years from 1838 to 1874, when the new constitution increased the term to four years. The first four years to 1794, York and Lancaster Counties formed one district, which was entitled to three senators. When Adams County was laid out, the two counties formed one district, and were allowed two senators, one elected every two years, generally chosen from the counties alternately. In the accompanying list it will be noticed that sometimes elections were held more frequently than every two years before 1838. This was caused by a death or resignation. The following is a list of State Senators, who represented York County, with the years of their election. For the district composed of York and Lancaster Counties under State Constitution of 1790 were Adam Hubley, Jr., Michael Smyser and Sebastian Groff; 1794, Michael Smyser, Thomas Lilly; 1795, General James Ewing; 1799, General James Ewing; 1800, William Reed; 1803, Rudolph Spangler; 1805, William Miller; 1807, Colonel Thomas Campbell; 1809, William Gilliland; 1811, John Stroman; 1813, James McSherry; 1815, Charles A. Barnitz; 1817, William Gilliland; 1819, Frederick Eichelberger; 1821, Jacob Eyster; 1823, William McIlvaine; 1824, Zephaniah Herbert; 1826, Henry Logan; 1829, Ezra Blythe; 1831, Henry Smyser; 1833, David Middlekauff; 1836, James McConkey, with two associate senators represented York and Lancaster. He was elected in 1838 for York County; 1840, Thomas E. Cochran; 1843, Adam Ebaugh.

The following named persons represented

York County as a separate senatorial district: 1846, Philip Smyser; 1849, Henry Fulton; 1852, Jacob S. Haldeman; 1855, William H. Welsh; 1858, William H. Welsh; 1861, A. Hiestand Glatz.

The following named persons represented York and Cumberland as one senatorial district: 1863, George H. Bucher; 1866, A. Hiestand Glatz; 1869, Andrew G. Miller. The next two represented York and Adams: 1872, William McSherry; 1875, H. G. Bussey.

Since 1878, York County has been a separate senatorial district. James H. Ross was elected to represent York County in 1878, and re-elected in 1882; 1886, Gerard S. Brown; 1890, Gerard S. Brown; 1894, Harvey W. Haines; 1898, Harvey W. Haines; 1902, Edwin K. McConkey; 1906, David P. Klinedinst.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

The office of Assemblyman was created by the frame of government prepared by William Penn before leaving England.

York County when first organized was entitled to two members in the General Assembly, which then met at Philadelphia. They were elected annually. The constitution of 1776 provided that in the years 1776-77-78, each county of the State was entitled to six members, and thereafter the number was to be determined by the General Assembly according to population. In 1779 the number was increased to eight members, and again reduced to six in 1786. The constitution of 1790 provided for an enumeration of the taxable inhabitants within three years after the first meeting of the General Assembly, and an apportionment of the members of the two houses created by that constitution, among the counties, according to the number of taxables, and a similar enumeration and apportionment every seven years thereafter. The number of members for York County continued to be six until 1800, when Adams County was formed. The number was then reduced to four, in 1829 to three, and in 1858 to two. The apportionment of 1874 increased the number to four. All members were elected annually from 1749 to 1874. The elections were always held in October, until 1874, when the time was changed to November. Under our present constitution

the term is two years. The names of the members who represented York County from the time of its erection to 1907, together with the years of their election, are as follows:

1749, John Wright and John Armstrong; 1750, no sheriff's return nor did any representatives appear; 1751, John Wright and John Witherow; 1752, no return; from 1753 to 1759, John Wright and David McConaughy.

1760, David McConaughy and John Blackburn; 1761, David McConaughy and John Blackburn; 1762, David McConaughy and John Blackburn; 1763, David McConaughy and John Blackburn; 1764, David McConaughy and John Blackburn; 1765, John Blackburn and Robert McPherson; 1766, John Blackburn and Robert McPherson; 1767, Robert McPherson and Archibald McGrew; 1768, Thomas Minshall and Michael Swope; 1769, Thomas Minshall and Michael Swope.

1770, Thomas Minshall and Michael Swope; 1771, James Ewing and Michael Swope; 1772, James Ewing and John Pope; 1773, James Ewing and John Pope; 1774, James Ewing and Michael Swope; 1775, James Ewing and Michael Swope; 1776, Archibald McLean, Michael Swope, David Dunwoodie, James Dickson, Michael Hahn, John Read; 1777, David Dunwoodie, James Dickson, Michael Hahn, Matthew Dill, John Agnew, John Orr; 1778, Thomas Hartley, Samuel Edie, Thomas Lilly, Michael Schmeiser, William Ross, Henry Schlegel; 1779, David Dunwoodie, James Dickson, Matthew Dill, John Orr, Henry Schlegel, James Leeper, John Hay, David Kennedy.

1780, James Dickson, Thomas Lilly, Michael Schmeiser, Moses McLean, Robert Gilbraith, James Smith, William Mitchell, James Ramsey; 1781, Michael Hahn, John Agnew, Thomas Lilly, Michael Schmeiser, Moses McLean, Robert McPherson, James Ramsey, Joseph McGuffin; 1782, Michael Hahn, Thomas Lilly, Michael Schmeiser, Moses McLean, Robert McPherson, Joseph McGuffin, John Hay, Patrick Scott; 1783, Moses McLean, Robert McPherson, Joseph McGuffin, John Hay, Henry Miller, Philip Gardner, David Grier, David McConaughy; 1784, Robert McPherson, John Hay, Henry Miller, Philip Gardner, David McCon-

naughy, James Ewing, Henry Tyson, Joseph Lilly; 1785, Henry Miller, Philip Gardner, David McConaughy, Henry Tyson, Joseph Lilly, David McLellan, Adam Eichelberger, Michael Schmeiser; 1786, David McConaughy, Henry Tyson, Joseph Lilly, David McLellan, Adam Eichelberger, Michael Schmeiser; 1787, Michael Schmeiser, Joseph Lilly, David McLellan, William Mitchell, Joseph Read, Thomas Clingan; 1788, Michael Schmeiser, Thomas Lilly, Henry Tyson, David McLellan, Joseph Read, Thomas Clingan; 1789, Thomas Lilly, Thomas Clingan, Jacob Schmeiser, John Stewart, William Godfrey, Joseph Read.

1790, Joseph Read, Philip Gardner, Henry Tyson, William McPherson, John Stewart, Thomas Lilly; 1791, Thomas Lilly, John Stewart, William McPherson, Alexander Turner, Thomas Thornburg, Henry Tyson; 1792, Philip Gardner, John Stewart, Alexander Turner, Thomas Thornburg, Thomas Lilly, William McPherson; 1793, Thomas Lilly, Philip Gardner, John Stewart, Alexander Turner, Thomas Campbell, James Kelly; 1794, Philip Gardner, John Stewart, William McPherson, Alexander Turner, Thomas Campbell, James Kelly; 1795, William McPherson, Alexander Turner, Thomas Campbell, Philip Gardner, William Miller, John Stewart; 1796, William McPherson, John Stewart, Philip Gardner, Alexander Turner, Thomas Campbell, William Miller; 1797, Thomas Campbell, William McPherson, Alexander Turner, Philip Gardner, Jacob Hostetter, James Kelly; 1798, Thomas Campbell, Alexander Turner, William McPherson, James Kelly, Jacob Hostetter, Philip Albright; 1799, William McPherson, Alexander Turner, Thomas Campbell, Yost Herbach, Alexander Cobean, Jacob Hostetter.

1800, Jacob Hostetter, Frederick Eichelberger, William Anderson, Michael Gemmill; 1801, Frederick Eichelberger, William Anderson, Michael Hellman, Daniel Stouffer; 1802, Frederick Eichelberger, William Anderson, Michael Hellman, Daniel Stouffer; 1803, Michael Hellman, Daniel Stouffer, Matthew Clark, George Spengler; 1804, Michael Hellman, Matthew Clark, George Spengler, Adam Hendricks; 1805, George Spengler, Conrad Sherman, William McLellan, Benjamin Pedan; 1806, William An-

derson, George Spengler, Adam Hendricks, Robert Hammersly; 1807, Conrad Sherman, Jacob Eichelberger, Robert Gemmill, John McLellan; 1808, George Spengler, Abraham Graffius, Archibald Steele, George Nes; 1809, George Spengler, Abraham Graffius, George Nes, Archibald S. Jordan.

1810, George Nes, James S. Mitchell, Moses Rankin, Rudolph Spengler; 1811, Adam Hendricks, James S. Mitchell, Moses Rankin, George Stake; 1812, James S. Mitchell, Peter Storm, Jacob Heckert, Adam Hendricks; 1813, James S. Mitchell, Jacob Heckert, Archibald S. Jordan, George Frysinger; 1814, Archibald S. Jordan, Peter Storm, Peter Small, James S. Mitchell; 1815, Frederick Eichelberger, Peter Storm, John Livingston, John Strohmman; 1816, Frederick Eichelberger, Peter Storm, Michael Gardner, John Livingston; 1817, Michael Gardner, Frederick Eichelberger, Peter Storm, Moses Rankin; 1818, Jacob Doll, Peter Reider, Robert Ramsey, Henry Logan; 1819, Jacob Doll, Peter Reider, Robert Ramsey, Henry Logan.

1820, Jonas Dierdorff, William Nes, John Livingston, Peter Storm; 1821, Jonas Dierdorff, William Nes, John Livingston, Peter Storm; 1822, John Gardner, Samuel Jordan, William Diven, Christian Hetrick; 1823, John Gardner, Samuel Jordan, William Diven, Christian Hetrick; 1824, Samuel Jordan, Christian Hetrick, William Diven, John Kauffelt; 1825, Christian Hetrick, Simon Anstine, John Eichelberger, Michael Gardner; 1826, Christian Hetrick, John Becker, Peter Wolford, Stephen T. Cooper; 1827, Stephen T. Cooper, Peter Wolford, John Becker, George Fisher; 1828, Stephen T. Cooper, Michael Doudel, Thomas Metzler, George Fisher; 1829, Michael Doudel, George Fisher, Andrew McConkey.

1830, George Fisher, Andrew McConkey, John Rankin; 1831, Andrew Flickinger, John R. Donnel, John Rankin; 1832, John Rankin, John R. Donnel, Daniel Durkee; 1833, John R. Donnel, William McClellan, Henry Snyder; 1834, William McClellan, Henry Snyder, Samuel Brooks; 1835, Jacob Kirk, Jr., Joseph Garrettson, and William Cowan; 1836-7, Martin Shearer, John Thompson, Samuel Brooks, Jr.; 1838, Martin Shearer, James Kerr, George Dare.

1840, Jacob Stickel, William Snodgrass, Robert McClellan; 1841, Isaac Garrettson,

Adam Ebaugh, John May; 1842, Adam Ebaugh, Isaac Garrettson, William S. Picking; 1843, Samuel N. Bailey, M. W. McKinnon, William S. Picking; 1844, William S. Picking, Samuel N. Bailey, Stephen McKinley; 1845, Samuel N. Bailey, Stephen McKinley, John Kellar; 1846, James Starr, William McAbee, George S. Murphy; 1847, William McAbee, William Ross, Daniel L. Gehley; 1848-9, George F. Carl, David F. Williams, Thomas Grove.

1850-51, Edwin C. Throne, Alexander C. McCurdy, Jacob S. Haldeman; 1852-53, George Kraft, James M. Anderson, Ezekiel R. Herbert; 1854, Jacob K. Sidle, Vincent C. S. Eckert, Joseph Wilson; 1855, Eli W. Free, William McConkey, Daniel Rutter; 1856-57, Isaac Beck, Samuel Manear, James Ramsay; 1858-59, A. Heistand Glatz, William W. Wolf.

1860-61, Frederick Sultzbach, John Manifold; 1862, J. Dellone, James Ramsay; 1863, Joseph Dellone, A. C. Ramsay; 1864, Daniel Reiff, John F. Spangler; 1865, John F. Spangler, James Cameron; 1866, James Cameron, A. S. Lawrence; 1867-68, Levi Maish, Stephen G. Boyd; 1869-70, George R. Hursh, B. F. Porter.

1871-72, Lemuel Ross, Frank J. Magee; 1873-74, George W. Heiges, D. M. Loucks; 1875-76, John B. Gemmill, Emanuel Myers, Adam Stevens, George Anstine; 1877-78, John B. Gemmill, Adam Stevens, Philip S. Bowman, George E. Sherwood; 1879-80, George E. Sherwood, Philip S. Bowman, William Campbell and John Wiest.

1881-82, William Campbell, John Wiest, Millard J. Blackford, J. C. Deveney; 1883-84, Millard J. Blackford, J. C. Deveney, Morris M. Hays, William B. Bigler; 1885-86, M. J. McKinnon, S. J. Barnhart, J. P. Robison, Charles Williams; 1887-88, S. J. Barnhart, H. M. Bortner, Eli Z. Strine, I. C. Delone; 1889-90, I. C. Delone, M. J. McKinnon, Harvey W. Haines, John L. Shillito.

1891-92, Harvey W. Haines, John L. Shillito, David C. Eberhard, Daniel S. Dubs; 1893-94, Daniel S. Dubs, H. M. Bortner, Henry W. Fishel, James P. Robison; 1895-96, Charles A. Hawkins, James C. Graham, Charles M. Kerr, William H. Long; 1897-98, James C. Graham, Charles M. Kerr, William H. Long, R. R. Kaylor; 1899-1900, R. R. Kaylor, Conrad B. Sterner, Harry B. Shutt, Wilson Z. Macomber.

1901-02. Harry B. Shutt, John B. Kain, Morris M. Hays, Lee S. Fake; 1903-04. William J. McClellan, Levi M. Myers, Conrad B. Sterner, Eli Z. Strine; 1905-06, J. Franklin Evans, J. Frank Zortman, Aaron Hostetter, Albert J. Matson. Hostetter and Matson resigned and Adam E. Kohr and Ellis S. Myers were chosen at a special election to fill the vacancy during the latter part of December, 1905. At the fall election in 1906 Adam E. Kohr, George W. Drury, Horace L. Crumbling and Hugh W. Ramsey were elected.

COUNTY OFFICES.

The offices of Prothonotary, Recorder of Deeds, Register of Wills, Clerk of the Orphans' Court and Clerk of the Quarter Sessions were established when the county offices were organized at York in 1749, and were filled by appointments made by the governor of the province before the constitution of 1776. Under this constitution appointments were made by the Supreme Executive Council, and under the constitution of 1790 by the governor. The constitution of 1838 changed this plan to an election by the people. These offices were for the first time filled in York County by the voice of the people at the general election held October 11, 1839. The term of office then began on the first day of December after the election, until the adoption of the new constitution of 1873, when the first Monday of January following the election was authorized as the time for assuming the duties of office. It will be noticed from the following lists that during our early colonial history the different offices were filled by one person for many years. George Stevenson, who was an intelligent Englishman, and one of the first men of political influence in the county, and who was also a large land owner and a practical surveyor, served continuously in all of these offices from 1749 to 1764. He soon afterward moved to Carlisle, where he died.

PROTHONOTARIES.

1749—George Stevenson, appointed.	1823—Michael W. Ash.
1764—Samuel Johnston.	1830—Richard Porter.
1777—Archibald McLean.	1833—John W. Hetrick.
1786—Henry Miller.	1836—Benjamin Lanius.
1794—John Edie.	1839—William Ilgenfritz, elected.
1800—Charles William Hartley.	1842—William Ilgenfritz.
1806—William Barber.	1845—John R. Donnell.
	1848—John R. Donnell.

1851—Elijah Garretson.
1854—Joseph Holland.
1857—Henry G. Bussey.
1860—Henry G. Bussey.
1863—William Ilgenfritz.
1866—Thomas G. Cross.
1869—James B. Ziegler.
1872—Frank Geise.
1875—William Y. Link.
1878—Samuel B. Heiges.

1749—George Stevenson,
appointed.
1764—Samuel Johnston.
1777—Archibald McLean.
1785—Jacob Barnitz.
1824—Jacob B. Wentz.
1829—Frederick Eichelber-
ger.
1830—William P. Fisher.
1830—Jesse Spangler.
1833—Michael Doudel.
1836—James R. Reilly.
1839—John Stahle, elected.
1842—John Stahle.
1845—David Bender.
1848—Jacob Glessner.
1851—George Maish.
1854—William Davis.
1857—Abraham Hershey.
1860—Amos Shearer.

1749—George Stevenson,
appointed.
1764—Samuel Johnston.
1777—Archibald McLean.
1785—Jacob Barnitz.
1824—Jacob B. Wentz.
1829—Frederick Eichelber-
ger.
1830—Charles Nes.
1833—Michael Doudel.
1836—Daniel May.
1839—William Schall,
elected.
1842—William Schall.
1845—Edwin C. Eppley.
1848—Edwin C. Eppley.
1851—William Tash.
1854—William Tash.

1881—W. H. Sitrer.
1884—Samuel B. Hoff.
1887—Emanuel S. Smith.
1890—Henry Boll.
1893—Benjamin F. Frick.
1896—Andrew Dellone.
1899—Allen M. Seitz.
1902—J. H. Gross.
1905—George W. Maish.

REGISTERS.

1863—William Philby.
1866—Jacob Stickle.
1869—George Bollinger.
1872—John Giesey.
1875—Christian S. Gerber
(died in office).
1877—James Kell,
appointed.
1877—John S. Hiestand,
elected.
1880—Oliver Stuck.
1883—Henry W. Bowman.
1886—William Thompson.
1889—Edward Stuck.
1892—David Witmer.
1895—John H. Wambach.
1898—Philip J. Barnhart.
1901—Z. C. Myers.
1904—Christian T. Grove.

RECORDERS.

1857—George Wehrly.
1860—Amos Shearer.
1863—William B. Woods.
1866—Henry Reisinger.
1869—Noah Ehrhart.
1872—William H. Schweitz-
zer.
1875—James R. Schmidt.
1878—Jacob Lanius.
1881—E. C. Grevenmeyer.
1884—Wesley Glatfelter.
1887—B. Frank Stroman.
1890—John S. Trone.
1893—Clayton Strickhouser.
1896—Cornelius Murray.
1899—Henry F. Bowman.
1902—E. T. Bentz.
1905—Daniel Conrad.

George Stevenson filled an office which is now unknown. James Hamilton, deputy governor of Pennsylvania, constituted him, on January 7, 1750, Chief Ranger of and for the county of York, granting "full power and authority to range, view and inspect all our woods and lands within the said county, and to seize, take up and appropriate to our use all and every such wild colts or young horses, cattle and swine, as shall be found within the bounds of said county, that are not marked by the owners of their dams, and are liable to be seized by law; and also all marked strays for which no lawful owners can be found, that may be taken up in said county, and to publish every such stray

in the most public places in the said county for the space of one year, and also keeping some public mark of their being strays for the said space about them, hereby requiring you to sue and prosecute all persons presuming to act contrary to law in cutting down and destroying any of our timber, trees or wood, or that shall in any wise invade the powers granted to you within the said county."

CLERKS OF THE COURTS.

1749—George Stevenson, appointed.	1854—Joseph O. Stewart. 1857—John Reeser.
1704—Samuel Johnston.	1800—William Tash.
1777—Archibald McLean.	1803—Samuel Ziegler.
1786—Henry Miller.	1806—William Tash.
1794—John Edie.	1809—William L. Keech.
1800—Charles W. Hartley.	1872—E. D. Hentzel.
1806—William Barber.	1875—B. F. Koller.
1808—Adam King	1878—William A. Thomp- son.
1821—Robert Hammerly.	1881—James A. Blasser.
1823—Adam King	1884—William F. Ramsey.
1827—Jacob Spangler.	1887—Lewis D. Sell.
1830—Jacob B. Wentz.	1890—P. D. Baker.
1838—George Frysinger.	1893—Jared F. Blasser.
1839—George A. Barnitz, elected.	1896—Lee S. Stoner.
1842—George A. Barnitz.	1899—George F. Saubel.
1845—John A. Wilson.	1902—Vincent R. Weaver
1851—Thomas Jameson.	1905—J. Harry Stewart.

Treasurers. From 1749 to 1841, a period of nearly one hundred years, the county treasurers were appointed annually by the county commissioners. Some of them were re-appointed several times, as the accompanying dates will indicate. An act of legislature, passed May 27, 1841, made this an elective office, the incumbent to serve two years. The constitution of 1873 extended the term to three years.

1749—David McConaughy, appointed.	1832—Daniel Hartman. 1841—John W. Hetrick, elected.
1752—Thomas McCartney.	1843—John McConkey.
1754—Hugh Whiteford.	1845—Samuel McCurdy.
1755—Robert McPherson.	1849—Peter Ahl, Jr.
1756—Frederick Gelwicks.	1851—Samuel Fry.
1757—William Delap.	1852—Edie Patterson.
1759—John Blackburn.	1853—Alexander Wentz.
1794—David McConaughy.	1857—John Stough.
1766—John Blackburn.	1859—George W. Stair.
1767—Robert McPherson.	1861—Henry Bender.
1769—Michael Swope.	1863—Zachariah Heindel.
1777—Michael Hahn.	1865—George Daron.
1778—John Hay.	1867—John Glatfelter.
1801—Rudolph Spangler.	1869—John M. Deitch.
1805—John Forsyth.	1871—Henry Bortner.
1808—John Strohmman.	1873—Herman Noss.
1811—Peter Kurtz.	1875—William Frey.
1814—George Spangler.	1878—Adam F. Geesey.
1817—William Nes.	1881—John Landis.
1820—Henry Smyser.	1884—Henry Neater.
1823—John Voglesong.	1887—William Yeeter.
1826—Peter Ahl.	1890—Josiah Epling.
1829—Jacob Bayler.	

1803—John W. Shenberger.	1809—William O. Thomp- son.
1806—George W. Scheffer (died in office).	1902—Edward S. Brooks.
1807—William J. Bush, appointed.	1905—W. H. Brodbeck.

The English laws introduced into the province of Pennsylvania in 1683, provided that justices of the peace should nominate three persons within their jurisdiction, one of whom the governor may appoint a sheriff to serve for one year. Under the "Charter of Privileges," granted by William Penn to his province, in 1701, the inhabitants of each county were authorized to choose two persons to present to the Governor for the office of sheriff, one of whom should be commissioned by him to serve three years. This law was in force until the first state constitution was adopted in 1776. This prescribed that two persons should be elected annually in each county, and one of them selected to be sheriff by the President of the State. Under the constitution of 1790, elections were also held but the term was extended to three years, and the commission issued by the Governor. No person was allowed to serve two terms in succession. Under these constitutions, it frequently happened that the one who received the lowest number of votes was commissioned. The amended constitution of 1838 provided that but one person should be elected, and under the constitution of 1873 there is no change.

1749—Hance Hamilton.	1833—Adam Eichelberger.
1752—John Adlum.	1836—Adam Klinefelter.
1755—Hance Hamilton.	1839—Michael Hoke.
1756—Thomas Hamilton.	1842—Jacob Hantz.
1758—Zachariah Shugard.	1845—Thomas Jamison.
1759—Peter Shugard.	1848—James Adams.
1762—Robert McPherson.	1851—George Albright.
1765—David McConaughy.	1854—Daniel Ginder.
1768—George Eichelberger.	1857—Samuel Forscht.
1771—Samuel Edie.	1860—William Martin.
1774—Charles Lukens.	1863—William W. Wolf.
1777—William Rowan.	1866—Charles H. Bressler.
1780—Henry Miller.	appointed.
1783—William Bailey.	1866—Jesse Engles.
1786—John Edie.	1869—Christian Phalar.
1789—Conrad Laub.	1870—George Geiger, appointed.
1792—Godfrey Lenhart.	1871—J. Park Wiley.
1795—William McClellan.	1874—Michael Stambaugh.
1798—Nicholas Gelwicks.	1877—James Peeling.
1801—John Stroman.	1880—Samuel Altland.
1804—Jacob Eichelberger.	1883—Jesse Workinger.
1807—Michael Klinefelter.	1886—Leonard Grenwald.
1810—Benjamin Hirsch.	1889—Lysander W. Finley.
1811—Michael Gardner.	1892—John D. Gallatin.
1815—John Kauffelt.	1895—Andrew R. Brodbeck.
1818—Zachariah Spangler.	1898—Lemon Love.
1821—Thomas Jameson.	1901—Edward C. Peeling.
1824—Michael Doudel.	1904—Samuel M. Manifold.
1827—William Spangler.	
1830—Andrew Duncan.	

CORONERS.

1740—Nicholas Ryland. 1758—William King.
 1750—Alexander Love. 1761—Michael Swope.
 1754—Archibald McGrew. 1763—John Adlum.
 1754—Zachariah Shugard. 1764—Joseph Adlum.

Adlum continued in office fourteen years. The election for coroners in those times was held annually and there was no limitation to his term of service. Who was coroner in 1779-80-81, the records do not show. After that the succession was as follows:

1782—Jacob Rudisill. 1790—George Hay.
 1784—Ephraim Pennington. 1802—George Stake.
 1786—Andrew Johnston. 1806—John Spangler.
 1790—John Morris. 1808—Dr. Thomas Jameson.
 1796—Jacob Updegraff.

At the election in October, 1811, the votes for coroner were 1,893 for Michael Gardner and 1,893 for John Rouse. Gardner, however, being appointed sheriff, upon the resignation of Benjamin Hirsch, in 1811, did not receive any commission as coroner, by reason whereof the person then in office, Dr. Thomas Jameson, was continued.

1812—Dr. John Rouse. 1854—Dr. Samuel J. Rouse.
 1816—Dr. Thomas Jameson. 1857—Dr. Samuel J. Rouse.
 1818—Dr. William McIlvaine. 1860—Dr. H. M. McClellan.
 1821—Dr. Luke Rouse. 1863—Dr. H. M. McClellan.
 1824—Dr. Henry Nes. 1866—Dr. Samuel J. Rouse.
 1830—Dr. James Gerry. 1869—Dr. Samuel J. Rouse.
 1833—Dr. T. N. Haller. 1872—Dr. Obadiah Brickley.
 1834—Dr. Andrew Patterson. 1875—Dr. Obadiah Brickley.
 1836—Dr. Benjamin Johnston. 1879—Dr. John Ahl.
 1839—Dr. H. M. McClellan. 1882—Dr. John Ahl.
 1842—Dr. T. N. Haller. 1885—Dr. C. F. Spangler.
 1845—Dr. John Ahl. 1888—Dr. E. W. Brickley.
 1848—Dr. John Ahl. 1891—Dr. C. F. Spangler.
 1851—Dr. Edward C. Pentz. 1894—Dr. S. K. Pfaltzgraff.
 1900—Dr. E. W. Brickley.
 1903—Dr. H. D. Smyser.
 1906—Dr. H. F. Gross.

The board of county auditors is composed of three members.

Up to the year 1809 they were appointed by the judges of the court. An act providing for the election of three auditors was passed by the legislature March 16, 1809. By a special act of 1814 the law was modified so as to require the election of one new auditor annually thereafter. The constitution of 1873 provided for the election of three new auditors in 1875 and the same number every third year thereafter, the minority party in politics to be represented by one auditor:

1836—John M. Anderson. 1841—Matthias Nes.
 1838—Adam Paules. 1842—Samson Smith.
 1839—S. McKinley. 1843—Jacob F. Krone.
 1840—Jacob Miller. 1844—Joseph Hartman.

1845—Edie Patterson.
 1846—George Klugh.
 1847—Felix C. Herbst.
 1848—J. Gehley.
 1849—John Reeser.
 1850—William Snodgrass.
 1851—James Fulton.
 1852—James Ross.
 1853—James Ross.
 1854—John S. Keech.
 1855—Anthony Dessenberg.
 1856—Ezra May.
 1857—Z. B. Heindel.
 1858—Henry Brubaker.
 1859—J. W. Landis.
 1860—Calvin Ritchey.
 1861—Samuel Newman.
 1862—Abraham Klinefelter.
 1863—Charles Smith.
 1864—Elijah Garretson.
 1865—William B. Morrow.
 1866—John W. Landis.
 1867—John Gemmill.
 1868—J. B. Pfaltzgraff.
 1869—John Seiffert.
 1870—John Heidelberg.
 1871—Henry Rudy.
 1872—Jacob Altland.
 1873—William H. Croll.
 1874—Jeremiah Brown.
 1875—Andrew Maffet.
 1876—Wendell Gross.
 1877—John Stallman.
 1878—Thomas Brubaker.
 1879—J. W. Lamson.
 1880—Henry J. Deitch.
 1881—T. B. McDonald.
 1882—William Kunkle.
 1883—William Douglass.
 1884—William Croll.
 1885—George W. Evans.
 1886—Jesse S. Crone.
 1887—Edward Dick.
 1888—William S. Dellinger.
 1889—John C. Gehley.
 1890—Cyrus W. Orwig.
 1891—Amos Kidd.
 1892—Ammon W. Yohe.
 1893—Daniel A. Smith.
 1894—John L. Heighes.
 1895—Joseph T. Hendrickson.
 1896—Tobias Baum.
 1897—Simon A. Stambaugh.
 1898—Moses M. Snyder.
 1899—W. H. Small.
 1900—Daniel Nye.
 1901—W. E. Grove.
 1902—Henry M. Kinsey.
 1903—Bartaine W. Baker.
 1904—John Lehman.
 1905—W. F. O. Rosenmiller.
 1906—Peter A. Fishel.
 1907—W. H. Clemens.

County Surveyors.

The office of Surveyor-General of the state was created by act of April 9, 1784. This officer was empowered to appoint a deputy in any county of the state. The first appointment made for York County was Jacob Spangler, in 1800, who was many times re-appointed and afterward elected surveyor-general. On April 9, 1850, an act was passed making this an elective office. The first election was held in October, 1850. The county surveyor under the provisions of this act serves a term of three years. The following is a list of those elected by the people:

1850—Christian S. Gerber. 1877—William T. Williams.
 1853—Christian S. Gerber. 1881—William T. Williams.
 1856—Christian S. Gerber. 1884—James H. Blasser.
 1859—Benjamin Leese. 1887—Philip S. Bowman.
 1862—Benjamin Leese. 1890—Edward Gross.
 1865—Samuel N. Bailey. 1893—Edward Gross.
 1868—Benjamin Leese. 1896—Edward Gross.
 1871—Benjamin Leese. 1902—B. F. Haller.
 1874—William L. Keech. 1905—E. K. Seitz.

District Attorneys.

Before the election of district attorneys by the people under the act of 1850, the indictments were drawn and prosecutions conducted by deputies appointed for that purpose. The name of the attorney general of the commonwealth was signed to all indict-

ments. There is therefore no record of these deputies in this county, but among them were George A. Barnitz and William H. Kurtz, just previous to 1850. The following is a list of the district attorneys of York County after the office was made elective, together with the dates of their election:

James E. Buchanan, 1850; Thomas A. Ziegler, appointed, 1851; Richard P. Wilton, elected, 1853; William C. Chapman, 1856; John W. Bittenger, 1862; David J. Williams, 1868; Arthur N. Green, 1871; John Blackford, 1874; John W. Heller, 1877; Edward D. Ziegler, 1880; George W. McElroy, 1883; N. M. Wanner, 1886; Edward D. Bentzel, 1889; William A. Miller, 1892; Joseph R. Strawbridge, 1895; William B. Gemmill, 1898; Allen C. Wiest, 1901; James G. Glessner, 1904.

County Commissioners.

The office of county commissioner in York County has always been elective. At the first election held there were three commissioners chosen, who were divided into three classes, one of them to serve one year, one to serve two years, and one three years. From 1749 to 1875, one commissioner was elected annually to serve for three years. The new constitution of 1873 provided for the election of three commissioners in 1875, and every third year the same number thereafter. This constitution also provides that the political party in the minority should be entitled to one member of the board of commissioners.

FIRST CLASS.

1749—George Schwanbe. 1790—John Spengler.
1751—Bartholomew Maul. 1793—Joseph Welshans.
1754—Peter Shugard. 1796—John Forsythe.
1757—Martin Eichelberger. 1799—Daniel Spangler.
1760—James Welsch. 1802—Christopher Lauman.
1763—William Douglass. 1805—Abraham Graffius.
1766—Joseph Updegraff. 1808—Jacob Heckert.
1769—John Heckendorn. 1811—Peter Small.
1772—John Hay. 1814—Jacob Spangler.
1775—Michael Hahn. 1817—John Barnitz.
1776—William Ross. 1820—Michael Doudel.
1777—William Ross. 1823—Henry Schmeiser.
1778—Philip Rothrock. 1826—John Voglesong.
1781—Jacob Schmeiser. 1829—Peter Ahl.
1784—Michael Hahn. 1832—Jacob Dietz.
1787—Godfrey Lenhart.

SECOND CLASS.

1749—Walter Sharp. 1761—George Myers.
1750—William McClellan. 1764—Philip Ziegler.
1752—John Mikel. 1767—Hugh Dunwoodie.
1755—Thomas McCartney. 1770—John Monteith.
1758—William Delap. 1773—Henry Tyson.

1776—John Hay.
1779—John Sample.
1782—William Cochran.
1785—Robert Morrison.
1786—William McClellan.
1791—John Morrow.
1794—Henry Welsh.
1797—John Edie.
1800—Anthony Hinkle.
1803—Robert Ramsey.

THIRD CLASS.

1749—Patrick Watson.
1753—James Agnew.
1756—Robert McPherson.
1758—John Frankelberger.
1759—John Aldum.
1762—Samuel Edie.
1765—Thomas Stockton.
1768—William Gemmill.
1792—William Nelson.
1795—James Black.
1798—James McDandless.
1801—Samuel Nelson.

1802—Jacob Heckert.
1804—Jacob Glancy.
1807—William Collins.
1810—John Klein.
1813—Peter Reider.
1816—Charles Emig.
1819—Stephen T. Cooper.
1822—Peter Wolfhart.
1825—Charles Diehl.
1828—Daniel Kimmel.
1831—John W. Hetrick.
1833—Samuel Harnish.

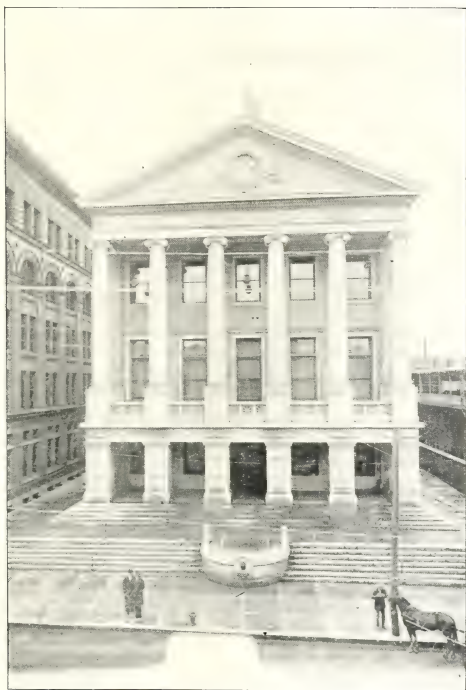
The date of the election is given in the following list:

1836—John Beck.
1837—Jacob Nicholas.
1838—John Reiman.
1839—Jacob Newman.
1840—David Maish.
1841—Henry Logan.
1842—Valentine B. Wentz.
1843—Thomas Kerr.
1844—Joseph Detweiler.
1845—George Eichelberger.
1846—Daniel Ginder.
1847—John Emig.
1849—John Moore.
1850—David Leber.
1851—Philip Sheffer.
1852—George Dick.
1853—Felix C. Herbert.
1854—John Myers.
1855—Aaron G. Blackford.
1856—Jesse Workinger.
1857—Daniel Meisenholder.
1858—Jacob Greenfield.
1859—Adam Paules.
1860—Adam H. Smith.
1861—John Hyde.
1862—Henry Miller.
1863—John E. Anstine.
1864—William Reeser.
1865—Henry Hammond.
1866—Daniel Miller.
1867—William Wintermoyer.
1868—R. Duncan Brown.
1869—Peter Strickhouser.
1870—Lewis Strayer.
1871—Jacob Kohler.
1872—David Smyser.
1873—Jacob Knisely.
1874—N. E. Leber.

1875—Thomas Platt.
1875—John Pfaltzgraff.
1878—John Beard.
1878—Jacob Lamotte.
1878—J. Klinedinst.
1881—Stephen Keefe.
1881—Charles Haines.
1881—Jacob S. Bentz.
1884—George Anthony.
1884—Henry Anstine.
1884—John F. Beck.
1887—Washington H. McCreary.
1887—William Barton.
1887—Robert J. Belt.
1890—Thomas Julius.
1890—George Wise.
1890—Israel F. Gross.
1893—William Cunningham.
1893—Aleweuse Gruver.
1893—Jacob Leitheiser.
1896—George W. Atticks.
1896—A. K. Straley.
1896—R. S. McDonald.
1899—John Miller (died in office).
1899—Jeremiah Z. Hildebrand.
1899—Freizer Altland.
1899—Eli H. Zeigler.
1902—Jeremiah Z. Hildebrand.
1902—George F. Bortner.
1902—H. Kister Free.
1905—George W. Holtzinger.
1905—Robert G. Kessler.
1905—Emanuel Hartman.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

An act of the General Assembly passed August 19, 1749, named Thomas Cox, Michael Tanner, George Swope, Nathan Hussey, and John Wright, Jr., as commissioners to carry out its provisions in form-



THIRD COURT HOUSE

ing the county of York, and also to purchase land at some convenient place in the county, to be approved by the Governor, and held in trust for the purpose of erecting on it a Court House and prison. Centre Square of York was selected as the site for the Court House.

The sessions of the courts from 1749 to 1756 were held in the houses of the court justices until the completion of the first Court House. In April, 1754, the county commissioners entered into an agreement with William Willis, a skillful bricklayer, and one of the first English Quakers who settled near York, to erect the walls of the Court House. Henry Clark, also a Quaker, from Warrington, entered into a contract to saw and deliver scantlings for the building. He then owned a sawmill near the mouth of Beaver Creek. John Meem and Jacob Klein of York, both Germans, were employed as carpenters. Robert Jones, a Quaker, who lived a few miles from town, in Manchester Township, was engaged to haul seven thousand shingles from Philadelphia. The building was not completed till 1756.

This Court House stood from 1756 until 1841, a period of eighty-four years. The most eventful period of its history was from September 30, 1777, to June 27, 1778, during which time the members of the Continental Congress held their deliberations within its hallowed walls. A description of the interior of this Court House will be found on page 291.

When it was decided to erect a new Court House, a great controversy arose concerning the location of it. The commissioners finally selected the site where the present one stands. For the erection of this building Jacob Dietz was master carpenter, and Henry Small was associated with him. Charles Eppley was master mason, and George Odenwalt, assistant. The county commissioners then were William Nichols, John Reiman and John Beck. The bricks and wood were obtained in York County. Part of the granite used in its construction was hauled in wagons to York from Baltimore County, Maryland. The granite pillars used as supports in the front of the Court House were brought from Maryland on the railroad in 1840. The cost of the

building was nearly \$100,000. County notes of the denomination of \$3 were issued, and also county bonds. It was completed in 1840. The cupola was placed on it and the bell put into position in 1847. The bell on the old Court House was brought from England, and belonged to the Episcopal Church. It has since been recast and now is on St. John's Church, North Beaver Street.

The Present Court House. The second Court House being poorly ventilated, and no longer adapted to the increased demands of court business, was replaced in 1898-1900 by the present elegant structure, one of the most ornamental temples of justice in the State of Pennsylvania, or any where in this country. The commissioners of York County at the time of the erection of this Court House were George W. Atticks, Robert S. McDonald and Andrew K. Straley. This beautiful building with an imposing front, supported by six granite columns of Ionic architecture, is a graceful ornament to the city of York. It is surmounted by three domes, the middle one rising to a height of 155 feet. The interior of the building is a model of architectural beauty, and every department is admirably adapted for the purposes designed. The materials used in the construction of this Court House are of excellent quality which makes it both attractive and durable. This Court House may stand for hundreds of years. The architect who designed and planned it was J. A. Dempwolf of York.

First County Jail. In accordance with the act of assembly which appointed commissioners to form the County of York out of that portion of Lancaster County west of the Susquehanna in 1749, the commissioners were authorized to erect a county jail. The site chosen was the northeast corner of George and King Streets. At this place a temporary jail was built in 1756 with high stone walls which were covered with a wooden roof. In 1768 Joseph Updegraff, of York; Hugh Dunwoodie, residing in the present area of Adams County, and Major William Gemmill, of Hopewell, the county commissioners, laid plans for the erection of a permanent jail. It was built of blue limestone and was three stories high. In the yard ex-

tending to Court Alley were the pillory, the stocks and the whipping post, modes of punishment carried into force under the English laws until the adoption of the first state constitution in 1776. During the Revolution the county jail was used as a place of imprisonment for a number of British officers, of whom mention is made in this volume in another chapter. The first county jail stood from 1768 to 1855, when it was torn down and the property sold to private parties for the erection of business houses.

The Present Jail. The old prison became dilapidated, and too small for the demand, and not at a suitable place, consequently in 1854, county commissioners, George Dick, John Myers and Felix C. Herbert entered into contracts for the erection of the present jail and work-house, with Jacob Gotwalt, of York. The sandstone in the front wall and in the tower were furnished by Henry Kochenour, of Conewago Township. The blue limestone used was obtained from John Winter's quarry, near York. Edward Haviland was the architect. The chief contractor let out sub-contracts for work to Peter and James McGuigan and William Gearing, of York. The rough stone work was done by Joseph Foller, and the tower and sandstone work by a man from Harrisburg. This jail was erected on a tract of land in the northeastern part of the city. In 1907 County Commissioners Emanuel Hartman, Robert G. Kessler and George W. Holtzinger employed Architect B. F. Willis to draw plans for remodeling the jail erected in 1855 and making it a building with the necessary modern improvements.

Support of the Poor. The laws now in force in Pennsylvania for the maintenance of the poor and helpless, were borrowed in their leading features from those instituted in England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. They were introduced into Pennsylvania by act of assembly in 1771.

During our colonial history the poor of each township were maintained by the people of the district, and "overseers of the poor," one for each township, were appointed by the court justices.

At a court of private sessions of the peace held at York, for York County, on March

26, 1750, in the twenty-third year of the reign of George II, before John Day, Thomas Cox, George Swope and Patrick Watson, the following named persons were appointed overseers of the poor for York County:

Yorktown, William Sinkler (Sinclair), and Michael Laub; Hellam, Casper Willart and Peter Gardner; Chanceford, Robert Morton, John Hill; Fawn, Alexander McCandless, John Gordon; Shrewsbury, Hugh Montgomery, Hugh Low; Codorus, Peter Dinkle, John Wothering; Manchester, Peter Wolf, Valentine Crans (Krantz); Newberry, Nathan Hussey, George Thauly; Dover, Philip Kohr, Andrew Spangler; Warrington, William Griffith, George Grist; Monaghan, James Carrothers, George Cohoon; Heidleberg, Peter Schultz, Andrew Schreiber; Manheim, Samuel Bugdel, Solomon Miller; Paradise, Clement Studebaker, John Rode.

There were the same number of overseers appointed for each of the townships in that portion of York County now embraced in Adams County.

County Almshouse. While the care and support of the poor were not neglected at any period of the history of our county or state, it was not until 1804 that the present system was adopted. On February 6, 1804, the legislature passed a special act which granted to the county commissioners power to levy a tax for the purpose of purchasing land and erecting thereon, and furnishing necessary buildings for the employment and support of the poor of the county. Under the provisions of this act, the following named persons were directed to fix upon a place for the erection of an almshouse: Martin Gardner, Peter Small, Abraham Graffius, Daniel Spangler, of York Borough; Henry Krieger, of Newberry Township; John Heneise, of Dover; Christian Hetrick, of Codorus; Samuel Collins, of Lower Chanceford; Peter Storm, of the vicinity of Hanover. The site of the Public Common was decided upon as an eligible spot for the location of the county almshouse by these men, and they so reported on June 30, 1804. A conflict of claims arose concerning the right to this land, whereupon the legislature was petitioned and that body by special act, April 1, 1805, empowered the newly

elected directors of the poor, Daniel Spangler, Jacob Small and Martin Ebert, to determine upon a site which might appear eligible, and to cause the erection of appropriate buildings. After short deliberation, on the 16th of April, the same year, they reported in writing that they had purchased the "Elm Spring Farm," a certain plantation and tract of land from Andrew Robinson, containing 132 acres and 156 perches, for the sum of 4,400 pounds currency. On this tract was built the present county almshouse. The "Elm Spring," surrounded by large elm trees, was long noted for the crystal beauty and excellent quality of water which it furnished to the early residents of York. At the same time the directors purchased a tract of woodland two miles farther northeast, containing 150 acres and seventeen perches, for 600 pounds. In the summer of 1805 the first buildings were erected at a cost of \$4,761.54, and the poor of all the townships of the county removed to this building in April, 1806.

A hospital building was erected of brick in 1828, at a cost of \$7,800. Much of the labor in the construction of this building was done by the paupers, thus decreasing its cost. It was considered in those days a model of architecture. Jacob Hay was the mason, Dietz and Straber, the carpenters. The original almshouse and hospital buildings after various changes and needed improvements, were standing in 1907. The first great improvements were made when George S. Morris was elected resident director. During the year 1885 apparatus for the purpose of heating by steam was introduced through all the buildings. A portion of the original "Elm Farm" tract was sold to a company on which was erected a rolling mill. A handsome new almshouse barn was burned down and the present large and commodious one erected.

The first election of directors of the poor was held on October 9, 1804. The following is a list of the directors who served since that time, together with the years of their election:

1804—Daniel Spangler.
1804—Jacob Small.
1804—Martin Ebert.
1808—Jonathan Jessop.
1808—George Lottman.
1809—Martin Weiser.

1810—George Barnitz.
1812—Gottlieb Ziegler.
1812—Jacob Sheaffer.
1813—George Spangler.
1814—Philip Kissinger.
1815—Jacob Upp.

1810—Michael Welsh.
1817—William Johnston.
1817—Andrew Kramer.
1817—George Spangler.
1818—Thomas Taylor.
1819—John Fails.
1820—Jacob Laucks.
1821—Michael Eurch.
1822—Henry Stover.
1823—Jacob Diehl.
1824—Clement Stillinger.
1825—Casper Laucks.
1826—John Strickler.
1827—Henry Smyser.
1828—John Emig.
1829—Henry Wolf.
1830—Alexander Small.
1831—Nicholas Diehl.
1832—John Reiman.
1833—Christian Hildebrand.
1836—John W. Hetrick.
1837—Samuel Myers.
1838—John Lauter.
1839—William Strecher.
1841—Jacob Smyser.
1842—Martin Carl.
1843—Peter Peter.
1844—Daniel Laucks.
1845—T. W. Haller.
1846—Adam Free.
1847—Peter Wilt.
1848—George S. Morris.
1849—James Klinedinst.
1850—John Fails.
1851—George Laucks.
of Casper.
1852—Peter Decker.
1853—William Spangler.
1854—William Small.
1856—Joseph McCurdy.
1858—Charles Underwood.
1859—James Ross.
1860—William Stokes.
1861—David Small.
1862—James Ross.
1863—William Stokes.
1864—David Small.

1865—Henry Koehnour.
1866—William Kilgore.
1867—David Small.
1868—David Bentzel.
1869—William Kilgore.
1870—David Small.
1871—George Hnamu.
1872—Samuel Hively.
1873—F. T. Scott.
1874—A. B. Reynolds.
1875—Matthias Reigart.
1876—John B. Sayres.
1877—Adam Kohr.
1878—John Henry.
1879—William Gilberthorpe.
1880—Solomon Boyer.
1881—Isaac Hovis.
1882—Alexander Kidd.
1883—Andrew Bentz.
1884—Enos Hively.
1885—Alex. Kidd.
1886—Samuel L. Witmer.
1887—Fred. Lehman.
1888—James S. Bayley.
1889—Felix Bentzel.
1890—R. Mummich.
1891—William Rodenhouse.
1892—Henry Kapp.
1893—J. Taylor Hostler.
1894—Reuben Lauter.
1895—David S. Abel.
1896—Jacob Diehl.
1897—Isaiah Greens.
1898—William Anthony.
1899—James Anderson.
1900—Matthew Porman.
1901—Andrew J. Myers.
died in office.
1902—William Anthony.
appointed.
1903—D. A. Ling.
1902—Horace Lentz.
1903—George Gahring.
1904—Emanuel Stoner.
1905—George E. Ruhl.
1906—George Gahring.

POLITICAL NOTES.

At the election held in October 1750, a serious riot occurred between the supporters of Hance Hamilton and Richard McAlister, the two candidates for the office of sheriff. The former lived in the present vicinity of Gettysburg, and was supported by the Scotch-Irish; the latter resided at the present site of Hanover, which town he afterward founded, and although a Scotch-Irishman himself, was the candidate of the Germans. The whole county which then included the present territory of Adams, was one election district. The voting place on this occasion was at the unfinished public inn of Baltzer Spangler on the north side of West Market Street, near the Square, in York. The votes were received through the opening between two logs of the building. The different clans came riding on

horseback into the village of York in squads from the north, the east, the south and west. Some of them rode a distance of twenty-five or more miles, for the purpose of enjoying the elective franchise on this important occasion. The forenoon passed without any disturbances, but by the noon hour, hundreds of gallant frontiersmen, nearly every one born on foreign soil, speaking two different languages, and representing four nationalities, after partaking of a meal at one of the six public houses of entertainment in the frontier town of York, began to clamor for their favorite candidates, and crowd around the voting place. McAllister's Germans, marshalled by their courageous leader, were bold and defiant, and the impetuous Scotch-Irish were at first equally determined and demonstrative.

Under this confused state of affairs, Hance Hamilton, who was then the sheriff, assumed an authority for which he was afterward sustained and refused to go on with the election. A general commotion and confusion ensued. A lusty German, insisting on the right to deposit his vote, tripped up the heels of one of the Scotch-Irish guards. An affray began which in a few minutes became general and quite exciting. Saplings cut along the Codorus were used as offensive and defensive weapons, and blows were dealt with unsparing hands. Hamilton and his party fled west of the Codorus. During the remainder of the day the Scotch-Irish were not seen east of the creek. There were a few limbs broken and blood was shed, but no lives were lost in the fray. At the time of this riot the Scotch-Irish present were greatly inferior in numbers, as most of them lived a long distance from York, while the Germans were quite numerous in and around the town. Hamilton was not the man to beat a retreat unless for good cause or from necessity. He was then a young man of twenty-nine. His future career as an officer, against the French and Indians, showed that he was a bold, daring and courageous man. On the occasion of this riot, being sheriff himself, and having charge of the election poll, he represented the law-abiding element, and it would seem, showed manly courage by retreating with his adherents out of contact with his violent and tumultuous opponents.

The Quakers, of whom there were a great many present from the northern part of the county, being a non-resistant class of people, took no part in the contest.

Nicholas Ryland, the coroner, who was appointed with Hance Hamilton the year before, opened another election box with new officers, and proceeded to take votes until evening. Nearly all the votes cast at this place were in favor of Richard McAllister, who, when the day ended, it was claimed by his followers, was elected sheriff of York County. But now came the time for Hance Hamilton to assert his official right. He thereupon declined to assist in counting the votes and make official returns to the Provincial Government at Philadelphia, stating as his reason that he was "driven by violence from the place of voting," and by the same violence was prohibited from returning there, whereby it was not in his power to do his duty, and therefore could make no returns.

On a public hearing by the Provincial Governor and Council at Philadelphia, it was unanimously agreed "that it was not owing to Hamilton that the election was obstructed, and likewise he could not in his circumstances as proven by witnesses, make a return." The Governor therefore granted Hance Hamilton a commission as sheriff, during the Governor's pleasure. At the next session of court beginning October 30, 1750, the following was ordered to be recorded:

"Whereas, Hance Hamilton, Esq., high sheriff of this county, hath by his remonstrance in writing of this court set forth, that by reason of the tumultuous behavior of sundry persons at the last election, held here for this county, and of the ballots or tickets not having been delivered to the inspectors on three several pieces of paper as directed by an act of the General Assembly of this Province, entitled 'an act for raising the county rates and levies,' he could not make such returns as by the aforesaid act is enjoined: It is therefore considered and ordered by the court here, that the commissioners and assessors who served this county in their several stations the last year, shall (in pursuance of the act aforesaid), serve for the ensuing year, or until there shall be a new election."

As a consequence of this riot, York County was without representatives in the General Assembly for that year. Hamilton served as sheriff until 1753, when he was succeeded by John Adlum, but was re-elected in 1755, serving until he led a company of York County soldiers in 1756 to take part in the French and Indian war.

An exciting contest took place in York County during the political campaign of 1789. This was the first year of George Washington's first term as president of the United States. John Edie, a patriot of the Revolution, a Scotch-Irishman by descent, and then the editor of the "Pennsylvania Herald and York General Advertiser," the only paper published in York, had nearly completed his three year term as sheriff of York County. The candidate of the Scotch-Irish for sheriff that year was Captain William McClellan, also a soldier of the Revolution and a resident of the Marsh Creek settlement near the site of Gettysburg.

The Germans was Conrad Laub, who had served as a clerk in the county Court House for several years, but at this time was proprietor of a public inn. Laub was a German, born in the Fatherland, and was one of the earliest political leaders of his nationality in York. The contest centered on the election of sheriff. There were then four election places in York County, one at the Court House, one at Hanover, one at Nicholson's mill at the forks of the Muddy Creek in Chanceford Township, and one at York Springs. This election occurred eleven years before Adams County had been formed out of York. Both the candidates for sheriff traveled through the county, arousing the enthusiasm of their adherents. At that early date the telephone and the telegraph were not in use to convey the result of the election to York. The news was brought by couriers on horseback, and when the vote was counted it was found that the Germans had won. Conrad Laub received 2130 votes and Captain William McClellan 2111.

In this contest, the Quakers of the upper end voted with the Scotch-Irish, but Laub, the German candidate, was elected by nineteen votes. There were many amusing stories told of this campaign. William

Harris, an intelligent merchant who owned a store on the southwest corner of Market and Water Streets, and afterward editor of the York Gazette, wrote an account of this contest, imitating the language of the scriptures. He called it "The first chapter of Chronicles." It read as follows:

1. Now it came to pass in those days when George was President, even George the Great, was President over the nation, and John, even John surnamed the steady, who had done justice and judgment among the people, had fulfilled his time, that there was a great stir among the people, whom they should choose to reign in his stead.

2. Then the Williamites, who inhabited the western country, and the people gathered themselves together, and communed one with another, and said: We will make William to rule over us, for he is a proper young man, and will do justice and judgment even as John has done, whose work is fulfilled.

3. And when these sayings went abroad among the people, there were certain men rose up and withstood the Williamites and said, God do so to us, and more also, if William shall rule over us at this time in the stead of John.

4. Then the governors, the judges, the captains of the fifties, and the rulers of the people gathered themselves together.

5. And so it was that they communed together, even the Schlegelites, the Rudisellites, the Shermanites, the Gosslerites, the Millerites, the Campbellites, the tribe of Eli, and John the Lawyer.

6. Now all entered into a covenant and said, of a truth we will make Conrad our ruler, for he is an upright man, and will do what is right in the eyes of the people.

7. And after these things it came to pass on the thirteenth day of the tenth month, about the eleventh hour, in the fourteenth year after the people had come out of the house of bondage, that the people strove with one another, even the Williamites on one side and the Conradites on the other.

8. And there was a great slaughter, for the battle continued until the going down of the sun.

9. For the Conradites came forth by hundreds and by thousands, by their tribes, as sands by the seashore for multitude.

10. And so it was, that the army of the Williamites was discomitted.

11. Now the land will have rest for three years.

The "Schlegelites" and the "Rudisellites" were the friends of Colonel Henry Schlegel and Associate Judge Jacob Rudisell, of Hanover; the "Shermanites" the friends of Conrad Sherman, who lived five miles south of Hanover, in Manheim Township; the "Gosslerites" the friends of Philip Gossler, who then lived in Hellam Township; the "Millerites," the friends of General Henry Miller of York; the "Campbellites" the Scotch-Irish from Monaghan and Carroll Townships, represented by Colonel Thomas Campbell; the "Tribe of Eli" were the

Quakers of the upper end, and were led by Major Eli Lewis, who founded the town of Lewisberry; "John the Lawyer" was John Lukens, a young member of the York Bar, admitted that year.

In 1784, the year after the **Hartley in** treaty of peace with England **Politics.** had been signed, while making a tour of southern Pennsylvania in the interest of the fall elections, Colonel Thomas Hartley wrote the following letter, touching upon Lancaster and York politics:

"A good many people of this county are now assembled here. They promise fair, though we may be disappointed. If Lancaster and York should carry proper men at the next election, we may do well. Exertions are not wanting at York, and we are not idle at Lancaster. It is a pity that the people at large are so very unequal to their situation. In Republics every man ought to think. Time may put us right, but we are at present in the infancy of thought."

The political friends of Thomas **Letter to** Jefferson in Newberry Town- **Jefferson.** ship held a meeting immediately after his inauguration in 1801 and prepared an address which they sent to the President. The language of this address shows that there were disturbing features in American politics at that time as well as in later periods. The following letter was written to Jefferson a short time after his inauguration:

To Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States.—
Called on by the United States to perform the most important of her tasks, we flatter ourselves that assurances of the attachment and support of any description of your fellow-citizens, will be acceptable; and being highly gratified with the sentiments you have announced as the governing principles of your administration, we conceive it our duty, and we feel it our pleasure, to tender you our sincere attachment and steady support. May that spirit of benevolent toleration which so conspicuously distinguished you amidst the conflicting elements of party, spread like oil on the troubled ocean, until all is soothed into order and peace.

Signed by order of the said meeting,

HENRY KREIGER,
JAMES TODD,
JOSEPH GLANCY,
ELI LEWIS,
ROBERT HAMERSLEY, junr.

**His
Reply.**

Washington, May 8, 1801

Gentlemen:—Assurances of attachment and support from any description of my fellow-citizens are accepted with thankfulness and satisfaction. I will ask that attachment and support no longer than I endeavor to deserve by a faithful discharge of their various

the true spirit of the Constitution, and according to laws framed in consonance with that. The sentiments expressed on my undertaking the important charge confided to me, were expressed in the sincerity of my heart; and after the security and freedom of our common country, no object lies so near my heart as to heal the wounded confidence of society, and see men and fellow citizens in affectionate union with one another. I join, therefore, with the inhabitants of Newberry Township, who have been pleased to address me through you, in earnest desire that a spirit of benevolence and mutual toleration may soothe the great family of mankind once more into order and peace; and I pray you to assure them of my sincere concern for their particular happiness, and my high consideration and respect.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

MESSRS. KREIGER, TODD, GLANCY,
LEWIS and HAMERSLEY.

After the election of Thomas McKean as governor of Pennsylvania, there was a public feast held on the Common, near George Spangler's Lane. The dinner was cooked in kettles over an open fire and after it was prepared, hundreds of people sat around long tables and ate the victuals with great relish. A parade and military display followed the feast. Captain William Ross and Lieutenant John Grier with their company of fifty men in blue uniforms, with red collars and belts, and Captain Lewis Wampler and Lieutenant Hersh commanding a company uniformed in yellow, interested large crowds of people with a military parade. This interesting event took place in October, 1800. McKean was a Jeffersonian Democrat. His opponent, James Ross, then a lawyer at Pittsburg, was born at Delta in York County. Ross was an ardent Federalist, but his party at this time had lost control of Pennsylvania.

The election of William Findlay as **A Big** governor of Pennsylvania was **Parade.** celebrated at York in October, 1817, by a splendid parade and a banquet, or as it was called by a local chronicler, "a magnificent feast in the field of Jacob Spangler, near the edge of the borough." The line of parade was formed on West Market Street and moved through Centre Square to the banqueting grounds in the following order: Chief Marshal, George Jacobs; assistants, George Spangler and Jacob Laumaster; committee of arrangements; band of music; banner containing the portrait of the governor elect, painted by Lewis Miller, followed by many citizens of the town and county. The committee of arrangements wore a yellow Wil-



YORK COUNTY ALMSHOUSE

liam Findlay badge on the left lapel of their coats.

In 1821 when Governor Findlay was elected to represent Pennsylvania in the United States Senate, his political friends in York celebrated the event with a grand banquet at the tavern kept by Clement Stillingler. The occasion was enlivened by the singing of political songs by Jacob Busser and Lewis Miller, while John Barnitz played the violin.

One of the liveliest contests in York County took place in 1830. It was caused by a split in the Democratic party. Simon Anstine, a prominent Windsor farmer, had been a Democratic leader from 1809 to 1830, when he desired the nomination for the State legislature. His own party defeated his nomination in the county convention. It was then that Anstine determined to exert his power and influence. He said to his political adherents: "I have been turning the grindstone long enough for others and now since they have tried to turn me down, I will put on the war paint and see if I cannot grind my opponents. I will defeat part of the Democratic ticket." So he organized a meeting and nominated an independent ticket and had Michael Gardner and himself placed on it as candidates for the legislature. They were both elected and Simon Anstine received the congratulations of many friends for his victory. During the campaign he had the ends of his tickets dipped in red beet juice to be sure his friends would vote right. Lewis Miller, the local artist, said, "That is why he 'beet' his opponent." Shortly after the election, Anstine drove into York with a two horse load of cabbage heads and as he passed into Centre Square the spectators shouted, "Hurrah! for the Windsor farmer! He's all right." Then he agreed to present one head of cabbage to every "cabbage head" opponent that would come to his wagon. Two of the spectators who were amused at this incident were "Fritz" Horn and "White Bear," quaint local characters.

In early days the Court House at York was the voting place for a large portion of York County. In 1811 Simon Anstine rode into York at the head of two hundred men, all of whom voted for Simon Snyder for governor of Pennsylvania.

Democratic Banners.

In 1836 the Democrats of Spring Garden Township purchased a large satin banner during the campaign which elected Martin Van Buren president of the United States. This banner had been carried in many political parades in York County and elsewhere. In 1905 when in the possession of John S. Hiestand, a prominent citizen, residing a few miles east of York, this banner was presented to the Historical Society of York County.

Codorus Township has always been noted for its faithful adherents to the Democratic party. For many years there were only two or three Whig voters in the township. All the other voters were Democrats. In recognition of its loyalty to the Jacksonian Democracy, the Democratic State Committee in 1848, presented to Codorus Township a beautiful silk banner which cost about \$100. On one side of this historic banner a fine portrait of Andrew Jackson was painted and on the other side words of commendation to the voters of Codorus Township for their devotion to the principles of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson. In 1903 this banner was placed in the Historical Society of York County for careful preservation. Although more than half a century old, it is still in an excellent condition.

At 6 o'clock on the evening of September 17, 1840, there was an interesting Whig meeting held in front of the Washington House on the north side of East Market Street, near Duke. On this occasion the Whig ladies presented to the Tippecanoe Club of York, a handsome satin banner, about four feet long and three feet wide. This beautiful banner was painted by E. B. Pyle, a local artist who resided on West King Street. On one side was neatly painted in gilt letters, "Presented by the Whig Ladies of York to the Tippecanoe Club." Thomas E. Cochran, of the York Bar, made the presentation speech in the presence of a large assemblage of people. The banner was received in an enthusiastic speech by William R. Morris, member of the club. In speaking of this banner, the York Republican says, "The occasion was graced by the presence of beauty and many people were on the ground. The liberality of the ladies, as well as their enthusiasm in the cause of

Harrison, is worthy of imitation. They ought to be entitled to vote, then all things would go on right."

This banner was presented to the Historical Society of York County in 1903 by Frank Dehuff, of York, and a second banner also presented to the same club was placed in the Historical Society of York in 1902, by Henry C. Ginter, whose father carried the banner for twenty years in many parades in York and elsewhere.

The presidential campaign of 1840 was probably the most memorable in the annals of American politics. The standard bearer of the Whig party was General William Henry Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe, where he won a brilliant victory over the English and the Indians during the War of 1812. Harrison had been the candidate of the Whig party against Martin Van Buren in 1836, when the latter was elected President.

During Van Buren's administration, the first great financial panic in American history occurred. The business and manufacturing interests of the country were all in a depressed condition. It was claimed by the Whigs that the panic was the result of the action of Andrew Jackson in vetoing a bill passed by Congress to re-charter the United States Bank. The panic reached its height in 1839, when Van Buren's administration was coming to a close. The result of this condition of affairs was attributed by the Whigs to the financial policy of the Democratic party. The Whig party grew strong not only in the northern states, but in Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky and other southern states. A Democratic orator, while endeavoring to cast derision upon the candidacy of General Harrison, said he was born in a log cabin and drank hard cider. This thought was heralded all over the country and became known to history as the "log cabin and hard cider campaign." Cabins were built in every large town and city in the Union, and during the political parades the Whigs were given hard cider to drink. Campaign books were printed and widely circulated. They contained many songs and words of praise for the Whig candidates. It is claimed by some historians that Harrison was sung into the presidency by his political adherents, some of the southern states casting their electoral vote

for him, but he died one month after his inauguration.

The campaign of 1844, when Henry Clay was a candidate for the presidency, was also conducted with remarkable vigor and enthusiasm. At this time Clay, except Webster, who was his supporter, was recognized as the ablest orator America had produced. He advocated a protective tariff and during the campaign of 1844, the Whig parades were characterized by a display of manufacturing industries. In no other campaign in this country was so interesting a part taken by women as during the candidacy of Henry Clay, who as an orator and statesman, was the idol of the American people.

During several parades in York and other parts of the county, young ladies dressed in white, one to represent each state, rode in wagons, singing the lively songs of that remarkable era in our political history. It happened, however, that James K. Polk, of Tennessee, the Democratic candidate, was elected through the ingenuity of Thurlow Weed, who was then the political leader in the state of New York.

At the end of the Harrison campaign the Whigs celebrated their victory on the Public Common at York, by a big feast at which several oxen were roasted and a vast assemblage of people were given a free dinner. Preparations for a similar banquet were made after the campaign of 1844, which for several weeks hung in the balance, not knowing whether Polk or Clay had been elected. When the vote had been counted and it was found that Clay was defeated it is said that many of his Whig supporters wept because this great man could not become President of the United States.

A Harrison log cabin was built on the south side of West Market Street, near Newberry, on a lot adjoining a hotel kept by Joseph Wiest. The first meeting was held in the cabin on the evening of September 14, 1840. On this occasion Thaddeus Stevens, then the leader of the Gettysburg bar, and already prominent and influential in the politics of Pennsylvania, delivered an eloquent speech. Thomas E. Cochran and Captain Joseph Garretson, devoted supporters of the Harrison ticket, also made addresses. "After the speeches were delivered," says a local journal, "Tippecanoe songs were sung

in full chorus." Two years later Thaddeus Stevens removed from Gettysburg to Lancaster.

How Sammy Won. Samuel Forscht was an exceedingly interesting figure in Democratic politics for more than half a century. He firmly believed that he controlled a large influence in his party. Months before the county conventions were held, he would talk with his friends about "setting up" a ticket. He nearly always used the Pennsylvania German dialect, but he could speak English. Having done so much for his party, in 1850 he determined to be a candidate for sheriff of York County. In his newspaper announcements, he said, "My many friends have urged me to announce myself for this office." Then he made a canvass of the county and when the convention was held claimed that he had secured sixty-two delegates, and would be nominated on the first ballot. After the ballot had been cast in the convention and its result thrown out the window of the court house to the group of persons below, it was discovered that Mr. Forscht had received only two votes. In a fit of anger he exclaimed, "There are sixty liars in that convention, and I will be nominated yet."

When three years had passed by "Sammy" was again a candidate. He traveled all over York county to "set up" delegates and ask them to give him a complimentary vote. When the convention assembled in the Court House, to the surprise of the delegates themselves and the entire convention, Samuel Forscht received the nomination through his sagacity as a politician. He had outwitted his opponents and was elected sheriff in the following October. It was a profitable term and he made sufficient money to retire from business the remainder of his life. "Sammy" Forscht, as he was always known, lived to a good old age, honored and respected by both Democrats and Republicans. He was a constant visitor at the Court House during his whole life and by his quaint sayings, amused everybody who knew him.

Before the War. A meeting of the citizens of the Borough of York, without distinction of party, and in favor of the Constitution and the Missouri Compromise measures of the previous ses-

sion of Congress, was held at the Court House on Tuesday evening, January 7, 1851.

"All citizens opposed to the movements of the fanatics in the North, the South or elsewhere who are distracting the country and seeking to divide our glorious Union, are respectfully requested to attend. The meeting will be addressed by several speakers."

This announcement was signed by the following gentlemen:

Henry Welsh,
John Hough,
David G. Barnitz,
W. H. Kurtz,
Peter McIntyre,
A. J. Glossbrenner,
A. F. Eichelberger,
J. G. Campbell,
J. W. Hetrick,
John A. Wilson,
Michael Gallagher,
Henry Doll,
J. S. Stahle,
Jacob Glessner,
John Smith,
W. Ilgenfritz,
Matthew Tyler,
W. S. Pickens,
V. K. Keeseey,
W. H. Welsh,
Peter Ahl,
D. S. Wagner,
Peter Ahl, Jr.,
Thomas Jameson,
David F. Williams,
G. C. Stair,
O. Stuck,
George Albright,
C. Raymond,
C. Michael,
A. Johnston,
John Evans,
Jno. Vogelsong,
H. Kraber,
Benjamin Thomas,
Jacob Hay,
John Shelly,
Eli Lewis,
John S. Leib,
James Adams,

William M'Ilvain,
David Small,
Adam Klinefelter,
Jacob Drexler,
David Bender,
John Gardner,
O. D. Klinefelter,
M. Schall,
M. Doude,
Samuel Small,
Philip Frank,
George Hay,
G. E. Hersh,
G. Ziegler,
John R. Donnell,
John Gallagher,
John F. Spangler,
Alexander Demuth,
E. A. Barnitz,
George Upp, Jr.,
J. Stair,
Lewis Rosemiller,
George A. Barnitz,
E. G. Smyser,
Jacob Emmitt,
E. D. Williams,
Joseph Welsh,
Joseph Sample,
Samuel Ziegler,
J. J. Cochran,
S. Hay,
John Smith,
Joseph Smyser,
Daniel Hartman,
E. C. Parkhurst,
Joseph Garretson,
Henry F. Thomas,
Jacob S. Kirk, Jr.,
Alexander Small.

In 1860, the supporters of Abraham Lincoln for the presidency organized themselves into clubs in all the northern states. They became known to the political history of that period as the Wide-Awakes. Numerous clubs were organized in York County and throughout the state of Pennsylvania. They frequently appeared in political parades mounted on horseback, carrying a kerosene lamp made of tin, with a large wick. The lamp, filled with coal oil, a product which had recently been discovered in western Pennsylvania, was attached to a

long handle. The members of the club all wore capes made of white oil cloth, upon which was painted the words Wide-Awake.

There were at least twenty clubs in York County during the eventful campaign of 1860 which elected Abraham Lincoln president of the United States. These clubs continued to exist during the campaign of 1864 which re-elected Lincoln to the presidency. A cape worn by a member of one of these clubs was presented to the Historical Society of York County in 1906 by William H. Leader, of Hanover.

The Boys in Blue, the name of a political organization composed of men who had served in the army, took an active part in politics, shortly after the Civil War. The state political campaign which elected General John W. Geary to the office of governor of Pennsylvania, was opened at a public meeting held at Baumgardner's woods, southeast of York. Captain W. H. Lanius, of York, was president of the meeting, which was addressed by Andrew G. Curtin, John W. Geary and others, in the presence of many visiting clubs of the Boys in Blue.

During the presidential campaign of 1888 when Benjamin Harrison of Indiana, and Levi P. Morton of New York, were the candidates for president and vice-president of the United States, the political headquarters of the Republican party in York were in a log cabin erected at the southwest corner of King and Queen Streets. The building was erected at a cost of \$700 on the land of Billmeyer & Small. H. C. Niles, John C. Schmidt, Charles A. Bayler, James A. Dale and Charles W. Myers were the building committee. The interior of the building was decorated with flags and bunting and portraits of prominent Republicans. One attractive part of the interior decorations was a silk banner bearing the inscription, "Presented by the Whig Ladies of York to the Tippecanoe Club, 1840." Many enthusiastic meetings were held here during this eventful campaign. The building stood until 1901, and was used in several other campaigns.

Chauncey F. Black, soon after he retired from the office of lieutenant governor of Penn-

sylvania, organized an association of Democratic clubs in the United States. For a period of fifteen years he was president of the association, which exerted a strong influence in three of the presidential campaigns. The Young Men's Democratic Club of York formed a part of this organization. This club wore a uniform, was well trained and attracted attention in many political parades.

In 1884, when Blaine and Logan were the Republican candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, the Plumed Knights, a Republican club, was organized and drilled by Grier Hersh. This club appeared in many parades at York, Harrisburg, Lancaster and other parts of the state. It continued to exist as a vigorous political organization and took an active part in the campaigns of 1884, 1888, 1892 and 1896. Its members wore regulation uniforms, and during the campaigns mentioned were under excellent drill and discipline. The name Plumed Knights was given to this club in honor of Secretary James G. Blaine, who when put in nomination for the office of President before the Republican national convention, in an eloquent speech by Colonel Robert J. Ingersoll, was designated the "Plumed Knight of American History."

The beautiful silk banners carried by the Plumed Knights in all their parades, in 1904, were in the possession of Charles W. Myers, of York, who at the suggestion of Grier Hersh, presented them to the Historical Society of York County.

From the close of the Revolution in 1783 to 1800, the voters of York County were largely Federalists. They represented the political policy and principles of the party brought into existence by such eminent men as Alexander Hamilton, John Jay and John Adams. It was the party with which President Washington affiliated. During his second term, party lines were drawn. Thomas Jefferson, the great philosopher and statesman, and a member of Washington's cabinet, advocated a complete democratic form of government. Through his influence and that of Madison, Monroe and Randolph, the Anti-Federalist or Democratic Party, was organized in 1800.

On account of the excise laws, many of the voters of York County and other counties in Pennsylvania opposed to these laws, changed their political sentiments and allied themselves with the Jeffersonian Democracy. Colonel Thomas Hartley, who had represented York County in Congress from the adoption of the national constitution to the time of his death, in 1800, was one of the leaders of the Federalist Party in Pennsylvania. Although a man of eminent ability, he could not have been re-elected to Congress after 1800, because of the position he had taken in relation to the excise law. He was succeeded in Congress by John Stewart, of York, one of the followers of Thomas Jefferson. From that time forth, the Federalist Party in this state and largely through the country was on the wane. York County failed to give a majority vote for James Ross, her most distinguished son, who was three times the Federalist candidate for governor of Pennsylvania, between 1800 and 1809. Even Major John Clark, one of the ablest soldiers who served in the Revolution from Pennsylvania, and a pronounced Federalist, was defeated for Congress in 1817, greatly to the disappointment of his adherents and himself.

In 1832, Charles A. Barnitz, a leading member of the bar, was elected to Congress from York County by the Whigs. Dr. Henry Ness was first chosen to Congress as an Independent, and at his second election by the Whigs. The other representatives in Congress from York County, down to Colonel James A. Stahle, belonged to the Democratic Party. Governor Curtin failed to carry the county or borough of York as the Republican candidate for governor in 1860 and 1863. From the time that Andrew Jackson became the political leader of the country in 1828, down to 1904, nearly all the county officials and state senators and representatives from York County were allied with the Democratic Party. During the last named year, the entire Republican county ticket was elected.

CENSUS REPORTS.

The County of York when organized out of Lancaster County in 1749, contained an area of 1469 square miles, or 950,000 acres. It then embraced the present area of Adams County. In 1749, the year of its formation,

York County had 1,466 taxable inhabitants with an entire population of about 6,000. In 1750 there were 1,798 taxables, and in 1751, 2,043 taxables and an entire population of over 8,000. This will illustrate how rapidly immigration into the county took place, as the increase of population in two years was thirty-three and one-third percent.

In 1783 immediately after the treaty of peace had been signed between England and France which closed the Revolution, in accordance with a resolution of Congress and an act of the Pennsylvania Assembly, assessors were appointed for every township in York County. These persons were empowered to make a complete assessment of all real and personal property in the county for the purpose of laying a tax to aid in paying the expenses incurred by the War for Independence. According to the official reports of these assessors furnished to the State authorities, York County in that year contained a population of 27,007; of this number 17,007 resided within the present area of York County. There were then in the present limits of York County 657 colored slaves.

The first official census taken by the authority of the United States Government in 1790, gave York County a population of 37,747, which was an increase of about 10,000 in seven years. This would seem to be enormous but illustrates that the immigration to the county during that period was rapid. The next census was taken in 1800, after the formation of Adams County out of the western part of York County, when the latter had a population of 25,643 and contained its present area of 921 square miles; in 1810 York County had a population of 31,938; in 1820, 38,759; in 1830, 42,859; in 1840, 47,010; in 1850, 57,450; in 1860, 68,200; in 1870, 76,134; in 1880, 87,841; in 1890, 99,489; in 1900, 116,413; the estimated population in 1907, 127,000.

The tabular statement found below showing the population of all the townships and boroughs in York County at each decade from 1790 to 1900 was carefully prepared from government records. It will be noticed that some of the townships contained a large population as early as 1800, when the borough of York had 2,503. It should be observed that the variation in the number of inhabitants in certain townships was owing to the formation of new townships.

HISTORY OF YORK COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

A Table of Comparative Population in York County.

	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900
Carroll.....				803	882	898	1083	993	882
Chanceford.....	1248	1177	1439	1572	2110	2501	2994	3060	2798
Codorus.....	2133	2429	1131	1371	1840	2002	2261	2322	2251
Conewago.....	945	1093	1068	1264	1288	1382	1495	1555	1506
Cross Roads Borough.....									167
Dallastown Borough.....						287	482	779	1181
Delta Borough.....							269	565	684
Dillsburg.....			268	270	293	281	455	587	732
Dover Borough.....				246	306	418	419	465	438
Dover.....	1816	1874	1920	1918	2258	2281	2378	2349	2313
East Hopewell.....								1234	1074
East Manchester.....								1413	1359
East Prospect.....							250	261	292
Fairview.....	1764	1892	1993	2098	1903	1941	2150	2042	2078
Fawn.....	803	785	859	1043	1309	1457	1685	1647	1554
Fawn Grove Borough.....								199	202
Felton Borough.....									226
Franklintown.....					82	181	234	232	250
Franklin.....	973	1003	819	815	1014	910	952	962	895
Glen Rock.....					289	537	651	687	1117
Goldsboro.....						310	378	345	385
Hanover.....						1839	2317	3746	5362
Heidelberg.....	1313	1528	1428	1616	1758	2246	916	954	1013
Hellam.....	2062	1876	1421	1529	1642	1639	1963	2164	2088
Hopewell.....	1630	1941	1095	2380	3288	3618	3773	1540	1376
Jackson.....					1421	1499	1836	1603	1596
Jefferson Borough.....			110	164	234	327	320	374	374
Lewisberry.....			220	243	292	268	283	170	228
Loganville.....					221	256	320	296	343
Lower Chanceford.....	965	1051	1232	1637	2150	2306	2471	2512	2345
Lower Windsor.....			1687	1923	2162	2422	2538	2764	2649
Manchester Borough.....						406	430	513	507
Manchester.....	1949	2198	2152	2591	2695	2427	2636	1783	1556
Manheim.....	1305	1361	1528	1806	1091	1159	1293	1258	1229
Monaghan.....	1158	1214	770	990	1030	1028	1055	923	847
Newberry.....	1794	1856	1856	2129	2182	2144	2228	2238	2101
New Freedom.....							324	364	550
New Salem.....							224	231	241
North Codorus.....			1540	2124	2253	2476	2550	2639	2637
North Hopewell.....								1199	1122
North York Borough.....									1185
Paradise.....	1837	1819	2117	2353	1206	1300	1372	1269	1214
Peach Bottom.....	928	898	1074	1652	1874	2366	2130	2198	1888
Penn.....							1962	1501	1875
Railroad Borough.....							220	201	213
Red Lion.....							241	524	1337
Seven Valley.....									428
Shrewsbury.....	1988	2571	1328	1617	2926	3550	2087	2041	1953
Shrewsbury Borough.....				472	552	600	580	562	1783
Springets-bury.....									554
Springfield.....			1207	1341	1637	1988	1854	1912	1641
Spring Garden.....			1603	1907	2393	2809	3010	4176	5209
Spring Grove.....								576	1005
Stewartstown.....					188	212	303	441	573
Warrington.....	1274	1229	1340	1570	1681	1796	1825	1830	1660
Washington.....	1061	1037	1226	1339	1386	1444	1450	1464	1388
Wellsville.....									296
West Manchester.....	1073	1269	1290	1352	1524	1834	2476	1743	1820
West Manheim.....					1265	1197	1202	1269	1418
Windsor.....	2096	2760	1110	1250	1627	2024	2155	2372	2516
Wintersetown.....							190	209	217
Wrightsville.....			980	1250	1294	1544	1776	1912	2266
Yoe Borough.....									525
York.....	3546	4216	5821	6963	8605	11103	13979	20793	33708
York Haven.....									824
York Township.....	2107	1181	1294	1950	2390	2307	2370	2489	2793

POST OFFICES IN YORK COUNTY.

Benjamin Franklin was appointed postmaster at Philadelphia in 1737. Under his skillful management that city became the centre of the whole postal system of the American colonies. In 1753 he was made postmaster general. At this date he established a postal route through Reading and Lancaster to York. In 1774 when the Revolutionary sentiment was gathering force, Franklin was relieved from the position of postmaster general by the British government. During the Revolutionary period a postal system was established under authority of Continental Congress. When Congress met in York, post riders brought the mail here from different sections of the country on horseback. It was one of the chief post towns of the country during that eventful period. Under the present postal system which went into effect in 1790 the first office established was at York. February 16, 1790, Andrew Johnston, a former lieutenant of the Revolutionary war, was made first postmaster. In early days the columns of the York papers frequently contained long lists of advertised letters belonging to persons living fifteen, twenty or thirty miles away from York. In January, 1795, an office was established at Hanover, and Henry Welsh appointed postmaster. An office was established at Marsh Creek, Gettysburg, about 1800. In November, 1815, Jacob Kirk became the first postmaster at Lewisberry, and John Kirk the same year at Peach Bottom.

On October 2, 1819, proposals were received for carrying mails by relay of stages from Lancaster through York, Abbottstown, New Oxford and Gettysburg to Chambersburg, seventy-seven miles every day; from York to McCall's Bridge once a week; from York through York Haven and New Market to Harrisburg, three times a week; from Belle Air, Md., through Lower Chanceford, York, Dover, Rossville, Lewisberry, Lisburn, Dillsburg and Carlisle, fifty-nine miles, once a week. In December, 1815, a postal route was established by authority of the Postoffice Department, between York and Carlisle. The mail was conveyed once a week. New offices were established along the route at Dover, Ross-

ville, Lewisberry, Dillsburg and Lisburn. The postmasters appointed for these places were charged to be economical or their offices would be discontinued.

The following is a list of postoffices and postmasters in York County in 1832:

Bermudian.....	Gideon Greist
Chanceford.....	Andrew Clarkson
Codorus.....	Martin Sherer
Cross Roads.....	Alexander Gordon
Castle Fin.....	Edward Markland
Day's Landing (New Holland)...	Peter Dessenburg
Dillsburg.....	G. L. Shearer
Dover.....	E. Melchinger
Fawn Grove.....	Thomas Barton
Franklintown.....	Martin Carl
Farmer's.....	William Snodgrass
Guilford (now Stewartstown)...	Anthony Stewart
Hanover.....	Peter Mueller
Hetricks.....	John Hershner
Lewisberry.....	Samuel Croll
Loganville.....	Samuel Keyser
Lower Chanceford.....	William Cowan
Manchester.....	J. T. Ubil
Margaretta Furnace.....	S. Y. Slaymaker
Newberrytown.....	Thomas Wickersham
Peach Bottom.....	James McConkey
Spring Forge.....	Abraham Bletcher
Rossville.....	Michael Wollet
Shrewsbury.....	Philip Folkemer
Siddonsburg.....	James G. Frazer
Windsor.....	William C. Cornwell
Wrightsville.....	James Kerr
Wolfmont's.....	Gustavus Wolfram
York Haven.....	D. Winchester, Jr.
York.....	Daniel Small

The following is a list of postoffices in York County during the year 1906, as furnished by the department at Washington:

Admire	Farmer's
Airville	Fawn Grove
Alpine	Felton
Andersontown	Fiscal
Bandanna	Fortney
Benroy	Franklintown
Bigdam	Freysville
Bigmount	Gatchelville
Bittersville	Glatfelter
Bridgeton	Glen Rock
Brillhart	Glenville
Brodbeck's	Grahamville
Broguenville	Graybill
Bryansville	Graydon
Chanceford	Hall
Clear Spring	Hametown
Codorus	Hanover
Cly	Hanover Junction
Craley	Hellam
Dallastown	Higrock
Davidsburg	Hokes
Delroy	Holtz
Delta	Hopewell Centre
Dillsburg	Ironore
Dover	Jacob's Mill
East Prospect	Jacobus
Eastmont	Keys
Emigsville	Labott
Etters (Goldsboro)	Larue

Laurel	Shrewsbury
Lewisberry	Siddonsburg
Loganville	Slab
Long Level	Slate Hill
McCall's Ferry	Smith Station
McFord	Spring Forge
Manchester	Springvale
Marburg	Spry
Menges' Mill	Stewartstown
McNaghan	Stiltz
Mount Royal	Stony Brook
Mount Top	Strimstown
Mount Wolf	Sunnyburn
Muddy Creek Forks	Swan
Nashville	Thomasville
Newberrytown	Tolna
New Bridgeville	Turnpike
New Freedom	Waglesstown
New Park	Wellsville
New Sinsheim	West Bangor
Oketo	West Manchester
Orwig	Windsor
Parke	Winterstown
Peach Bottom	Wiota
Porter's	Woodbine
Potosi	Wrightsville
Railroad	Yocumtown
Raubenstine	Yoe
Red Lion	York
Rockey	Yorkanna
Rossville	York Haven
Saginaw	York New Salem
Seitzland	Ziegler
Seven Valley	Zions View
Shenks Ferry	

No branch in the Postal Service, so far as it effects York County, has made greater progress than the Rural Free Delivery. This is due to the energy of Ex-Congressman Robert J. Lewis and the present Congressman, Daniel F. Lafean. Mr. Lewis' first efforts to establish the service in York County was met with determined opposition owing to the misapprehension on the part of his rural residents,—it having been represented to them that not only would their taxes be increased but a special tax would be levied for the maintenance of every box.

This, and other opposition, did not discourage Mr. Lewis in his efforts and he finally succeeded in having the first route in York County established from Glen Rock on October 1, 1901. This route was followed shortly thereafter by two from Wrightsville, one from Laurel, and so on until routes were established in different sections of the county. These routes had hardly been started when the people who did not receive the service, seeing the increased advantages their neighbors were enjoying, sent petitions for the establishment of routes all over the county. He then suc-

ceeded in having an order issued granting a service throughout York County. Before this work was completed, however, Mr. Lewis retired and Mr. Lafean was elected. The latter took up the work where the former left off. That Mr. Lafean did this work well is evidenced by the fact that every public road in York County is now covered by the ninety-four routes starting from every section of the county, thus affording the rural residents the best possible mail service.

The establishment of these routes, in addition to the increased mail facilities afforded the patrons, has been the means of bringing into York County annually over \$65,000, which is received in the way of salary by the ninety-four carriers.

The improved facilities of the United States postal service during the present century are striking in comparison to those afforded our ancestors who lived in York County, a century or more ago. In those days the cost of sending letters depended upon the distance, and ranged from five to fifty cents. It cost twenty-five cents in 1830 to send a letter from New York to Detroit, Michigan. The person receiving the letter had to pay the postage. The first stamp used by the United States government made the uniform postage on a letter five cents. This was decreased to three cents, and finally to two cents, the present charge for letter postage throughout the United States.

CHAPTER XXXIII

SLAVERY IN YORK COUNTY

Early Slave Owners—Colonizing Negroes—Underground Railroad—Servants and Redemptioners.

Slavery was introduced into the Virginia colony in 1620 by the arrival of a Dutch trading vessel at Norfolk, loaded with negroes. It existed in Pennsylvania under the Swedes and the Dutch, prior to the granting of the Province to William Penn. The provincial assembly as early as 1712 passed an act to restrain its increase. The same

authority, later, imposed a prohibitory duty on the importation of slaves into the Province. This was repealed by the crown, as slavery was then common in England. The price of an imported negro, about the middle of the eighteenth century ranged from £40 to £100, Pennsylvania currency. The Society of Friends, who for many years controlled the legislative assembly, took an active part in the abolition of slavery, and at an early period would not allow any of their members to own slaves.

The Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery was founded in 1775. It continued an organization until Abraham Lincoln, in 1863, struck the death blow to slavery, by signing the document known as the Emancipation Proclamation. Benjamin Franklin was its first president, and Dr. Benjamin Rush, the first secretary. This society in 1790 sent a memorial to Congress bearing the official signature of Benjamin Franklin, asking that body to devise means for removing the inconsistency of slavery from the American people. On March 1, 1780, owing to the pressure of public opinion, the legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act for the gradual abolition of slavery. This law required that all slaves should be registered in the office of the clerk of the court of quarter sessions on or before November 1, 1780. The name, age, term of service and valuation of the slave were demanded; all persons held as slaves for life, or until the age of thirty-two years, should continue as such; but all persons born after that date of slave parents should be free, except children born of registered slaves, who should be servants until they were twenty-eight years old. This law was so modified in 1788, as to prevent persons from taking their slaves to another state; an interesting case to test this law was tried in Lancaster in 1804.

The following are the names of **Slave Owners.** persons in York, who owned slaves in 1780, together with the number owned by each individual:

Rev. John Andrews, 3; William Alexander, 1; Valentine Crantz, 2; Michael Doudel, 3; Widow Doudel, 1; Joseph Donaldson, 1; James Dobbins, 1; Colonel David Grier, 1; George Erwin, 3; Joseph Chambers, 2; John McAllister, 1; Widow Moore, 1; Peter Reel, 1; Colonel Michael Swope, 2; Baltzer

Spangler, 3; George Stoehr, 1; Andrew Welsh, 1; Bernard Eichelberger, 1.

There were thirty slaves owned in 1780 in Manchester Township, which then included West Manchester; forty in Fawn, which included Peach Bottom; William Chesney, of Newberry, who owned the ferry below New Market, 7 (he was the only slave-owner in the township at that time, which included Fairview); Dover had none; Ephraim Johnson, of Menallen Township, Adams County, then a part of York County, owned 2 slaves; one was 110 years old in 1780; Manheim, 14; Monaghan, which embraced Carroll and Franklin, had 21; James Dill owned 9 of them; Windsor, including Lower Windsor, 10; Paradise, including Jackson, 2; Codorus, 5; Heidelberg, including Hanover, 14; Shrewsbury, 22; Hellam, 8; Warrington, none, as slavery was opposed by the Quakers; Chanceford, including Lower Chanceford, 21; Hopewell, 5. In the entire county, which included Adams County, there were 471 slaves in 1783, and 499 slaves in 1790. There were 77 slaves in 1800. In 1810, there were 22; in 1820, 6, four females and two males. The last negro who had been a slave in York County died in 1841 at Hanover and was owned by Marks Forney.

In 1816 Captain Izard Bacon, a wealthy planter, who resided in Henrico County, Virginia, manumitted fifty-six of his own slaves. Some of his heirs attempted to hold them in slavery, but the courts finally pronounced them free on June 15, 1819. Charles Granger, a nephew of Bacon, loaded them on wagons to take them to Canada. Fifty-two of them in September, 1819, passed through York, and most of them located in Columbia, where their descendants, the Randolphs, Greens, Pleasants, Haydens, and others have since resided. The Columbia Abolition Society procured for them positions when they arrived.

In 1821, 100 manumitted slaves from Hanover County, Virginia, came into York. Some remained here, while others went to Columbia and Marietta, and settled there. They were employed by the lumber merchants along the Susquehanna. Just prior to the passage of the Fugitive Slave law, in September, 1850, several hundred of them passed north to Canada. In the fall of 1850, William Baker was arrested and taken to

Philadelphia, tried as a fugitive, and remanded into slavery. This was the first rendition of the new law. His friends at Columbia raised money and purchased his freedom.

Colonizing Negroes. The American Colonization Society was organized at Washington in 1817, soon after the accession of James Monroe to the presidency. He advocated the colonization of freed slaves. Through the efforts of this Colonization Society, the United States government in 1819, formed the Republic of Liberia, on the coast of Africa, and called its capital Monrovia, after the President. It was intended to be a "colony for any free person of color who may choose to go there."

On the evening of August 8, 1819, the celebrated Rev. Dr. Meade, of Washington, delivered a lecture on the subject, "Colonization," in the Court House at York, and the same evening an organization was effected and an auxiliary society formed, called the "York County Colonization Society." The Pennsylvania Society was formed eight years later.

A constitution was adopted and the following named persons elected as officers and managers of the York County Society: President, Jacob Barnitz; vice-presidents, George Barnitz and Jacob Eichelberger; managers, Charles A. Barnitz, Andrew Creamer, Dr. William McIlvain and Charles A. Morris; treasurer, John Schmidt; secretary, John Gardner.

In 1825 a number of free colored children were kidnapped in Philadelphia and sent to Mississippi, where they were sold into slavery. This created great indignation throughout Pennsylvania.

As slavery gradually ceased to exist in Pennsylvania, most of her people became opponents of it, and abolition societies originated in the north. Many persons gave assistance to runaway slaves that escaped north of Mason and Dixon's Line.

An exciting incident occurred on January 5, 1826, near the western terminus of the Columbia bridge. Two citizens of Maryland, who performed the nefarious practice of kidnapping, seized a negro whom they claimed was an escaped slave. They passed through York in the dead of night and halted at Abbottstown. At that place some

of the leading citizens proved the identity of the black man and procured his release from the hands of the kidnappers, who to escape prosecution returned hastily across the Maryland line. The incident caused great excitement among the anti-slavery advocates in York County. The negro had been inhumanly treated, for after his release he was compelled to walk to Columbia, a distance of twenty-five miles, through snow and slush.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD IN YORK COUNTY.

BY ISRAEL H. BETZ.

Immediately after the formation of the union which recognized slavery and assured its protection in the constitution, trouble began. The South through a combination of circumstances became aggressive in its maintenance. The thing termed "property" or "certain persons held to labor" became restive and followed the beckoning influences of the North Star. It was thus that the free soil of the North became a hunting ground for the slave holders of the South. The moral conscience of the North became quickened and sympathy for the bondman became contagious. As early as 1688, the Friends and Mennonites had sent a protest from Germantown to the Yearly Meeting, which has become historic. The Friends in England in 1727 declared that slavery was a practice "not to be commended nor allowed." In Pennsylvania they continued to take advanced ground until in 1776 they excluded slave holders from membership in their society.

In 1786 a Society existed in Philadelphia for succoring fugitives who reached there, of which the ruling spirit was Isaac T. Hopper, its president. By a strange coincidence Washington became the first sufferer of prominence at its hands. While he took his loss philosophically, yet he also signed the first Fugitive Slave Law in 1793. But the law was found inefficient. Since the North Star was found immovable, it was hoped that the British Crown might be induced to declare Canada no longer a "Mecca of Freedom." But Britain stood firm in the maintenance of the principle declared by Lord Mansfield that "as soon as a

slave set his foot on British soil, he was free."

Turning to our own halls of Congress efforts were made for a more stringent law which failed until the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 was enacted and went into force. Meantime the hegira towards the Promised Land of Freedom had increased to such an extent that it has been estimated that as many as 200,000 fugitives had left slavery for freedom in a period of seventy-five years. During this period the work of aiding fugitives had become extended, organized and systematized.

At the beginning of the last century, Columbia, Pennsylvania, became an objective point in the work of the Underground Railroad. To John Wright, a grandson of the original settler bearing that name, belongs the credit of first establishing "stations" at distances of about ten miles apart, in eastern Pennsylvania. The work of aiding fugitives was one attended with exhilaration and excitement, but it was also attended with danger to property and person. It required sagacity, quickness of perception and foresight. It required means, sympathy and benevolence, without public applause or hope of reward. Its abettors and workers were hated and despised by those whose loss was their gain. The North contained multitudes who regarded them with distrust and ill-concealed aversion. But they looked upon slavery as the sum of all villainies, and the crime of all crimes. They believed in aiding rather than talking.

The work grew and in a decade had extended from the Delaware to the Susquehanna. Stations had multiplied from and to which "freight was shipped." Like our modern fast express trains, their best runs were made at night when the "track" was clear and free from obstruction. The nomenclature of the railroad was strictly adhered to. Thus there was a president and superintendent. There were stockholders but no dividends, except as righteous actions offered full satisfaction. There was no watering of stock, but concentration of purposes. There were "passengers" and "stations." But there was also a "walker's express" and when there was congestion of traffic the fugitives walked. The station masters and conductors were men "wise as serpents" and "harmless as doves." Family

carriages, even funeral processions, draymen's carts or railway cars with hidden compartments or with innocent looking store boxes were made available for transportation. Signs and passwords with mystic raps in the dead of night were given and duly interpreted by the initiated.

The work was democratic in character and made the Declaration of Independence more than a "glittering generality." The work was made doubly dangerous by spies and paid emissaries. Every neighborhood had its informers who for reward became aiders and abettors to the "gentlemen of property and standing." Many fugitives were thus overtaken and reclaimed and those who were found to have aided or assisted them were heavily mulcted in fines, damages and costs.

There were several types of stockholders in the Underground Railroad. By far the largest number were those who considered slavery an evil and would fain have seen it extinguished, but their respect for law and order made them loth to interfere with it directly. Still their influence even thus far counted for much. Another type were certain of the non-resident sects who considered it their duty to alleviate suffering and distress when directly appealed to by fleeing fugitives, or by those who had already befriended and forwarded them to the next station.

Abolition Leaders. Then there was a type of men and women who took their lives in their hands and "bearded the lion in his den." Some of these people became martyrs by their devotion to humanity and liberty. Who has not heard of Captain Jonathan Walker, "the man with the branded hand;" Captain Daniel Drayton, Rev. Charles T. Torrey, who perished in prison; Calvin Fairbanks, who suffered over seventeen years in prison and received 35,000 stripes. The list is swelled by Alanson G. Work, Seth Concklin and Rev. E. P. Lovejoy. Of those who were successful and unharmed, there was the well-known Josiah Henson, Dr. A. M. Ross, of Canada, who later became a man of international reputation, with Harriet Tubman, whose biography reads like a romance.

Then there was the militant type who believed that slavery should be attacked on its own ground by pen and sword or "Beecher's

Bible," which was a euphonious term for Sharp's rifle. There were men like the slave Nat Turner, Elijah P. Lovejoy and the hero of the plains of Kansas and of Harper's Ferry. It was John Brown's aim to make slavery doubly insecure and unprofitable and thus lead to its eventual abolition. But every one worked as he or she was able, leaving the results to the approbation of a good conscience.

Origin of Name.

It was in York County, it is believed, where the term "Underground Railroad" originated. Slave owners in the pursuit of fugitives found that when they reached the river, the bondman disappeared as mysteriously as though "the ground had swallowed him up." In their perplexity, the pursuers exclaimed, "There must be an underground road somewhere." The expression struck the popular fancy and was incorporated into the literature of the day.

In 1804 one of the first kidnapping cases recorded in the history of the movement, took place at Columbia, when the mother of Stephen Smith, who later became a well-known lumber merchant, was sought to be forcibly taken from the house of General Boude. It created great excitement.

Many of the Friends who migrated west of the Susquehanna, were from Chester County. They came to the sites of Columbia and Wrightsville. Such towns as Wrightsville and Lewisberry, tell the origin of their names. The Wrights and the Mifflins were among the earliest settlers east and west of the river. Some of the early Wright houses at Wrightsville are standing in an excellent state of preservation. William Wright's sister Susannah, married Jonathan Mifflin, and lived in one of these noted houses. It occupies a commanding position overlooking the river and was one of the most noted stations in the country. Eleven miles distant from York, it was with a single exception, the only station before reaching the river from York. Jonathan and Susan Mifflin up to 1840 kept open house to all fugitives who passed their way. They had a trusty boatman, Robert Loney, who conveyed "passengers" over the river by night. Their son, Samuel W. Mifflin, grew up under these influences and proved a worthy successor to his parents.

Railway Stations.

On one occasion, on returning home, he found thirteen fugitives occupying the parlor. They were found wandering in the neighborhood and were taken up by an elder brother. The windows were closed to prevent discovery, and a lamp kept burning during the day. They remained for two days and nights of stormy weather and high water. On the third night they were taken across the river by the trusted Loney.

Many exciting incidents occurred at the bridge which was watched by spies and informers. At the Columbia side a watchful eye was kept on the bridge by the colored lumber merchant, William Whipper, a partner of Stephen Smith. The bridge was so thoroughly watched by spies that the greatest care was necessary in sending "baggage" across the river. It could only be done by ferriage, by railway freight cars, or by vehicles, the subject being hidden or disguised.

The first station east of the river was that of Daniel Gibbons, who was in the "railroading" business for fifty-six years. Many York County operators in earlier times had despatched their "freight" to him. His wife was a sister of the well-known Joel Wierman, an "operator" in Adams County. Mrs. Wierman was a sister of Benjamin Lundy, the co-laborer with William Lloyd Garrison. Thaddeus Stevens, who for a time resided in York and Gettysburg, later removed to Lancaster and during his life aided the "road" in various capacities. He was counsel in some noted cases relating to the "cause." He also became a contributing member to the "stock" of the road. Mrs. Smith, who kept house for him for many years, was one of the slaves he helped to freedom.

Samuel W. Mifflin lived in the old homestead at Wrightsville from 1840 to 1846. It was from this house in 1843 that Rev. Charles T. Torrey made his last trip to the South to assist the fleeing bondmen. He took leave of his entertainers filled with enthusiasm and hope for the success of his enterprise, which came to a melancholy end through his arrest and imprisonment. He sank under the rigors of prison life in 1846. Friends sought his pardon without avail. He bravely wrote, "I cannot afford to concede any truth of principle to get out of prison. I am not rich enough. If I am a

guilty man, I am a very guilty one, for I have aided nearly four hundred slaves to escape to freedom, the greater part of whom would probably, but for my exertions, have died in slavery." He had a notable funeral at Boston, followed by another gathering at Faneuil Hall. The occasion was made remarkable with addresses by Fessenden, Stanton and Channing. A poem was read by Lowell and a letter was sent by Whittier.

The road from York to Wrightsville was traveled by many fugitives and many noted experiences occurred between friend and foe. Companies of as many as from twenty-five to forty fugitives traveled on it together during the night. During 1830-1850 not so much care was necessary. After the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 went into effect everything became changed. Hundreds of escaped slaves who had remained in the river towns and country places no longer felt secure and disposed of their homes.

While there were many active workers at York, yet none accomplished more than the colored man, William C. Goodridge. His grandmother had belonged to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, in Maryland, where his mother also was born. At the age of twenty, the latter was sold to a physician in Baltimore, where William C. Goodridge was born, in 1805. When six years of age the boy was sent to York and apprenticed to Rev. William Dunn, to learn the trade of a tanner at his yard. It was stipulated that he was to remain until twenty-one years of age and was then to receive an extra suit of clothing and a Bible. At sixteen he left his guardian and started in the world anew. He went to an eastern town, learned the trade of a barber, then returned to York and commenced business for himself. He was a man of tact, intelligence and aptitude, combined with energy and perseverance. He instituted many lines of business and is said to have introduced the first sale of daily papers in the town. He had thirteen cars which ran to Philadelphia and were known as Goodridge's "York and Philadelphia Line." It was Goodridge's cars that conveyed three fugitives who took part in the Christiana riots of 1857.

Mr. Goodridge erected the highest house in York of that day in the northwestern angle of Centre Square, a five-story building

which was devoted to various lines of business. It was in the third story in a closet, in which he secreted Osborn Perry Anderson, a colored man who had been with John Brown at Harper's Ferry. When the way became clear, he sent him to Philadelphia, by his cars to William Still, who had previously taken care of another of Brown's men, Merriam. Two other escaping men were apprehended near Chambersburg and Carlisle, returned to Virginia and executed.

The number of fugitives passing through the hands of Goodridge and his agents was very large. His dwelling on Philadelphia Street was closely watched, but without avail. It has now become the property of Rhinehart Dempwolf, who on remodelling the premises discovered a trench under the rear building, filled with straw, in which fugitives had been secreted. Later William Goodridge became unfortunate in business. He partially retrieved his losses, but when the Confederates approached York, in 1863, the family departed to Minnesota and Michigan. William Goodridge died in Minneapolis in 1873. Southern men made efforts to kidnap him, but did not succeed.

As early as 1825, a number of slaves were manumitted in Virginia, and brought north, remaining about York where some of their descendants are still found. Among these were Hester Oliver and Squire Braxton, of whom amusing stories have been handed down.

Abolition meetings at York were generally held in the Court House in Centre Square, or in the Friends' Meeting House, on West Philadelphia Street. The lecture of the eccentric Jonathan Blanchard in the Court House, who was accompanied by Thaddeus Stevens, caused great uproar and was attended by the throwing of missiles. Charles E. Burleigh, one of a family of noted abolition lecturers, met with riotous demonstrations at his meeting held here in 1840. Lucretia Mott, one of the most noted women speakers of the day, gave discourses at the Friends' Meeting House. She had a quiet, winning manner. The Abolitionists of York had an anti-slavery library which was in charge of the Misses Love.

Many persons entertained anti-slavery views who were not prepared to enter into

accord with the abolitionists. They believed slavery to be an evil, but were not willing to get rid of it through any other than legal measures. The northern part of York County was very fully imbued with anti-slavery sentiments. The Friends were non-resistant. They based their opposition to slavery on the grounds of Holy Writ and humanitarian sympathies.

Very few exciting rescues occurred on York County soil. The local authorities did not interfere, especially after the noted Prigg case, which occurred in York County in 1842, when the Supreme Court of the United States freed state officers from taking part in fugitive slave cases. Even some of the state officers afforded aid to fugitives. William Yocum, a constable, threw many slave catchers off the scent by giving them wrong directions. He used the word "William Penn" in the passing of slaves. He delivered them to the care of a well-known colored man, "Black Isaac," who saw his charges safely through, by way of Middletown Ferry. He also had a pit dug in his cellar where he confined them until opportunity offered to forward them safely.

Charles A. Barnitz, a noted lawyer of York and a member of Congress, was strongly imbued with anti-slavery principles. He concealed runaways in his barn and outbuildings. They were sent to Columbia in charge of such helpers as John Johnston, Isaac Brooks, Samuel Marss, Peter McCandless, John Joice, the Haack family and others. At the river they were taken in charge by the Mifflins, the Woodwards, the Parnells and others.

Local Abolitionists.

Among the underground operators in York and vicinity, Amos Griest was one of the most active. He resided on Market Street near Penn. He was married to Margaret Garretson. About 1848 he removed to the neighborhood familiarly known as "Lotvarick Stettle," three miles north of York. Later he moved to the vicinity of Menallen Meeting House, in Adams County, where he took an active part in the anti-slavery movement.

Edward J. Chalfant was born in 1836. He was a son of James Chalfant and a grandson of George Chalfant, who lived on the battlefield of Brandywine. His maternal grandfather was Jonathan Jessop.

James Chalfant, the father of Edward, was a man of constructive ability, and was associated with others of like tastes in that day. Young Chalfant grew up in this atmosphere and at an early age commenced distributing anti-slavery documents and papers published by Bailey and others.

The Jessops employed many laborers including colored men. Many fugitives were secreted under the hay in the barn. Edward Chalfant became a helper by carrying food to them in their seclusion. The escaped slaves came to York by way of the Baltimore pike. After resting they went to Amos Greist who sent them in various directions. There were Friends in Maryland named Shepherd, who sent many slaves to York County.

The house and barn built in 1767 by William Willis, southwest of Prospect Hill Cemetery, became an underground railroad station. The pursuit at one time became so hot that the negroes were hidden in corn shocks until safer places of concealment could be found.

The operators of York County were more fortunate than those of Cumberland Valley, where kidnapping and fugitive slave cases or troubles arising out of them came into the courts repeatedly. All phases of the Underground Railroad were represented but as a rule the workers did not go into the South to pursue their work like Rev. Charles T. Torrey or Harriet Tubman. The latter was an escaped slave from Virginia. She returned south about nineteen times and brought north in all 200 slaves. She passed through York County in some of her trips. She had been engaged by John Brown to assist him at Harper's Ferry, but sickness prevented her presence.

Joel Fisher, of York, was a Friend and a member of the York Meeting. He was a zealous worker in the field in which he was heartily supported by his wife. Later he removed to Menallen where the work grew on his hands.

Some of the other workers were the Durrs, father and son. Such names as Wallace, Fissel, Brown, Willis, Jourdon and others are still remembered and recalled. In the lower end of York County were the Kyles, Bradleys, Hawkins, Jones and others. Of these J. R. Jones became

a noted publisher of subscription books in Philadelphia.

In the Bald Hills of Newberry Township lived Ezekiel Baptiste, whose home was a station of the Underground Railway. He was a colored man of good habits, and was highly respected. He owned a farm which he cultivated. The revenue from a public sale of his property amounted to \$4,000.

Among the workers who lived in Redland and Fishing Creek Valleys were the Wickershams and the Garretsons. They were Friends and people of public spirit and intelligence. Israel Garretson kept many fugitives in his house and in the cellar of his barn. Joseph Wickersham took in a fugitive, who decamped, taking a watch and other articles of value with him. Such experiences were seldom reported. Joseph Wickersham earlier in life had been a teacher and an effective public speaker. All through life he took deep interest in the advancement of popular education.

The Lewis family were among the earliest settlers of the Redland valley. A descendant of the family, Major Eli Lewis, who was born in Redland Valley in 1750, was the founder of Lewisberry in 1798. He had four sons, all of whom were conspicuous in public life. One of them, Webster Lewis, was a physician of note and also a man of many accomplishments. He was born in 1780. Early in life his attention was attracted toward slavery. Being a man of public spirit and independent thought he set his face against slavery. He was in constant communication with such underground workers as Joel Wierman and William Wright of Adams County. Many incidents are related of his work. He died at New Cumberland in 1832. His son, Dr. Robert Nebinger Lewis, was associated with him in practice of medicine at Lewisberry, and later removed to Dover. He was an ardent worker in the cause and passed through a number of perils at the hands of pursuing slaveholders. At or near Newberrytown, a pistol was snapped at him by a slaveholder which failed of discharge. He died at Dover in 1846. There was hardly a town in this country that was more famed and well known than Lewisberry for its public discussions of anti-slavery, temperance, literature and everything that tended to moral and intellectual

progress. The Lewises, Kirks, Starrs, Nebingers, Garretsons, Hammonds, Fosters, Brintons, Rankins, Steels, Wickershams, Flemings, Merediths, and many others took part in the famous debates that were held in the Lyceum or the "Society of Social Friends." Several times the question "Is Slavery a Curse to Humanity" caused spirited discussion and was attended by the community for miles around. Lewisberry and Kennet Square in Chester County, at that day were two of the most advanced localities to be found in the state. Both were intensely anti-slavery and abolition in sentiment.

Several times the vicinity of Lewisberry witnessed some thrilling scenes. On one occasion at Lewisberry a mob set upon slave drivers to rescue a runaway slave girl from their hands. The southerners faced their foe with drawn pistols and thus kept them at bay. William Lloyd Garrison was at the time the guest of Joseph Wickersham, who entertained many noted men in his day. Going to Lewisberry, they witnessed the proceedings. Garrison was a non-resistant, but arm-in-arm with Wickersham, they went forward, undaunted, and Garrison, grasping the arm of the slave girl, walked quietly away with her, the slaveholders yielding as though hypnotized.

On another occasion the stone house on the farm now owned by Reuben Betz, a mile east of Lewisberry, the deed of which farm is one of the oldest in the Historical Society of York County, had a negro secreted in the attic. The slave catchers were on the track of their prey. They rode up to the house as though chasing a wild beast. After searching the outbuildings, they declared the house must also be searched, as they were confident that the slave was hiding or being hidden in it. They searched the house from cellar to garret. The occupants were greatly disturbed, but in common with non-resistants, who had carefully counted the cost of maintaining their principles, they were calm under the trial. The slave leaped out of the east garret window, a distance of twenty-two feet. He started to run but was brought down by heavy fowling pieces, and was severely wounded. He was removed

to the barn where sixteen buckshots were extracted from his body. He was taken back to Virginia as a warning to others who were trying to gain freedom by flight. It was reported that he died later of his wounds.

These events occurred about the year 1830 and were often related by Joseph Wickersham, whose mind was a storehouse of information of this and kindred topics.

The adjoining counties of Adams and Cumberland had a number of operators who were in close association with those of York County. In fact Daniel Kauffman, of Cumberland County, was subjected to a fine with costs amounting to \$5,000 for aiding slaves, who were sent to him by Amos Griest of York County.

The history of the Underground Railroad in York County is so closely associated with that of surrounding counties that a fuller consideration of its workings would render it necessary to embrace them also. The work for the most part was done in secret and was unobtrusive, very few if any written records being left behind. The Fugitive Slave Law caused the destruction of such written data as had been preserved up to that time. How many fugitives passed through York County has not been estimated but the number in the aggregate was large. Some operators in other counties claimed to have aided as many as three thousand.

SERVANTS AND REDEMPTIONERS.

Servants were in great demand during the colonial days, and shiploads of laboring people were brought across the ocean and disposed of in America by indenture. The form was little better than slavery. As recorded in the early taxable lists of York County, they were assessed as personal property, the same as colored slaves. Most of them in this county were "redemptioners" from Germany; some from other countries. Indentures were prepared before setting sail for this country, binding the subject to serve for a number of years, rarely less than four. Servitude of this kind existed as late as 1800 in York County. Many European mechanics, as well as farmers, came here under such conditions, and some of both classes, after serving the term of their indenture, became prosperous

and well-to-do citizens. In 1760 there were more than 100 redemptioners in York County. In 1781 there were forty-nine. An advertisement for the recovery of a runaway servant was very common in those days. Sometimes "three cents reward" was offered for their return.

The most remarkable case was that of James Annesley, son of Arthur Annesley, (Lord Altham) who, as an orphan boy, was enticed on board by an uncle who wanted to get possession of his legacy. The boy was landed at Philadelphia and sold as a servant by the captain, to fulfill the contract with the uncle. His place of servitude was forty miles west of Philadelphia, where he remained twelve years. In 1740 he was discovered by two Irish emigrants to America from his native place. He was taken from his condition of servitude, returned home, and in 1743 brought suit against the uncle for the recovery of his property and gained his case; but pending an appeal to the House of Lords, he died. A story by the celebrated novelist, Charles Reade, entitled the "Wandering Heir," was founded upon this incident.

The sale of redemptioners became a business during colonial days. They were brought to this country and then taken through the land and sold by indenture. On this account those who sold them were called "soul-drivers." The following traditional story records an incident said to have taken place in York County. One of these venders of human beings had disposed of all except one, who proved to be as ingenious at making a bargain as his owner. Having put up at a tavern for the night, the sagacious servant rose first and sold his master to the landlord, recovering a handsome sum. He quickly departed, but first warning the landlord that the servant he sold him had a vicious habit of telling falsehoods and warned him that he might try to pass off as the master.

An interesting case was brought before the courts of York County in December, 1821, relating to the authority over an escaped slave from Maryland, owned by a man named Showers, who recaptured and reclaimed the negro as his property. The abolition society of York protested, claiming that the mother of the negro had been set free before the birth of her son. The

claim of the defendant was that the slave's mother had not been in Pennsylvania for six months before her son's birth and therefore under the law Mr. Showers has a right to return with his slave to Maryland, which was then a slave state. The evidence was not clear to Judge Atlee, of the York County courts, and he could not release the slave in accordance with existing laws. The abolition society then took out a writ of *Homine Replegiando* to take the slave out of his master's possession and hold him till they could procure further testimony to establish his claim to liberty. Although the abolition society did not succeed in the courts, circumstances occurred which gave them great satisfaction. While the owner was sleeping in one of the hotels of York the negro made his escape and the next morning nothing could be heard of him. How he had disappeared and where he went always remained a profound secret.

CHAPTER XXXIV

TURNPIKES, CANALS, RAILROADS

Wrightsville, Gettysburg and Baltimore Turnpike—Hanover and Maryland Line—York and Chanceford—The Conewago Canal—Tidewater Canal—York Navigation—Northern Central Railway—Western Maryland—Maryland and Pennsylvania.

The construction of turnpikes by chartered companies was the first important step toward public internal improvements in Pennsylvania. The Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike was begun in 1792. Previous to this time there had been a few public highways opened by authority of the Pennsylvania legislature. They were known as "State Roads." All the other highways of travel for horse and wagon were opened by authority of the county courts. The Lancaster Turnpike was sixty-two miles in length. It was the first macadamized public road in America and was completed in 1794, at a cost of \$465,000. Within forty years after this turnpike had been completed, 220 other companies in the state received charters and had constructed macadamized roads, called turnpikes. Between 1808 and 1820 half a dozen turnpikes ex-

tended through various sections of York County. Before the era of railroads, and during the time of stage coaches and wagging to Philadelphia and Baltimore, these turnpikes were used extensively. A carefully prepared narrative of the origin and history of the turnpikes in York County is given herewith.

The charter of this company was granted by the legislature March 19, 1804, and letters patent issued to the stockholders thereof by Governor Thomas McKean, May 16, 1808.

At an election held in the Court House, on July 23, 1808, Samuel Miller was elected president; Jacob Upp, Daniel Spangler, John Grier, George Bard, Jacob Liephart, Christian Stoner, Christian Hamaker, William Wright, James Wright, Philip Gossler, Christian Breneman, Thomas P. Cope, managers, and William P. Beatty, treasurer. The judges of this election were Colonel William Ross and Godfrey Lenhart. Thomas P. Cope was a prominent citizen of Philadelphia.

The first business meeting was held at "Wright's ferry house on the Susquehanna," August 22, 1808. On this day the board began to survey the road, and went the first day as far as Canoe Run, and the next day continued to York. At the next meeting, September 10, 1808, John Barber, of Columbia, was elected secretary. The macadamized part of the road was made twenty-one feet wide and one foot thick in the centre slanting to the sides. After various proposals were presented, the one made by John Grier and Penrose Robinson, of York, to make the whole road, bridges, aqueducts, etc., at \$11 per perch, and take ten shares of stock, was accepted at a meeting, held October 13, 1808, at the house of George Bard. The charter empowered the company to organize with a capital of \$35,000. Jacob Eichelberger was appointed superintendent. Gate No. 1 was erected at Rudy's Run; John Newcomer appointed keeper, at a salary of \$160 per annum, and Christian Kreidler to keep gate No. 2. It was located on the west side of Little Codorus, in Springettsbury Township. A committee was appointed to view the road, who reported it completed according to the law, whereupon they issued an order em-

powering the company to erect gates, and turnpikes and collect tolls. The first dividend declared was at the rate of four per cent. June 6, 1818; the second in November of the same year of four per cent; the third in May, 1819, of four per cent. The following is a list of the presidents of the company in order of succession: Samuel Miller, elected in 1808; James Wright, in 1817; Jacob Eichelberger in 1821; James Johnston in 1829; John Barnitz in 1836; Dr. Jacob Hay, Sr., in 1849; Philip A. Small, 1875; E. G. Smyser, 1876; Dr. Jacob Hay, Jr., 1887; George P. Smyser, 1897. Treasurers: William P. Beatty, 1808; John Schmidt, 1817; John Hahn, 1829, who became secretary, 1824; Philip Smyser, also chosen secretary, 1836; John A. Weiser in 1868, and Joseph Smyser, secretary in 1868; C. S. Weiser, treasurer 1889; Ellis S. Lewis, secretary and treasurer, 1903.

Baltimore and Maryland Line Turnpike Pike.

31, 1807. The act incorporating the York and Maryland Line Turnpike Company was approved by Governor Thomas McKean March 31, 1807. The commissioners named in the act for the purpose of receiving subscriptions were Adam Hendricks, George Lorman, George Bard, Caleb Kirk, Philip Frederrick, Robert Hammersly, Jacob Loucks, Isaac Kirk and John Brillinger. The form of the subscription was \$100 a share. The act states that the road was to be built by the best and nearest route from York to the Maryland line. Ten dollars on each share were paid by the original subscribers.

This turnpike was one of the leading highways in Pennsylvania in the time of wagoning to Baltimore and during the era of stage coaches. In 1907 Grier Hersch was president of the company, John J. Frick treasurer, and Charles A. Lyne, secretary.

The York and Conewago turnpike was completed to York Haven before 1814, and in 1838 was extended along the river to the bridge across the Susquehanna at Harrisburg. This pike was discontinued from Goldsboro to the Harrisburg bridge when the Northern Central Railroad was extended to Marysville in 1850.

An act was passed February 2, 1808, by the state legislature, then in session at Lancaster, and signed by Thomas McKean, governor of Pennsylvania,

"incorporating a company to make an artificial road by the best and nearest route from the town of Hanover to the Maryland line, at or near the place the turnpike road from Baltimore to State line strikes the same." Conrad Sherman, Henry Welsh, Peter Storm, Frederick Wentz, Francis Lamotte, Jacob Metzger and Peter Eckert were named in the act as commissioners. Immediately after the passage of the act these men began soliciting stock, and having succeeded in their efforts, an election was held for officers and managers August 5, 1808. The commissioners appointed as judges of this election were Dr. Henry C. Wampler and George Carl; Jacob Metzger was elected president and Paul Metzger, treasurer and secretary. The managers were Conrad Sherman, Jacob Eichelberger, Christian Wirt, George Nace, Adam Forney, Samuel Lilly, Samuel Graybill, Henry Welsh, Henry Bowman, Abraham Hiestand and Peter Forney. Three hundred and fifty shares of stock were sold, some of it in Baltimore, but most of it to citizens of Hanover and vicinity. The price of each share was \$100. The entire cost of the road, however, seven miles in length, was \$37,500. The turnpike was completed in November, 1809.

C. T. Melsheimer was elected secretary of the company; Nicholas Gelwicks was elected president in 1810, and was succeeded by John Danner in 1815; John Scholl in 1817; Jacob Eichelberger in 1818; Henry Wirt, Sr., in 1840; Jacob Wirt in 1861; Henry Wirt, in 1870. In 1907 Joseph Brockley was president and Reuben Young secretary and treasurer.

Before the railroad from Harrisburg to Baltimore was built, this turnpike was a part of the leading route from Carlisle; and other points north, to the metropolis of Maryland, to which place most of the trade of York, Cumberland and Adams Counties was generally directed. During a portion of its history the company paid large dividends. Its course is nearly the same as the old road laid out by the Province of Maryland, in 1735, to the Conewago settlement, around the present town of Hanover.

The York and Gettysburg Turnpike Company was organized under act of 1804, incorporating the Susquehanna and York Turnpike. The provisions of this

same act were extended in the charter granted to York and Gettysburg Turnpike Company, on March 11, 1815. The letters patent, giving the company power to go forward as a corporation, are dated April 23, 1818, and are signed by Governor William Findlay. On December 15, 1819, David Cassat, John Hahn and Jacob Metzgar were appointed a committee to report in writing concerning the building of the road, and between April 23, 1818, and December 15, 1819, the road was completed. On May 2, 1818, at an election held in Abbottstown, the first officers and managers were chosen, as follows: President, Alexander Cobeen; treasurer, George Upp; secretary, Alexander Russell; managers, William McPherson, George Hossler, John Hersh, Frederick Baugher, Jacob Smyser (tanner), Jacob Smyser (farmer), Thomas Eichelberger, Henry Wolf, Henry King, Peter Butt, George Dashiells and John Murphy. A survey of the proposed road was made by Jacob Spangler. The next meeting was held in June of the same year, when the courses and distances of the projected turnpike road were presented and discussed. The board then proceeded from Gettysburg to Oxford, and from thence to York, making a complete examination of the route.

Several meetings were held for the purpose of raising stock subscriptions, and giving out contracts for constructing the road. The president was ordered to meet the contractors at Abbottstown, November 7. April 9, 1819, proposals were received to build the part of the road from Codorus Bridge to the borough line. About this time three new managers, Samuel Smith, Michael Slagle and Philip Frederick were elected. The other part of the board remained unchanged. Superintendents were appointed, and the building of the pike rapidly progressed. In September the board met at the usual place in Abbottstown to receive reports from the superintendents. Two toll-gates in York County and two in Adams County were opened.

After the work was all done and viewed by the state authorities, an ox-roast was held on the farm of George Dashiells, to celebrate the event. Most of the labor of the building of the road was done by Irish

immigrants. State aid to the amount of \$40,000 was received. The total subscription to stock was \$103,516, and the entire cost of building the road and bridges was \$107,366. This turnpike extends over a direct line from York to Gettysburg, and is twenty-eight miles in length. The income for the first year was \$3,515; expenditures for the same year, \$3,459. The following board was elected May 24, 1821: President, John Demuth; secretary, George Wagner; treasurer, George Upp; assistant treasurer, George Smyser; managers, Peter Butt, Jacob Smyser, Philip Frederick, Martin Ebert, Samuel Smith, Martin Danner, Emanuel Ziegler, Daniel Diehl, A. Campbell, Thomas Everhart, George Welsh and Henry King. May 24, 1823, John Hersh was made president and Philip Smyser, treasurer. The number of managers was reduced to six, and Martin Ziegler, Jacob Smyser, Henry King, George Welsh, Daniel Diehl and George Baugher were elected. In 1824, Benjamin Beitzel became one of the managers and Jacob Eichelberger, secretary. Benjamin Beitzel was elected president in 1830 and Charles Weiser, secretary. The first dividend, three per cent, was declared May 4, 1831. L. Rosenmiller was elected president in 1832; upon his death he was succeeded by Charles Weiser in 1858; Joseph Smyser in 1858 became secretary and in 1868, president, which office he held until 1875, as secretary, and until 1878, as president; Alexander J. Frey was chosen president in 1878. C. E. Lewis was elected secretary in 1875 and Jere Carl treasurer in 1868. This road was an important route to the south and west before the time of canals and railroads. In 1907 the officers were Jere Carl, president; George U. Weiser, treasurer; W. F. O. Rosenmiller, secretary.

The act incorporating the East Berlin and Hanover Turnpike Company was passed in 1810. The commissioners named in it were Samuel Fahnestock, John B. Arnold, William Patterson, Borius Fahnestock, Tobias Kepner and Frederick Baugher. The first recorded meeting was held December 11, 1811, when the following board was elected: President, Samuel Fahnestock; directors, Peter Becker, Peter

Binder, Daniel Baker, John Deardorff, Michael Gyselman, Valentine Hollinger, John Miley, Ludwig Swartz, John Fox, Jacob Hoffman and William Patterson, who proceeded to locate the road from Berlin to Abbottstown. The contract for building the road was concluded and given out October 10, 1812.

The first installment of \$5 per share on the stock was called for payment, January 15, 1813, to be advertised in the Carlisle, Hanover and Gettysburg papers. Frederick Baugher was appointed by the board shortly after this as the first superintendent at a salary of \$199 for the work until finished.

March 23, 1816, the president, Samuel Fahnestock, resigned. At the election held April 25, 1816, Henry Picking was elected president. November 9, 1816, the board contracted with John Fox to finish that part of the road not completed by Richard Murray, being the three miles nearest Hanover, at the rate of \$18 a perch. November 1, 1817, the board passed a resolution relieving Valentine Hollinger of his office of superintendent, which he filled to the satisfaction of the directors, the road having been inspected by a committee appointed by the governor and pronounced all right. Arrangements were also made for the appointment of gate-keepers, and the road was opened for travel very soon after this date. Thomas Abbot was the first gate keeper appointed.

The public highway leading from Hanover to Carlisle was one of the most prominent turnpikes in the early history of Pennsylvania. It was completed soon after the turnpike was built from the Maryland line to Hanover, and for a period of sixty years was used extensively by teamsters conveying products of the farm to Baltimore and bringing back to the interior of Pennsylvania, goods and merchandise.

The Hanover and McSherrystown turnpike, two miles in length, was completed in 1885. It is one of the most profitable turnpikes of central Pennsylvania.

The Littlestown turnpike is another public highway extending from Hanover to Littlestown, a distance of seven miles. In 1907, Lewis D. Sell was president; Dr. J. H. Bittinger, treasurer, and Samuel Geiselman, secretary.

York and Chanceford

Feeling the necessity of a turnpike road towards Peach Bottom, upon application a charter was granted for that purpose by the legislature of Pennsylvania through the efforts of Stephen G. Boyd, who was one of the representatives from York County. It was approved by Governor Geary on May 10, 1867. The charter members, who were empowered to receive subscriptions and organize a company, were Joseph Smyser, Jason H. Slusser, Philip A. Small, Samuel S. Hersh and Jacob Craver. The charter allowed a capital stock of 2,500 shares of \$20 each, and required that within a specified time at least five miles of the road be completed.

At an election held in the Court House, December 26, 1867, Samuel S. Hersh was chosen president of the company, Jere Carl, treasurer, and Joseph Smyser, Stephen G. Boyd, Jacob Craver, Jason H. Slusser and Jacob Weiser, managers. At a subsequent meeting George A. Heckert was made secretary. Upon the resignation of Joseph Smyser, Z. K. Loucks was elected one of the managers, March, 1868. Daniel M. Ettlinger was appointed engineer of the proposed road. Jacob Loucks became a member of the board of managers upon the resignation of Jason Slusser, and Z. K. Loucks succeeded S. S. Hersh as president. Part of the road being completed, tollgate No. 1 was established and Augustus G. Weiser appointed keeper. The first dividend was declared November 9, 1870. The 28th day of August, 1871, toll-gate No. 2 was erected and Charles Keesey appointed keeper. Five and one-half miles were completed the same year, and the work was discontinued until 1879, when one-half mile more was added. Peter Grim kept Gate No. 1 for many years; in March, 1885, Michael Grim succeeded him. The capital of the company is \$42,000. In 1907, Horace Keesey was president, and Jere Carl, secretary and treasurer.

CANALS.

One of the most notable events in the history of internal improvements in the State of Pennsylvania was the opening of a navigable canal around the Conewago Falls, on the west side of the Susquehanna River, at the place since the year 1814.

known as York Haven. It was the first canal built in this state, and so far as definite records go, the first in the United States. Its history antedates the history of York Haven many years. It was the initiatory step which inaugurated a great system of artificial navigation and internal improvement in Pennsylvania.

The original mode of transportation on the Susquehanna, and on many other rivers, was with the "dug outs." They were made in imitation of the Indian canoe, and consisted of a log, usually of pine, with a portion of it dug out like a trough. The Indian traders used them to convey furs and other products down the stream. The bateau, a sort of flat boat, was used next, and was considered of great value to early settlers and traders along the Susquehanna.

But for river navigation on a more extended scale, the "keel-boats" were of great importance in the transportation of goods and products. Thousands of bushels of rye, oats, corn, wheat and potatoes were brought down the river in them. They obtained their name from the fact that the lowest piece of timber, named a keel, ran the whole length of the boat, from the lower part of the stem to the stern post, and supported the entire boat. Sometimes two keels were used. On account of the rapids at the mouth of the Conewago creek, these boats could not pass down the river farther than Middletown, which until 1797, was a great port for them. It was about the time of the close of the Revolutionary war, in 1783, possibly earlier, that the "dug outs" were succeeded by the "keel-boats." The former were no longer considered adequate to the business. The latter were generally built in the valuable wooded districts up the Susquehanna and its branches, and floated down the current, bearing from five to thirty tons of produce.

Middletown at the mouth of the Swatara, was the lowest port of entry. Here the produce was transferred to the shore and transported overland by means of wagons, to the eastern markets. The return trip of these boats was more difficult. They were forced up the current with "set poles" and contained usually a light load of groceries, hardware and other merchandise. Boatmen would start at the head of the boat and

set their poles at the bottom of the river, and then walk down what was called "runs," thus forcing the boat up the stream as fast as a man could walk. Thousands of bushels of wheat, corn and potatoes were conveyed down the stream and unloaded at Middletown. The business interests of the town became important.

On account of the increase of the traffic, some boats were landed on the west side of the Susquehanna above the Conewago Falls, a barrier to further navigation of keel-boats. The products from these boats were conveyed in wagons to the city of Baltimore. The town of Falmouth was then laid out on the east side of the river, opposite the site of York Haven, by James Hopkins, Thomas Bailey, James Keys and John Greer. But the expense of overland transportation of goods from Middletown, Falmouth and the port of entry on the York County side of the river, was too great to afford merchants much profit on account of competition from other sources.

Enterprising business men then began to devise plans by means of which the obstacles to navigation at Conewago Falls might be avoided, and a passage down the Susquehanna river to its mouth be accomplished. Bertram Galbreath, a prominent land surveyor, who lived at Bainbridge, Lancaster County, and other influential citizens, were appointed by the state authorities a committee to explore the river and report some feasible plan of avoiding the obstructions. The Revolutionary War prevented further action immediately, and the matter was deferred. In the year 1789, Thomas Hulings, Bertram Galbreath and Samuel Boyd were appointed commissioners to explore the Susquehanna and Juniata rivers. On the 30th of January, 1790, they reported:

"The Conewago Falls, about fourteen miles above Wright's Ferry, is the great obstruction and bar to the wealth and population of our western country." They urged that a canal should be built around these falls or riffles. This proposition was encouraged by all enterprising citizens who were directly or indirectly interested, and the legislature of Pennsylvania was soon petitioned to furnish aid. It became an important subject for discussion in the legislature. On which side of the river to con-

struct the proposed canal was a subject which caused considerable debate. The commissioners appointed to view the obstructions recommended that a canal be built one mile long, thirty-three feet wide and nine feet deep, with a fall of nineteen feet. They did not recommend locks to raise the boats to a level with the head of the falls. Governor Thomas Mifflin, who was elected in 1790, and was a great advocate of furthering any enterprise that encouraged internal improvement, called to his counsel some of the most skillful civil engineers of the time. They decided that nineteen feet fall in one mile would make it impossible for a keel-boat to ascend it against the rapid current.

On April 13, 1791, the legislature of **State** Pennsylvania appropriated 5,250 **Aid.** pounds "to improve the Susquehanna river from Wright's Ferry to the mouth of the Swatara." One hundred and fifty pounds of this sum were spent at Chickie's Falls, and 100 pounds at Halde- man's riffles. On the 3rd of July, 1792, a contract was entered into by Governor Mifflin on the part of the State of Pennsylvania and a number of prominent citizens of the commonwealth, most of them from Philadelphia, as follows: Robert Morris (the great financier of the Revolution), William Smith, Walter Stewart, Samuel Meredith, John Steinmetz, Tench Francis, John Nicholson, Samuel Miles, Timothy Matlock, David Rittenhouse, Samuel Powell, Alexander James Dallas, William Bingham, Henry Miller, Abram Witmer and Dr. Robert Harris. These men were appointed a committee to construct a canal forty feet wide and four feet deep around Conewago Falls. James Brindley, their engineer, estimated the entire cost of the canal at \$20,000. The State appropriated one-half of this amount. The company found, however, that by the time it was completed in 1796, the sum of \$102,000 was expended. The canal was about one mile long, and contained locks. This canal was of great importance to Pennsylvania, and became a centre of attraction.

Canal The significance of this improve- **Opened.** ment was shown from the importance attached to celebrating its completion. This occurred on the 22nd of November, 1797. Thomas Mif-

flin, one of the projectors of it and who was governor, and a number of distinguished attendants arrived on horseback at the foot of the falls on the Lancaster side. They came from Philadelphia, then the capital of the state. A large concourse of people from York and vicinity had congregated along the canal. The canal commissioners and the Rev. Dr. Smith had already crossed the river to the York County side. Some of the ingenious workmen began to drill holes in the adjoining rocks, which they filled with powder. The governor and his party came across the river in flat-boats, amid the sleet and snow, fully determined, even though the weather was inclement, to fulfil their intentions. Just as he set foot on the York County shore, there was enthusiastic cheering from the gathered crowd, and a loud explosion from the improvised cannon, as a salute. As the Governor passed up and down the canal in a flat-boat, a number of salutes were fired in order to enliven the occasion. The canal had two locks at the lower end, each eighty feet long and twelve feet wide. When the distinguished guests arrived, they were placed on flat-boats prepared for the occasion, and when they entered the chamber of the first lock, and the lower gate closed behind them, they were astonished to find that their boats in a few minutes had risen nine feet. Ice formed on the canal, and it had to be broken with poles to enable the boats to proceed. They passed up the canal amid the cheers of the multitude, and the firing of salutes from the adjoining rocks. At the head of the canal were several keel-boats, which came down from Middletown. By the time the Governor returned to the lower end again, an audience of over 600 people had assembled, awaiting a speech from him. He served nine years as governor of Pennsylvania, and had distinguished himself as a civilian and a soldier. He addressed the audience for half an hour and then left for Lancaster.

The The canal was now completed and **First** opened for free navigation. A Ger- **Ark.** man by the name of Kreider, from the Juniata valley, soon appeared with a boat heavily freighted with flour, which he safely landed three days later at the city of Baltimore. His success became known, and the following year many others did the same and were well paid for

their efforts. Boats landed at Columbia, and the merchandise from there conveyed to Philadelphia. Experienced pilots soon afterward succeeded in guiding large "arks" safely through the falls of the river. By the charter incorporating the canal company it was to afford free navigation, and just how the canal company was to be remunerated does not seem clear, especially if the arks were successful in passing the falls, and disposing of the produce transported on them to any desired market. Thousands of dollars were at first lost by the company, and they applied to the legislature for relief. Eventually some state relief was received, and a small amount of toll charged for each boat that passed through the canal. From 1797 to 1814, the affairs were managed by the canal company, and proved quite a success.

An attempt was made by James Hopkins, during this period, to build a canal around the falls on the opposite side of the river, in which venture he lost a large fortune. It was intended as an opposition canal to the one on the York County side, but proved to be a disastrous failure. A flouring mill and other buildings were erected in the immediate vicinity of the canal on the York County side, by the company that controlled it. This property, in 1797, was valued at 1,280 pounds currency, which valuation included 150 acres of land.

The Baltimore Company. On November 20, 1810, Thomas Willing Francis, of Philadelphia, who then managed the affairs of the company, whose interests consisted of a large merchant mill, nail factory, ferry and land, all assessed at \$40,000, transferred all right and title to John Weatherburn, Thomas Wilson and Joseph Townsend, of Baltimore, representing a number of merchants of that city, who, on September 24, of the same year, formed a company for the purchase of this property. The members were William Cole, William Wilson and Sons, William Gwynn, Joseph Townsend, Hackman and Hoppe, Isaac Burnston, Thomas Hillen, John Weatherburn, Dennis A. Smith, Jacob Stansbury, William McMechen, George Repold, James Nelson, John Davis and Joshua Stevenson. They were prominent citizens of Baltimore, and associated themselves together for the purpose of purchasing wheat of this section,

and the large quantity that was then floated down the Susquehanna in flat boats, and manufacturing it into flour in the large merchant mill already erected, and others which the company designed to build. This new company was formed with a capital of \$100,000, and divided into twenty-five shares of \$4,000. Thomas W. Francis, who disposed of the property for the Philadelphia company, retained an interest in the new enterprise to the amount of four shares, \$16,000. Joseph Townsend became manager for the Baltimore company; Joseph Weatherburn and John Wilson, trustees. The land purchased at this time was a tract of 151 acres, a tract of 64 $\frac{3}{8}$ acres called "Hopewell," and another tract of 12 acres, projecting into the river called "Cape Francis." The first two tracts were conveyed to Thomas W. Francis, in 1801, by Charles Willing Hare, a lawyer of the city of Philadelphia. The conveyance in 1810 granted to the new company all the "ways, woods, water-courses, water, mill-works, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances." The contract was signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of Elisha Powell and John Amy, before William Tilghman, chief justice of the state of Pennsylvania.

Business Boomed. The interest at once began to loom up. Three new mills were built, one having a capacity of 150 barrels of flour a day; at that time this mill had the largest capacity of any mill in the state. Cooper shops, hotels and private residences were soon built.

The Baltimore company succeeded with their enterprise at York Haven for a period of twenty years. When the railroad was built from Baltimore to York, in 1838, and extended to Harrisburg, in 1850, the glory of York Haven faded. A flourishing town has been built on the site in recent years, since the erection of the paper mills and the power plant at this place.

THE STATE CANAL SYSTEM.

The Pennsylvania Railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia, and canal to the junction there, thence by the Juniata to Hollidaysburg and Portage road to Johnstown, west of the Allegheny Mountains, and canal to Pittsburg, constituted what was, in 1831, known as the "Main Line." From the junc-

tion to Northumberland, thence by the North and West Branch to Wilkesbarre and Williamsport, was known as the North and West Branch Division of this system. These works were put under contract as early as 1826 and 1827. The main line of canal was finished to connect with the Union Canal at Middletown, in 1830, and to Columbia in 1831; the North and West Branch a year or two later. Trade over the line was commenced under the auspices of several transportation companies, conspicuous among which were D. Leech and Company's Transportation Line, Union Line, Dougherty's Section Boat Line, and in due time other lines, besides several packet boat lines running from Columbia in connection with the railroad to and from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, thus making the traveling and freight facilities over the main line, complete at that time, and during the subsequent two years to Northumberland, along the North and West Branch of the Susquehanna, to Wilkesbarre and Williamsport, the two remotest points on the Susquehanna at that time. The packet lines were thus enabled to supplant the stage coach lines stopping at all the regular stations and eligible points for the accommodation of the traveling public. The lines were cast and a blast of the bugle horn set them off to the next station, and thus it went on to the close of navigation every fall.

Tide Water Canal.

This route was soon discovered to be too long, tedious and expensive, and a plan was laid for a canal from Columbia down the Susquehanna to the Chesapeake Bay in order that an outlet to a better grain market might be reached and for the development of the coal fields and lumber interests of the north and west branches, for which purpose a stock company was formed in 1824, with a paid up capital of \$1,500,000. The Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal was chartered by the states of Pennsylvania and Maryland, April 15, 1835, with the following named persons as commissioners: Robert McCurdy, James M. Sanderson, Edward Coleman, Simon Gratz, Charles S. Boker, Henry White, George H. Hickling, all of Philadelphia; Jeremiah Brown, James A. Caldwell, Lancaster County; Evan Green, of Columbia; Charles A. Barnitz, of York; Jacob M. Haldeman, of Harrisburg; Simon Cameron,

of Middletown; James Hepburn, John C. Boyd, Northumberland County; Joseph Todhunter, William Bose, Samuel Jones, of Baltimore; James Evans, Port Deposit, Md.; Roland Curtin, Center County; William McElvay, Columbia County; and George M. Hollenback, Luzerne County.

At the first meeting of the stockholders after the incorporation, a board of directors was elected and James Hepburn, of Northumberland, was made the first president; F. Palmer, of Philadelphia, treasurer, and Edward F. Gay, chief engineer. The first survey was made on the east side of the Susquehanna, and on March 21, 1836, a supplementary act was passed authorizing the commissioners to change the location to the west side of the river, by means of a dam and tow-path bridge at Columbia. The work was then let, and the construction commenced immediately in the spring of 1836, and finished so far as to admit the water late in the fall of 1839.

Open for Use.

At the opening of the canal some of the most distinguished persons of Pennsylvania and Maryland were present. It was on that occasion that Nicholas Biddle, of Philadelphia, the great financier, made his famous speech on Internal Improvements, then a subject of paramount importance, in view of the development of the great material wealth of the states. The excursion down the canal from Wrightsville was a success, but the party composing it had scarcely reached home when disastrous breaks occurred along the greater part of the line. The most extensive breaks were at the Otter Creek Aqueduct, and at York Furnace, in Lower Chanceford Township, owing to defects in the puddling of the wings forming the junction with the aqueduct. The bed and banks of the canal at this point were held in place by winged abutments, and retaining walls of huge blocks of granite, thirty-five feet above the bed of the river. Even the heavy blocks of stone were washed away into the river.

Cost of Canal.

Although this break was much the largest of the series, it cost less to repair it than the aggregate cost of the numerous smaller breaks. It was unfortunate that these disasters should have occurred at a time when there was no money in the treasury, no

credit, and the company involved in debt. Means were nevertheless availed by the directors upon their individual responsibility, and the work was repaired during the winter, and the canal opened to the public in the spring of 1830, at an entire cost of \$4,000,000. Of this sum, the Columbia dam cost \$220,000. The towing-path bridge, including the cost of right to attach the same to the superstructure of the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company's structure, cost \$90,000; and the Havre de Grace lock, four miles long, and outlet lock, cost \$500,000. The reason why the work cost more than the chief engineer's estimate was largely due to unforeseen contingencies, for the cost of which no provisions had been made, and once under process of construction, had to be surmounted at a cost however great. The sudden advance in labor, and the extra cost in material for the bed and banks of the canal, which had to be dug from the fields on the tops of high hills, and dumped through expensive shute-ways to the rocky bed of the canal, and then conveyed in carts to such points which were largely deficient in material, were also a cause of great expense. More than nine-tenths of the work was founded on the foot-rocks of the hill-side in the river, and numerous points of bold, rocky bluffs were blasted away in order to reduce the radius within the lines of free and easy navigation. Deep holes and chasms were filled and crossed upon sub-structures of huge oak timbers, adjusted longitudinally several feet below the lowest stage of the river, upon which many of the high vertical retaining walls were founded.

Navigation. During the season of 1840, the trade was dull, and the revenue proportionately small owing to the instability of the canal, the want of boats, and a change in the development of the coal and timber interests in the north and west branches of the Susquehanna. The trade, however, soon commenced to increase rapidly for many years, until it reached its maximum in 1870, when it was largely divided and gradually diminished, by reason of many railroad lines tapping the sources of a large trade created by the opening of the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal. Meantime, the capacity of the work increased, boats descended with

cargoes as high as 150 tons, instead of sixty tons, as in 1850.

This canal started at Columbia, where it united with the Pennsylvania Canal, crossed the Susquehanna to Wrightsville, and extended from thence along the river to Havre de Grace, Maryland, at the head of the Chesapeake Bay. Its length was forty-five miles, of which thirty miles were in York County and fifteen in Maryland. The lower portion north to the state line was the Tide Water Canal. As early as 1814, a route had been surveyed by Baltimore capitalists, with the design of building a canal from the Susquehanna, near York, to tide-water, for the purpose of attracting the trade of the upper Susquehanna Valley to Baltimore. There was nothing accomplished at that time, and the era of railroads had already begun in York County before this canal was constructed. On the entire line of the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal were forty-three locks, four dams, five culverts, eighteen bridges, thirty-three waste-ways and wiers, and six aqueducts. The surface width of the canal was fifty feet, and its depth five and a half to six feet. The locks were 170 feet long, and seventeen feet wide.

In January, 1872, the Reading Railroad Company leased the canal and operated it until 1894. The people of the lower end of York County gave it hearty encouragement. Before its construction all the lime used in the lower end of York County was hauled in wagons from the valleys around York to the lower townships. Lime became extensively used in the azoic slate soils, and either in the form of the natural stone, or as quick lime, was transported down the canal from the Conojehela and Kreutz Creek Valleys. It had a magic effect on the land at first, and caused the crops of wheat, rye, corn and oats to produce more abundantly, soon changing the whole aspect of the lower end of York County. In this respect the canal was of more real value to the farmers of that region than to the men who owned it. The original canal company issued money in the form of "shin plasters" which fell below par at times. Eventually an extensive business was done and the canal became very useful. D. F. Shure was the superintendent of this

canal from 1842 until 1894, when it ceased to be operated.

A disastrous flood of the Susquehanna in 1894 destroyed the locks and dams of the canal and caused many breaks all along its line. Owing to this destruction, the canal was never repaired. The Reading Railroad Company was released from its obligations with the company that owned the canal, which then ceased to be operated. All its interests were sold at public auction in the fall of 1894 in front of the Court House at York and purchased by a citizen from Baltimore.

Boats were run over this canal by paying a toll. William McConkey was collector of tolls at Wrightsville from 1842 to 1872. From 1872 to 1894 Henry B. Paxton was the collector. For a period of thirty years William McConkey owned from three to five boats which ran over the Tide Water and other canals, transporting grain, coal, lumber and iron from the interior of Pennsylvania to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and other points. These products were conveyed entirely by water through different canals by horses or mules and over larger bodies of water by means of tug-boats. On many occasions, one of McConkey's largest boats with a capacity of 140 tons, carried goods by water to Lake Champlain and brought back a fine quality of ore with ninety per cent of iron. This ore was obtained along Lake Champlain. Captain Frank Butcher, employed by William McConkey, frequently made the trip from Wrightsville to the lake, and back again. Other prominent owners of boats at Wrightsville, which ran over the canal, were Kerr Brothers, Cook Brothers, Thomas Falvey, William B. Famous, Andrew Leddy, Jacob Manning, William Thompson, John Thompson, Franklin Butcher.

The York Navigation. A charter was granted for the construction of a canal from York along the Codorus Creek to the Susquehanna River, in 1825. The names of the commissioners mentioned in the charter were Jacob Spangler, George Small, Jonathan Jessop, John Barnitz, Clement Stillinger, John Demuth, George Loucks, Charles A. Morris, Daniel D. Dunn, Jacob Eichelberger, Michael Doudel and John Meyer. The contract for the construction of the navigation was

given, in 1830, to George Wasson, Henry Charles, Solomon Ruthrauff and Christian Hildebrand, who agreed to build it for the sum of \$47,350. In 1831 a number of stockholders made an excursion down the canal as far as it had been completed. At a meeting held Charles A. Barnitz, president, described the advantages of the canal to the borough and county of York. In June, 1832, Gottlieb Ziegle, James Schall and Daniel Ford launched the "Pioneer," a boat forty feet long. In July of the same year James Chalfant launched his boat, the "Codorus," which was seventy feet long. This boat could carry 150 passengers. On July 4, 1832, an excursion passed down the canal a distance of three miles from York, where the day was celebrated on the banks of the creek.

In November, 1832, the navigation to the mouth of the Codorus was completed. On the 18th of November the first ark arrived from the Susquehanna with a load of about 40,000 feet of lumber and 100 or more people on board, who had gone out to witness the opening of the navigation. The second ark contained 70,000 shingles, which were consigned to Joseph Schall and Company. For a time a large business was carried on over the canal in the transportation of lumber, coal, grain and other products, but the construction of the York and Wrightsville railroad, and in 1849-50 the York and Cumberland Railroad to Harrisburg, caused the value of the Codorus Navigation to diminish, and it soon ceased to be operated.

THE FIRST IRON STEAMBOAT.

Public attention was called to the importance of removing obstructions and improving the navigation of the Susquehanna River as early as 1793. In March, 1823, the legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act for the improvement of the river, from Northumberland to tidewater. Commissioners were appointed to superintend the work. They made a report, January 14, 1828, stating that the improvement from tidewater to Columbia was then nearly completed. "Crafts would be able to descend from Columbia to the head of Maryland Canal, bearing sixty tons burden, which heretofore could not bear half that amount. The section between Columbia and Northumberland was yet unfinished, and on both

sections \$15,124 had been spent in the improvement of the river." This was paid by a state appropriation. A number of enterprising citizens of Baltimore, most of whom were identified with the Merchant Flouring Mills at York Haven, formed a company for the purpose of testing the practicability of running steamboats on the Susquehanna between the towns of York Haven and Northumberland. The stock was soon subscribed; some York merchants took an active interest in the project.

The company advertised for the manufacture of steamboats. John Elgar, who was an intelligent and ingenious Quaker of York, was then a master mechanic in Webb, Davis and Gardner's foundry and machine shop. He constructed a sheet iron vessel in these shops. It was ready to be launched on the 8th of November, 1825.

The boat had sixty feet keel and nine feet beam, composed externally of sheet-iron, riveted with iron rivets. The weight of the boiler was two tons and the entire weight of the boat five tons. The form of the boiler was cylindrical. Anthracite coal was used to produce steam. The entire cost was \$3,000. The boat was completed and loaded on an eight-wheeled wagon, to which ropes were attached, and on November 14, 1825, it was drawn from the foundry west of the Codorus Creek to the east end of Market Street, amid the shouts and huzzas of a multitude of people. The boat was named "Codorus," in honor of the stream along whose waters it was brought into existence. It was launched on the Susquehanna, and soon after "in majestic style" sailed up the stream to Harrisburg, with a party of 100 people on board. Thousands of people gathered at the shore to witness the novel spectacle. The star spangled banner, on the flag-staff at the prow of the vessel, was waving in the breeze and Captain John Elgar commanded the boat. On their arrival at Harrisburg the entire party was escorted to Buehler's Hotel, where a banquet was prepared for them.

The boat then made a number of trips between York Haven and Harrisburg. The members of the legislature, on December 5, 1825, expressed their "great satisfaction with the success of the experiment of the Codorus, and its enterprising proprietors should receive legislative enactment in their

favor." Early the next spring Captain Elgar determined to navigate the Susquehanna as far up stream as possible; a party of eighty persons accompanied him. They stopped at different towns along the way. At Bloomsburg, their arrival was greeted by the booming of cannon, and a bountiful supper was prepared for them at Brew's Inn. Toasts were responded to. One was as follows: "Captain Elgar, the proprietor of the Codorus; may his enterprise meet with the highest reward." Another: "The steamship Codorus, the first to navigate our waters." On April 19, 1826, the Codorus, with its "cargo of sixty persons," arrived at Wilkesbarre. Its approach was greeted by the discharge of cannon, the hearty cheers of the people, and strains of martial music. The next morning a party of eighty persons went a few miles up the river to Forty Fort, the place where the Wyoming massacre occurred during the Revolution. Here they sat down to a banquet. They returned to Wilkesbarre and remained for a few days, and then were propelled by steam up the Susquehanna as far as the New York state line. After an absence of four months, Captain Elgar returned from an apparently successful trip and harbored his boat in the Conewago Canal at York Haven. Owing to the shallow water of the Susquehanna, steam navigation was practicable only for a few months of the year. The success of the Codorus was a great event of that day, but its use on the river was soon discontinued and it was sold to be used elsewhere.

There were two other vessels made for this Baltimore company: the "Susquehanna," which exploded at Berwick, eighty miles above Harrisburg, while attempting to ascend the river; and the "Pioneer," which was too heavy.

JOHN ELGAR, the inventor of the steamboat Codorus, was born at Sandy Spring, Maryland, in 1780. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and early in life came to York, where he joined the York Meeting, which worshipped in the Friends' Meeting House, on West Philadelphia Street. In his youth, he learned the trade of a machinist and was interested in all the improvements in mechanical science. From the time that steam was first used in river navigation, in 1807, John Elgar studied the properties of steam. While employed as a

machinist in the foundry and machine shops owned by Davis & Gardner, at York, he conceived the idea of making an iron steamboat, which was the first to navigate in American waters. While he was building his boat, the newspapers of that time commented enthusiastically on its future prospects and the success of other boats made after the same model. He tried his experiment on the Susquehanna as told in the narrative above.

Sometime later John Elgar moved to Baltimore with Phineas Davis, the inventor of the first locomotive in America that burned anthracite coal. He was employed in the shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. While there he attracted the attention of Ross Winans, who developed the railroad interests of Russia. He assisted Winans in designing and building what afterward became known to railroading as the "camelback" locomotive. In 1838, he was sent by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to England, to buy rails and other equipments for the extension of that railroad. John Elgar was also the inventor of an appliance for railroad switches, railway turntables, chill-bearings and plate wheels, which were used by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and also on the railroads constructed by Ross Winans for the Russian government. John Elgar was a man of excellent character, and was highly esteemed by all persons with whom he was associated. He died December 6, 1858. He was the great uncle to A. B. Farquhar, the prominent manufacturer of York, whose grandmother was a sister to John Elgar.

RAILROADS.

April 7, 1826, the legislature of Pennsylvania granted a charter for the Columbia, Lancaster and Philadelphia Railroad. The object of the contemplated road was to divert the trade which came down the Susquehanna at that time in keel-boats to Columbia, from going to Baltimore. The work of constructing this road was begun in January, 1829, when the building of it was divided into seventy-nine sections. Five years intervened before this road was completed to the Susquehanna River. On March 31, 1834, three passenger coaches, drawn by horses, arrived at Columbia from

Lancaster. On April 2, in the same year, the locomotive made its first trip on this part of the road, with a train of three passenger cars. April 16, 1834, was the day appointed for the opening of the road from Columbia to Philadelphia. On April 15, Governor Wolf, with a large number of state officials arrived at Columbia in a packet boat over the canal from Harrisburg, and proceeded by rail the next day to Philadelphia. Citizens from York rode in stages or private carriages to Wrightsville and first enjoyed the privilege of railroad travel from Columbia to Philadelphia immediately after the road was completed. Thomas McGrath, the proprietor of the Globe Inn, became the first agent at York for the sale of railroad tickets to Philadelphia. Long passenger cars were not used over this road until 1835.

The railroad to Philadelphia was a great advantage to the business men of the state. Towns and villages along its line grew and prospered, and many persons were enriched thereby. But it was not a source of profit to the state. Every new administration changed the officers of the road. All the appointments were political, and some of the appointees were incompetent, others dishonest. There was a constant clamor going up from the people asking the legislature to take measures to dispose of the public works to private parties. Both of the political parties were tired of the scramble for office, and desired to take this disturbing element out of the field of politics. The railroad was purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the sum of eight and a half million dollars in 1854.

On January 4, 1831, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company issued an advertisement to the inventive genius and mechanical skill of the country offering liberal inducements for the production of locomotive steam engines. It was the first proposal ever issued in the United States for locomotives of American manufacture. Four thousand dollars were offered for the best engine delivered for trial on or before June 1, 1831, and \$3,000 for the one adjudged the next best. One of the most important requirements was that the engine must burn coke or coal and consume its own smoke.

York Wins the Prize. During the summer of 1831, in response to this call upon American genius, three locomotives were produced upon the railroad, only one of which, however, was made to answer any good purpose. This engine, called the "York," was built in York, at the establishment of Davis & Gardner, on the west side of the Codorus Creek, and was the product of Phineas Davis. It was accepted as the best, which gives to York the undoubted claim of having constructed the first locomotive ever built in the United States, that burned coal and was put into active use upon the railroad. After undergoing some modifications, it was found capable of conveying fifteen tons at fifteen miles an hour, on a level portion of the road. It was employed on that part of the road between Baltimore and Ellicott's Mills, and generally performed the trip to the mills in one hour with four cars, the gross weight of which was about fourteen tons. The engine was mounted on wheels, like those of the common cars, of thirty inches in diameter, and the motion was obtained by means of gearing with a spur wheel and pinion on one of the axles of the road wheels. The curvatures were all passed over with ease by this engine. Its greatest velocity for a short time on the straight part of the road was thirty miles per hour, while it frequently attained that of twenty miles, and often traveled in curvatures of 400 feet radius at the rate of fifteen miles per hour. The fuel used in it was anthracite coal, which answered the purpose well; but the engine weighing but three and a half tons was found too light for advantageous use on ascending grades. The performance of this engine fully convinced the board of directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and its engineer corps that locomotive engines could be used successfully on railways having curves of 400 feet radius, and from that time forward they began to be used in this country. To Phineas Davis of York, whose biography appears on page 461, was due the credit of successfully introducing locomotives that burned coal in America. He soon after became manager of the company's shops at Baltimore, and to him, Ross Winans, Engineer Knight and John Elgar, the inventor of switches, turntables, chill

bearings, plate wheels, etc., is due the honor of solving most of the problems which presented themselves first in connection with the great system of railroad travel and inland transportation. The first steel springs used in this country were placed upon "The York," Davis' locomotive and tender, in September, 1832. As an experiment it demonstrated their utility in regulating the motion and greatly diminishing the jar and consequent injury to the road. This experiment, under the superintendence of Phineas Davis, led to another, that of placing steel springs on freight cars, by which it was found they admitted one-third more loading without any increase of damage to the road or car. Three years after Davis' first experiment, the Baltimore and Ohio Company had but three engines in use: "The York," "Atlantic" and "Franklin." In 1834 a number of new ones were added.

After the death of Phineas Davis, which occurred by accident on September 27, 1835, Gillingham and Ross Winans took charge of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, and continued the manufacture of locomotives and railroad machinery so successfully commenced by Mr. Davis.

York and Maryland Line.

The legislature of Pennsylvania, in March, 1832, passed an act to extend a road from York to the Maryland line, to join the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, to be completed that far under a Maryland charter, and intended to run from Baltimore through York to the Susquehanna at Wrightsville. In some respects there were objectionable features in the act of 1832, and it was not until 1835 that a satisfactory arrangement was entered into between the legislative body and the stockholders of the road. Railroads at this time were in their infancy. Outside of military operations, civil engineering had not developed into a science, which may explain the cause of some mistakes that arose in the construction of these two roads. The southern division of the Baltimore and Susquehanna was completed to the Relay House, and opened July 4, 1831, and to Orwig's mills in 1832. It was the first railroad corporation in this country to undertake gradients of any considerable magnitude: a grade of eighty-four feet to the mile for two and seven-tenths miles was overcome, which in that early

day was considered a marvel. The first locomotive used was imported from Liverpool, England. It was ordered in March, 1831, but a vessel to bring it over could not be obtained until six months later. It was the third locomotive put into successful operation in America that burned anthracite coal. The railroad was completed to York in August, 1838, and extended to Wrightsville in 1843.

The provisions embodied in the original charter of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad were now carried out. For several years transportation across the Susquehanna was by means of boats until the track was laid in the covered bridge which spanned the river at that place. The link between York and Wrightsville completed a line from Baltimore through York, Columbia and Lancaster to Philadelphia. It was controlled by different companies which in 1854 became a part of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Northern Central Railway.

First Train at York. The arrival of the first train at York was welcomed by hundreds of spectators who assembled at the station and stood on the hillside to await its approach. The first station was a short distance southwest of the town. Later it was removed to the foot of Duke Street. The old station house was used until July 1, 1890, when the present one was built at a cost of \$20,000, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

The York and Cumberland Railroad, extending from York to York Haven and thence along the Susquehanna to Bridgeport, was completed in 1850, and with the road built to York gave a direct line from Baltimore to Harrisburg. The legislature of Maryland, on the 10th of March, 1854, and the legislature of Pennsylvania, on the 3d of May following, passed a joint act which read as follows: "An act to authorize the consolidation of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company with the York and Maryland Line Railroad Company, the York and Cumberland Company, and the Susquehanna Railroad Company by the name of the Northern Central Railway Company." It will be noticed that the word "railway" is used, a name common to

all roads in England, but rare in America. By its extension north into New York state, it passes through rich agricultural and mining regions, and has become a great and important line for the transportation of coal, petroleum, grain and live stock, and with its connection at Harrisburg with the Pennsylvania Railroad, constitutes the main line to the west, with all the advantages of through passenger and freight traffic. During the Civil War it was the main line for the transportation of soldiers and army supplies from the west and north to Washington and the "front." Hundreds of regiments passed over this route.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, during the war, on several occasions was torn up by Confederate raids and hence not considered as safe a route for the transportation of supplies and for the movement of troops as the Northern Central, uniting with the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Reading at Harrisburg.

Originally there was but one track. In 1871 a double track was completed as far north as York. In 1904 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company decided to construct lines of track from Marysville through Goldsboro and York Haven to the mouth of the Codorus Creek. In 1905 four lines of track were extended over this route and a bridge built across the Susquehanna, reaching the Lancaster County side a short distance above Marietta. The object of the construction of these lines of track was for the purpose of diverting the immense freight traffic through the city of Harrisburg. This line extends eastward from Marietta and north of Lancaster, joining the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad east of that city. Several million dollars were used by the company in the completion of this road and now freight trains do not pass through Harrisburg or Lancaster, the main line being used only for passenger trains.

The Northern Central Railway extends from Baltimore to Canandaigua, New York, and is the only line that passes across the entire breadth of Pennsylvania in a northern and southern direction. It has contributed much to the material interests of Pennsylvania and especially to York County.

The Baltimore and Susquehanna, now a part of the Northern Central, extending from Baltimore to the Pennsylvania line,

was chartered by the legislature of Maryland, February 13, 1828, and organized as a company May 5, of the same year. In March, 1828, General Swift examined the topography of the country between Baltimore and the Susquehanna river by way of York, for the purpose of directing a survey of the proposed railway, of which he afterward proved to be the projector and manager in the construction. George McNeil and G. W. Whisler were engineers from 1827 to 1830. Major Isaac R. Trimble was chief engineer in 1834, and surveyed the road to York and continued in service until 1837. J. M. Goldsboro afterwards became engineer and managed the construction of the road from York to Harrisburg.

Thomas C. Hambly, one of the leaders of the York County Bar, was president of the York and Cumberland Railroad from 1848 to the summer of 1850, when he was succeeded by Eli Lewis, a prominent financier of York, who later became president of the First National Bank of York, when it was organized in 1863.

Robert Bruce became the first agent of the railroad company at York. On May 12, 1846, James Hopkins, of Baltimore, succeeded and was assisted by his two sons, Samuel B. and James G. Hopkins. T. W. Belt followed in 1864.

He was succeeded in 1872 by John K. Gross, who served in the capacity of freight and passenger agent from this date until 1890, when J. H. Shamberger was appointed passenger agent and served until 1899. Since that time, Isaac Harrington has been the efficient ticket agent. Since 1890, John K. Gross has been the freight agent for all the interests of the Northern Central Railway at York, including the Baltimore Division from Harrisburg to Baltimore, and the Frederick Division to Frederick, Maryland. Owing to the development of the business and manufacturing interests of the city, the amount of freight handled at York is fifteen times what it was in 1872, when he first became freight and passenger agent. This shows a substantial development which was brought about by the increased railroad facilities afforded by the Pennsylvania system, and the other lines connecting York with the important business centres of the country. Previously to 1876, most of the freight received at York came

from Baltimore, and the passenger travel up to that time was less than one-tenth what it is in 1907. It was during the Centennial Exposition of 1876 that the passenger travel toward Philadelphia greatly increased. This diverted the trade as well as the travel toward Philadelphia and New York. In the year 1907, the amount of freight monthly sent from York and received at this station equals 70,000 tons. With this prospect before the city of York, it has unlimited advantages for future progress and development.

Hanover and York.

March 24, 1873, a bill was introduced into the legislature by George W. Heiges, then a member of that body from York County, to incorporate the Hanover and York Railroad Company. A charter was granted April 21, 1873, appointing as commissioners to organize the company: George D. Klinefelter, Samuel Shirk, H. M. Schmuck, William Young, Samuel H. Bechtel, P. H. Glatfelter, W. Latimer Small, John S. Young, David S. Tanger, E. H. Etzler, William J. Young, David P. Forney, Michael Schall, W. H. Jordan, James W. Latimer, and M. B. Spahr.

After subscriptions to stock to the amount of \$105,000, at \$50 a share, were received, a meeting was held in Hanover, on Saturday, August 16, 1873, to elect officers, which resulted as follows: President, John S. Young; directors, George D. Klinefelter, William Young, Sr., Isaac Loucks, Dr. J. P. Smith, Samuel H. Bechtel, all of Hanover; David E. Small, Philip A. Small, A. J. Frey, Michael Schall, all of York; William McConkey, of Wrightsville. The board of directors then elected Samuel Shirk, treasurer; Dr. J. P. Smith, secretary. The route was surveyed by Joseph S. Gitt, of New Oxford.

The entire line is eighteen miles. When the amount of \$200,000 had been subscribed the board of directors gave out the contracts by sections for grading and masonry to different persons. Colonel Cyrus Diller, Nicholas F. Fliegle and Jacob F. Frederick, of Hanover, and Rehill & McTague, the former from Allentown and the latter from Columbia, were the contractors to build the road. On the 5th of February, 1873, the directors contracted with the Lochiel Iron Works, at Harrisburg, for 1,600 tons of rail-

road iron at \$62 per ton of 2,240 pounds each. The bridge across the Codorus at York was built at a cost of \$5,760. It was a combination bridge of wood and iron. A new bridge was erected, which was taken away by the flood of 1884, the third bridge being built that year. In 1904 the covered bridge built in 1884 was replaced by an iron bridge.

This was familiarly known for many years as the "Shortline" from Hanover to York. Previous to the construction of the road, railway travel from Hanover to York was carried on by way of the road to Hanover Junction and the Northern Central Railway. The completion of a line direct from Hanover to York was for the purpose of connecting with the road from Hanover to Littlestown and the construction of a line from that town to Frederick, joining the Baltimore and Ohio at that place. It was further intended to complete the road from York to Marietta and join the Reading Railroad near there, thus forming a complete line from the Baltimore and Ohio at Frederick to New York City.

The Hanover and York Railroad was run as an independent line for a time and was then purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which extended the line to Frederick and the road from Lancaster to its terminus was known as the Frederick Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad until June 1, 1902. While still a part of the Pennsylvania Railroad System, it was placed under the control of the Northern Central Railway, which is also one of the roads of the Pennsylvania System.

WESTERN MARYLAND RAILROAD.

The Western Maryland Railroad, which traverses the rich agricultural regions of the western part of York County, with an eastern extension from Porters to York, has exerted an important influence in developing the manufacturing, farming and business interests of York County. The road originally extended from Baltimore to Hagerstown, which was known as the Main Line. The Baltimore and Harrisburg Division extends from Emory Grove, on the main line, through Hanover, New Oxford and Gettysburg to Highland, where it again joins the main line. The Western Maryland was built largely by Baltimore capital-

ists. For many years, the road was managed by Colonel John M. Hood, who died in 1906. In 1902, the road was purchased by a syndicate for the sum of eight and a half million dollars, and passed into the hands of what is known as the Wabash System, controlled by George J. Gould, of New York City. The same interests own and control the Missouri Pacific, extending from St. Louis to Ogden, Utah. About the same time that the Wabash System gained control of the Western Maryland, it extended that road to Cumberland, Maryland, and purchased the West Virginia Central, running from Cumberland through the rich coal mining regions of West Virginia, to Durbin, where it joins the Chesapeake and Ohio. This connection forms a complete line from Baltimore and York to Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Ogden, Utah, there joining a Pacific coast line.

The Western Maryland Railroad **Hanover Branch.** is a combination of several roads. The first railroad in York County which now forms a part of the Western Maryland, was constructed from Hanover Junction, on the Northern Central Railway, to Hanover. It was known as the Hanover Branch Railroad.

It had its origin at a public meeting held December 26, 1846. This meeting was convened for the purpose of laying plans to construct a railroad from Hanover to intersect with the Northern Central at the nearest and most practicable point. Henry Reily presided at this meeting. A. P. Winchester had made a survey of the proposed route. After their report was read, committees were appointed to solicit stock subscriptions. When \$100,000 had been subscribed, a public mass meeting was held at Hanover, August 28, 1847, which was addressed by James Cooper, J. J. Naille and Captain A. W. Eichelberger.

The company was chartered March 16, 1847. The commissioners were Samuel Mumma, Joseph W. Schmidt, Jacob Forney, David Diehl, Jacob Young, Daniel P. Lange, Eli Lewis, F. E. Metzger, Michael Bucher, David Slagle, Jacob Wirt, John R. Hershey, Jesse Frysinger, Henry Reily, A. H. Barnitz, William S. Jenkins, H. W. Emmert, Joseph Althoff, Peter Flickinger, Amos Lefever, D. M. Myers, George Eich-

elberger, Samuel Diller, Jacob Dellone, Joseph Bittinger, John Trimmer, Joseph Fink, Henry Leib, Henry Sherman, Jacob Forry, John E. Zeigler and Andrew Dearn-dorff. Committees were then appointed to visit the cities and canvass the county. Meetings were called and strenuous efforts made to dispose of the stock. It appears, however, that delay was experienced, as it was not until October 18, 1849, that the requisite number of shares (1,000) to incorporate the company under letters patent was fully secured. An election was held November 10, which resulted in choosing Jacob Wirt for president, and Jacob Young, F. E. Metzger, Philip Kohler, H. W. Emmert, Samuel Diller and Jacob Wortz, as managers. The board organized on the 18th of the same month, but it was not until October 28, 1850, that any definite action was taken to build the road. In addition to other causes, the estimate of the cost of the road made by A. P. Winchester, civil engineer, who had made a survey the previous year, and which was far in excess of the actual cost, as subsequently shown, helped to discourage the friends of the project, many of them believing it was beyond the financial ability of the community to build the road.

At the meeting of the directors referred to, a resolution was adopted to put the road under contract. Theophilus Sickels was employed as engineer, and negotiations resulted in making a contract with Joseph Gonder for completing the road according to specifications. The agreement was closed March 1, 1851, by Jacob Forney, president pro-tem, Jacob Young, Jacob Dellone, Samuel Diller, Philip Kohler and Jesse Frysinger, as directors, on the part of the company, with Joseph Gonder, Jr. Ground was broken at Jefferson on the 20th of the same month, and October 22, 1852, the road was opened for business, notwithstanding that some delay was occasioned by the death of the contractor and the loss at sea of a cargo of iron ordered for laying that portion of the track between the York Road and Hanover. The place for the station at Hanover gave rise to an animated contest, which was finally decided by a vote of the stockholders, May 13, 1851.

The first train after the completion of the road arrived in Hanover on Wednesday

evening, September 29, 1852, with a large number of passengers. Jacob Forney was elected president, in 1851, to succeed Jacob Wirt, who resigned. He served until 1853, when Captain A. W. Eichelberger was elected. He occupied this position until his death, in 1900. Robert M. Wirt served as secretary for a period of twenty years.

The Baltimore and Harrisburg Railroad extends from Emory Grove to Highfield, and is composed of what was originally the Baltimore and Hanover from Emory Grove to Intersection, the Bachman Valley to Valley Junction, the Hanover and Gettysburg, and the Western Extension to Highfield. These roads pass through a well cultivated, rich and productive agricultural country. After leaving Emory Grove on the line of the Western Maryland, seventeen miles from Baltimore, the road gradually ascends, running parallel with and in close proximity to the Hanover and Baltimore Turnpike. One great point gained to the southwestern part of York County by the building of the Baltimore and Hanover and the Bachman Valley railroads, was that they opened up a section of country, in which the soil is susceptible of being highly improved by the application of fertilizers, especially lime and phosphates. The facilities thus offered for their introduction at a moderate cost, were promptly availed of by the industrious and enterprising farmers, the results of which are now shown in crops, which compare favorably with those raised in limestone land.

When the railroads constructed under the presidency of Captain A. W. Eichelberger were transferred to the Western Maryland System, this road became a part of the Baltimore and Harrisburg Division of the Western Maryland System, and extended from Emory Grove to Highfield. The Western Maryland Railroad joins the Reading Railroad at Shippensburg, the Norfolk and Western and the Baltimore and Ohio at Hagerstown. A line also extends from Highfield through Hagerstown to Cumberland, Maryland.

The Baltimore and Harrisburg Railroad, (Eastern Extension of the Western Maryland Railroad System) was built in

Baltimore and Harrisburg.

Eastern Extension.

1892, and put into operation in the following year. This road extends from Porter's to York, a distance of fifteen miles. It was originally intended to continue the road along the Codorus Creek to its mouth at the Susquehanna and cross that river, joining the Reading Railroad near Marietta, thus forming a direct line from the coal fields of West Virginia to New York City. The company which managed the construction of the road was chartered by the state of Pennsylvania in 1888. The names in this charter were William H. Lanius, A. B. Farquhar, W. Latimer Small, Grier Hersh, John C. Schmidt, D. K. Trimmer, and George S. Schmidt. The company was organized by the election of Captain W. H. Lanius, president; D. K. Trimmer, secretary, and Samuel Small, treasurer.

This railroad, which was constructed at a cost of half a million dollars, passes through a fertile and productive country. It furnished an additional line of transportation between York and Hanover, and resulted in great benefit to Spring Grove, Nashville, Thomasville, Porters and West York Borough, traversed by this road, are prosperous towns which have grown up since its completion. Charles C. Burgess was the efficient general freight agent at York for a period of ten years, when he was succeeded by E. P. Bachtell, and Mr. Burgess was transferred to the responsible position of general freight agent at Hanover for the Baltimore and Harrisburg Railroad. Captain Lanius continued in the office of president of this road from the time of its completion until 1905, when he was succeeded by George S. Schmidt, who had previously filled the office of secretary.

The freight and passenger facilities afforded to York and Hanover by the Western Maryland, forming direct lines to Baltimore, have added greatly to the material growth of these centres of trade and business. The freight interests of the Western Maryland at York, as well as at Hanover, increased three-fold between the years 1895 and 1907.

The railroad from Hanover to East Berlin extends over the Baltimore and Harrisburg Railroad from Hanover to the junction and from thence a distance of seven miles to East Berlin. It was built in 1877 by a com-

pany of which A. W. Eichelberger was president.

Wrightsville and Gettysburg.

A company had been formed in 1835, and a board of directors elected to build a railroad from Wrightsville to Gettysburg, and from thence through to Hagerstown, Maryland. An act of legislature was passed May, 1836, incorporating it as the Wrightsville and Gettysburg Railroad Company. Thaddeus Stevens, one of the chief incorporators, became president of the company. The York and Wrightsville and Wrightsville and Gettysburg companies combined in one company to extend the road from York westward, through Abbottstown and New Oxford, to Gettysburg. A survey was made over a part of this route and a state appropriation granted to the amount of \$200,000. The work came to an end after an expenditure of \$800,000, mostly for that portion of the route west of Gettysburg, known as the "Tape Worm Road." A resolution passed by both houses of the legislature ordered further work to discontinue after March, 1839. It was never afterward revived. That portion of the road lying south of Gettysburg, and which was controlled by the state, was subsequently transferred by the legislature to the Gettysburg Railroad Company. About 1882, all the rights and interests of this road were merged into the Hanover Junction, Hanover and Gettysburg Railroad. It was the Wrightsville and Gettysburg Railroad Company that completed the road from Wrightsville to York in 1843.

MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.

The middle and western sections of York County received the benefits of railroads many years before a line had been extended through the southeastern part of the county. The Tide Water Canal from Columbia to the Chesapeake Bay had improved the townships along the river. On March 24, 1868, an act was passed by the legislature incorporating the York and Peach Bottom Railway Company. This work was accomplished by Stephen G. Boyd, who was then a representative from York County.

For the construction of the road bonds amounting to \$500,000 were issued, and Samuel M. Felton and David E. Small were

made trustees for the bondholders. The company organized by electing Stephen G. Boyd, president; Samuel Dickey, of Oxford, vice-president; William Wallace, secretary; A. C. Manifold, treasurer; Stephen McKinley, Benjamin Tyson, Henry Neff, Rufus Wiley, of York County; John Alexander, Slater B. Russel, Nathaniel Morgan, of Lancaster County; Robert Patterson and John T. Wadell, of Chester County, directors. It was then determined to construct a narrow gauge road three feet wide. Work was soon begun by contractors, James Freeland, Samuel Smith, D. W. Grove and John T. Wallace. The cost was \$12,000 per mile. On July 4, 1874, seven miles of the road was opened as far as Dallastown Station, by an excursion party from York. By December, 1874, it was completed to the forks of Muddy Creek and the next summer to Woodbine. A public meeting was held at Woodbine, July, 1875, to raise funds for the completion of the road to Delta. It was extended from Delta to Peach Bottom in 1883.

John M. Hood, afterward president of the Western Maryland, was first civil engineer in constructing the road. He was followed by J. E. Matthews and S. M. Manifold.

L. J. Dodson was a conductor on the road for a period of thirty years. W. C. Licking served as an employee for a longer period.

Stephen G. Boyd was president of the company from January, 1871, to January, 1877, when he was succeeded by Charles R. McConkey, of Peach Bottom.

The secretaries in order of succession have been William Wallace, J. V. Geesey, E. C. Bender, F. G. Metzgar and John K. Shinn.

On April 21, 1891, the interests of the York and Peach Bottom Railroad were incorporated with the Maryland Central, a line recently completed from Baltimore to Delta, and chartered by the states of Maryland and Pennsylvania as the Baltimore and Lehigh Railroad. The road passed into the hands of W. J. Taylor, as receiver, in May, 1893, and reorganized as the York Southern Railroad on November 1, 1894. On February 14, 1901, it was consolidated with the Baltimore and Lehigh under the name of Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad, under which the entire line from York to Baltimore has since been operated. The

road from York to Delta, originally a narrow gauge, was changed to the standard gauge soon after its construction to York.

OTHER RAILROADS.

The Stewartstown Railroad, a line which runs from the borough of Stewartstown, a distance of 7.2 miles, to New Freedom, where it joins the Northern Central Railway, was constructed in 1885, and opened for use in September of that year. It had an important effect in developing the business and agricultural interests of that section of the county, noted for the cultivation of potatoes, which are annually shipped in large quantities to Baltimore from Stewartstown. The plan to construct this road originated with James Fulton, of Stewartstown. The first board of directors were John S. Leib, M. W. Bahn, William Hammill, John B. Gemmill, Jacob Althouse, A. G. Bowman, James C. Jordan, Andrew Leib, John Wiley, Joseph W. Anderson, John Johnson and Andrew Anderson. John B. Gemmill was the first superintendent. The Stewartstown road now does a considerable business and has been of great advantage to the interesting borough after which it was named. J. W. Anderson, of Stewartstown, was president in 1907.

Fawn Grove. The New Parke and Fawn Grove Railroad extends from Stewartstown through New Parke to Fawn

Grove Borough, a distance of a little more than nine miles. The plan for the construction of this road was originated with John H. Anderson, farmer, residing at New Parke, who became the first president of the company. This road, which passes through a fertile and productive region in Hopewell and Fawn townships, was formally opened, August 9, 1906. To commemorate this event, a public meeting was held on that day at Fawn Grove. About 4,000 persons were present on this interesting occasion. Addresses were delivered by Hon. John W. Bittenger, president judge of the York County Courts; Joseph R. Strawbridge, Charles A. Hawkins, William B. Gemmill and others of York; Thomas McKenzie, of Baltimore, and Rev. Robert Reed Gehley, of Tien Tsin, China. The address of welcome was delivered by Milton Smith, of Norrisville, Maryland, and the response was made by John B. Gemmill.

This road was built at a cost of \$80,000. The officers in 1907 were: President, John H. Anderson; secretary, J. A. Gailey; treasurer, A. M. Strawbridge; superintendent, B. F. Morris; general manager, J. C. Wiley; directors, J. C. Wiley, Simon G. Lowe, H. C. McElvain, R. W. Anderson, W. R. Webb, A. M. Strawbridge, Maurice Davis, B. F. Morris, R. S. McDonald, Milton E. Smith, D. S. Merryman, N. A. Manifold, J. A. Gailey, A. W. Webb, J. Wiley Norris, M. W. Bahn, J. W. Anderson.

The York Street Railway Company was originally intended for rapid transportation within the limits of the city and its immediate suburbs. The financial interests controlling this road organized the York County Traction Company, which extended lines from York to Dover, through Manchester to York Haven, through Hellam to Wrightsville, and through Dallastown and Red Lion to Windsorville. In 1907, plans were laid for the extension of a line from York to Hanover and to other points within the limits of the county.

THE TELEGRAPH.

The electric magnetic telegraph was invented by Professor Samuel B. Morse, of New York. The first line ever built was stretched from Washington to Baltimore and the first news message transmitted was the announcement of James K. Polk's nomination as president of the United States, in 1844, by the Democratic National Convention, then in session at Baltimore. This message was sent from Baltimore to Washington, and received in a temporary office in the capitol building at Washington. The line was extended to York in 1850, and from thence to Columbia and Philadelphia, and also a line from York to Harrisburg. The line to Columbia followed the turnpike. It was soon afterward removed, and now a line follows the railroad. The wires from Baltimore through York were first called the American line. A few years later, this line came into possession of the Independent and Inland Telegraph Company, and subsequently was purchased by the United States Telegraph Company.

The Western Union Company purchased all interests about the time of the Civil war, and now owns them. There are also private wires on these lines owned by the railroad

company, and there are a great many offices at the different railway stations in York County. The first operator at York was Ovid Buckley, and the office was in the book store owned by himself and William S. Roland, opposite the Court House. Peter Bentz, afterward prominently known as a musician at York, had charge of the office for several years and during that time trained a number of young men to become good operators. George W. Shoch was one of the early operators, and for nearly twenty years was manager of the Western Union at York. His brother, William H. Shoch, of Rowlesburg, West Virginia, was an errand boy in the office at York, and soon afterward became an operator. He had a large experience as a telegrapher for the United States government during the Civil War. His recollection of the early use of the telegraph at York is full of interest.

Mrs. W. F. Busser was operator for the Northern Central Railway Company at York, in 1865. Near the close of the war, she received General Grant's dispatch which was sent over all the wires of the United States, announcing the fall of Richmond and its evacuation by the Confederates under General Lee.

In 1858, a private telegraph company was organized at Hanover, with a capital stock of \$800, to run a line from the Junction on the Northern Central Railway, to Hanover, and a line was completed in the spring of 1860. The first despatch, received April 10th, of that year, was a congratulatory one from Hanover Junction which was replied to by George Thomas, president of the Hanover Company. The interest of the local company was soon purchased by the Inland and Independent Line, and by them transferred to the United States Telegraph Company, and soon afterward the last named company sold their interest to the Western Union.

The first operator was W. H. Shoch. He taught Daniel E. Trone, of Hanover, who soon took charge of the office. For a time Mary Harris was operator. During the battle of Gettysburg, many important dispatches to President Lincoln and the war department at Washington, and to New York and Philadelphia journals, were sent from this office by Daniel E. Trone.

Bankers and Merchants'.

The Bankers and Merchants' Line, of two wires, was run from Harrisburg to Baltimore, in 1883, extending across Fairview, Newberry, Conewago and Manchester townships to York. It extends from York to Baltimore via York and Maryland Line Turnpike. The line is owned by the Western Union Telegraph Company. In 1884 two more wires were added.

The line which crosses the Susquehanna at McCall's Ferry and passes diagonally through Lower Chanceford and Fawn townships, by way of Bridgeton and Gatchellville, was originally constructed by the Insulated Telegraph Company in 1871. It contained four wires on plug insulators, which were soon after replaced by brackets and glass insulators, and at this time the line passed into the hands of the Franklin Telegraph Company, and was operated by it until November 1, 1874, when the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company leased it, rebuilt it in the summer of 1880, and added two new wires. The line was then composed of six wires. The Atlantic and Pacific Company was consolidated with the Western Union in the spring of 1881, and this line has been worked by that system ever since. There is one office along this line near the village of Centreville. It is known as the Airville office.

Postal Telegraph.

This company built a line across York County during the winter of 1883-4. It crosses the Susquehanna River at McCall's Ferry, and passes through Lower Chanceford and Fawn townships about half a mile south of the line above described. It was at first composed of two compound wires on four wire cross arms. Two more wires, one compound and one of solid copper, were run in the spring of 1884. This is known as the Mackey-Bennett system. It is a main line from the east to the west. It passes from McCall's Ferry through Nailer's fording on the Muddy Creek, into Maryland at a place on Mason and Dixon's line known as Constitution Postoffice. An office was opened in York about 1887 and wires operated for several years and were then discontinued. The office was reopened in 1903 and now connects with all the leading cities of the United States.

National Transit.

The National Transit Telegraph Company constructed a line from Millway, Lancaster County, crossing the Susquehanna at York Furnace, thence via Woodbine to Canton, near Baltimore. It is a private line in connection with the National Transit Oil Company's pipe lines and was built during the months of May and June, 1883. There is a test office near Airville.

OIL PIPE LINES.

There is an oil pipe line from Millway near Lititz, Lancaster County, crossing the Susquehanna River at York Furnace, extending from thence through Airville and Woodbine in a direct line to Canton, near the city of Baltimore. At Millway there are two immense tanks, each one hundred feet in diameter, and eleven feet high, together with engines and apparatus for forcing the oil to other stations which are located on the lines branching out from this central one. The line from Millway to Baltimore crossing this county was laid in 1883. The pipe used is made of wrought iron five inches in diameter. The oil is pumped from Millway, by means of the engines mentioned to Canton. The company paid land owners in York County 25 cents per rod for right of way. Being laid in the early summer, all destruction to the growing crops, caused by laying the pipe, was also paid for. This is called the Baltimore line, being a branch of the Pennsylvania line from Millway. From the great oil region in northwestern Pennsylvania, there are a number of lines directing toward the large cities. There is one from Bradford to New York, one from near the same place via Millway to Philadelphia, under the management of the National Transit Company. The Standard Oil Company, which controls them all, has lines extending south and west. This company has a line extending over York County crossing the Susquehanna near York Haven.

An independent pipe line was laid across the southern part of York County during the year 1907, connecting the oil fields of the southwestern part of Pennsylvania with Philadelphia.

THE TELEPHONE.

There have been many inventions and discoveries during the past three-quarters

of a century, but none that startled the world more than the invention and successful use of the telephone, which, like the invention of the telegraph and steam boat, is the product of American genius. They are all now intimately related one to the other, and have an important bearing in the economy of mankind. It is impossible in a short article to show the relations of the telegraph to the telephone, and of the various forms of electrical or magnetic communication which led to scientific research resulting in these inventions. The telephone is marvelous for its simplicity, and can be put to so much practical use that it is now a necessity.

The value of the telephone in York was clearly established, and soon the "exchange system" was adopted. This system consists of a number of circuits running to offices, stores, factories and private residences of subscribers, and back to a central office, where they are joined to a switching apparatus by means of which the operator can answer calls and place any two subscribers in communication with each other.

John K. Gross, passenger and freight agent of the Northern Central Railway, at York, in 1882 put the telephone on the exchange system into effective use at York. The exchange was opened with twenty-seven phones in different stores and offices in town, 218 poles and seventeen miles of wire. At the same time, Albert Galbreath started the exchange system at Columbia, connected with Wrightsville, and Frank A. Ziegler introduced the use of the telephone at Hanover. Shortly before the exchange system was adopted at York, W. Latimer Small extended a line from his residence to Codorus Mills, two miles north of York. A private line was extended from Railroad Borough to Shrewsbury, a distance of one mile.

The interests of Mr. Gross were purchased by the Southern Pennsylvania Telephone Company. In January, 1883, this company was consolidated with the Pennsylvania Telephone Company, comprising in its territory, sixteen counties, with Hon. Francis Jordan, of Harrisburg, as president; William Kerr as general manager. At that time, Isaac Rudisill was chosen general solicitor, and in the interest of the same published the Telephone, a monthly journal.

The use of the telephone as a mode of communication soon became popular in York under its new management. Territorial lines were built to connect it with Harrisburg, Lancaster, Reading and other exchanges. In York County lines were extended to Spring Grove, Glen Rock, Loganville, Seitzland, Wrightsville, Hanover, Railroad Borough, New Freedom, Hellam, Paradise, Emigsville, York Haven, Goldsboro, Dallastown, and along the line of Peach Bottom Railroad to the river.

Bell Telephone. The Pennsylvania Telephone Company in 1907 embraced thirty-eight counties in Pennsylvania, and three in New Jersey, with A. R. Shellenberger, president; J. H. Crosman, Jr., secretary; W. C. Fink, treasurer; L. H. Kinnard, general manager; R. S. Chamberlain, general superintendent. The central office is at Harrisburg. The Pennsylvania Telephone Company is a part of the American Bell Telephone Company, which operates in all the states of the Union and a part of the Dominion of Canada. George H. Fulmer is the local manager at York and S. S. Eberts division superintendent. In 1907 there were 1600 telephones in use in the city and county of York, lines having been extended to all centres of population in the county.

York Telephone. The York Telephone Company was organized by local capitalists in the year 1895 and soon extended its lines throughout the city and the various centres of population in York County. The original board of directors was composed of the following: Dr. C. A. Eisenhart, Edwin Myers, W. F. Myers, R. H. Shindel and C. C. Frick. Dr. Eisenhart was elected president, and C. C. Frick, secretary and treasurer. In 1907, the York Telephone Company had in operation about 2600 telephones in the city and county and about 300 miles of pole line stretched out in every direction. In addition to this, the company has toll lines extending to various cities and towns of the country. The members of the board of directors in 1907 were D. F. Lafean, H. S. Wiest, George B. Rudy, H. H. Weber, Dr. W. S. Eisenhart, John McCoy and C. C. Frick, with D. F. Lafean, president; H. H. Weber, secretary, and C. C. Frick, treasurer.

CHAPTER XXXV

STORMS, FLOODS AND METEORS

**Hail Storm of 1797—Flood of 1817—
Drought of 1822—Meteoric Showers—
Flood of 1884—Blizzard of 1888—Cyclone
of 1896—Weather Observations.**

There are no authentic records of the meteorological conditions in this country before the Revolution. It is self-evident that floods and storms prevailed at the time of the first settlement of York County, and during the occupancy of this region by various tribes of roaming Indians. As early as 1772, there is an authentic account of a violent snow storm which caused the death of a large number of deer, which were then very plentiful in York and adjoining counties. On January 27, 1772, snow fell to the depth of three and a half feet. A heavy rain then came on, which after freezing, formed a thick crust. Nearly every man and boy turned out to chase deer, for while the hunter could run rapidly on the crust, the unfortunate animals broke through it and were easily captured. This caused deer to be scarce several years thereafter.

Hail Storm Colonel Thomas Hartley, of the Revolution, gave the following description of a hail storm which occurred at York, in 1797.

June, 1797: "This hail storm as far as it extended destroyed the gardens and broke down the winter grain in a most extraordinary manner; there was hardly a hope that any would be saved, but the farmers were able to harvest more than half of what they considered lost. The hail stones were very large, and some persons were severely injured by them. Many fowls and birds were killed. Hail stones fell as large as a hen's egg. In York and Bottstown, fully 10,000 panes of glass were broken."

River There have been a number of great floods along the Susquehanna River, Codorus and Conewago Creeks and their tributaries.

Floods. The first on record occurred in 1744, second in 1758, the third in 1772, the fourth in 1784, the fifth in 1786. The last mentioned was known along the river as the great "pumpkin flood," by which, on low places along that stream, immense quantities of pumpkins were lodged that had floated down with

the current. The sixth flood occurred in 1800, the seventh in 1814, the eighth in 1817, the ninth in 1822, the tenth in 1846, the eleventh in 1884 and the twelfth in 1889. Destructive ice floods along the Susquehanna occurred in 1830, 1865, 1875 and 1904.

One of the most disastrous floods known to the history of southern Pennsylvania occurred August 8, 1817. At 10 o'clock in the evening dense clouds overhung the borough and the surrounding country for many miles. Rain began to fall gently at first and increased gradually until 1 A. M., when it came down in torrents. The storm and rain continued during the succeeding twelve hours until the entire amount of precipitation was about eight inches. Danger was not anticipated, but the falling water had accumulated and the Codorus Creek became a raging stream, and overflowed its banks along its entire course. Bridges gave way to the dashing current. In York, the wooden bridge at the north end of George Street was carried with the current. The Codorus continued to swell, and soon covered Market Street, from Water Street on the eastern side to Newberry Street on the western side. People living west of the creek were admonished of approaching danger but did not think the results would be so disastrous. Believing their houses would save them, they did not want to leave them and were soon surrounded by the raging waters. At one time there were eight persons in a small boat so that it was difficult to make it move over the rapid stream. The water finally got so high that it was impossible for persons on land to communicate with those in the submerged districts. They were compelled to remain and endure the danger that threatened their lives. In all, ten persons were drowned. The entire damage to the borough of York and the flooded districts along the Codorus within the limits of York County amounted to \$200,000, including the bridge swept away at York. The large wooden bridge that spanned the Conewago Creek on the York and Harrisburg turnpike was swept away by the raging waters. William Reeser, the founder of Manchester borough, then a prominent citizen of York County, had crossed over this bridge only five minutes before it was removed by the flood.

The flood took place at a time when state aid was not liberal. At the next session of the Pennsylvania legislature, an act was passed appropriating \$5,000 to the commissioners of York County for the erection of bridges at places where they had been swept away, and \$1,000 was given to the borough of York for the repairing of streets.

Hail Storm of 1821. May 29, 1821, the temperature was oppressive, which was followed in the afternoon by one of the most destructive hail storms that ever visited this region. The growing wheat, rye and other cereals in the vicinity of York were almost entirely destroyed by the falling hail. The lightning and thunder which accompanied this hail storm were most prominent in the vicinity of Hanover, and three miles from the borough hail stones fell in abundance, injuring all the crops.

Flood of 1822. In 1822, York suffered from another flood. Snow, eighteen inches deep, fell on February 18. On the 20th, a south wind rose, accompanied with heavy rain; the snow dissolved with rapidity, and on the 21st, the Codorus was within four feet, four inches, of being as high as on the memorable 8th of August, 1817. From the vast quantity of floating ice, the flood was very destructive to bridges and mill-dams. Three arches of the bridge on Market Street, York, and five arches of a new stone bridge over the Conewago, at East Berlin, were injured by the ice, the bridges being destroyed.

The following is an account of the principal sufferers in York Borough. Michael Doudel's tannery was much injured; he lost moreover, a shop and a considerable amount of leather and hides. The dwelling house and brew house of Samuel Welsh was much injured; he lost a frame store house. Jacob Schlosser lost his still house and distillery. The stables of Jesse Spangler, Joseph Morris and Andrew Neuman were carried off. Jacob Sechrist sustained a considerable loss in his brick-yard.

Drought of 1822. Persons who had lived nearly a century, had witnessed nothing like the great drought of 1822.

There was no rain of any consequence from February 21, the time of the flood, until some time in September, a period of about six months. Fountains which

had been considered perennial, were dried up. Grinding of wheat into flour was done at only one mill out of ten; and where grinding was done, the demand for flour could not be supplied. Many farmers went twenty miles to mill, and then were obliged to return with a quantity of flour not sufficient to satisfy immediate wants. An account of the drought written August 13th, says "the summer crops have almost totally failed; some fields will yield not a grain of corn, and the best fields not more than a few bushels to the acre." Shortly after this there were two showers, which relieved the country; the one fell on the 23rd, and the other on August 24th. The showers, however, did not extend to the northwestern part of the county, where the distress was excessive. On September 13, 1822, there was not a drop of water to be seen in the channel of the big Conewago, at the place where the bridge is thrown across it on the Carlisle Road. At low water the stream there is generally from 90 to 120 feet wide. Turnips were raised in the bed of the stream that summer.

Beaver Creek Flood. Beaver Creek, a branch of the Conewago, is one of three by the same name in York County. During the summer of 1826, there was a singular cloudburst above the southern slope of Round Top, in Warrington Township, which caused a terrible flood along this stream. It was purely a local rain. James Griffith, of Warrington, who was standing one and a half miles west of Round Top in the open air, did not get wet. At this point the sun was shining. The cloud was passing in a southwest direction. The water rushed down the sides of the mountain, tearing deep gulleys. The tannery of William Ross, at Rossville, was removed by the high water, and the leather taken down with the dashing current. Daniel M. Ettinger, of York, was an eye witness to this remarkable meteorological phenomenon, and described it to the writer as follows: "On the morning of that day, (Sunday), I was traveling from Dillsburg to Rossville, passing within a mile or two of Round Top, the highest point in York County. The top of the mountain was hid all the morning in a dense cloud. No rain fell where I was. When the clouds moved off, or rather disappeared, a great rush of

water came down into Beaver Creek, which flows past the base of Round Top. On that Sunday a religious meeting was held near its banks. My sister attended it. She says, in the morning, she and others crossed the creek, in which there was but little water. No rain fell there on that day where the meeting was held, which was but two miles from the mountain. During the meeting the flood came rushing along the channel of the creek, the first wave being about seven feet high. The cattle grazing near the creek were overtaken and carried off. There was great consternation and confusion at the meeting on account of the flood." An old gentleman, then living near the Conewago Creek, some distance above the mouth of Beaver Creek, observing the water in the Conewago running up its channel, reversing its course, concluded the end of time had come. It is said "he earnestly prepared himself the best way he could, for the great change which he thought was just at hand."

Wind Storm of 1830.

A violent wind storm prevailed in York and vicinity on May 8, 1830. A number of wild ducks were dashed down in a terrific gale, into the streets of the town. They were beautiful specimens of the feathery tribe, on their way northward to the lakes, but were unable to withstand the violence of the wind. The storm occurred during the night and the ducks, many of which were dead, were taken up by the citizens the next morning. About four miles from town many more were found. The storm caused considerable destruction to orchards and property.

Meteoric Showers.

Meteoric showers have been known ever since astronomy was studied as a science by the ancient Greeks and Romans. The uneducated people have always believed that meteors scintillating through the heavens are stars, and hence the great meteoric shower which occurred November 13, 1833, has often been cited as the time "when the stars fell." The origin of meteors and aerolites has never been clearly given even by the most advanced scientists of modern times.

The first shower known to have occurred in this latitude was visible at York in 1799. The second occurred in 1833. Superstitious

people and even others who have some claims to a knowledge of astronomy have asserted that such showers occur every thirty-three years. One was predicted in America in 1866 and its approach was looked forward to with eager expectancy by astronomical observers. The display in America did not attract much attention, but produced a marked effect in England and France. Another was predicted in 1899, but was never reported to have occurred in any part of the civilized world. There is, therefore, no scientific reason for the periodical occurrences of this singular phenomenon.

Shower of 1833.

The meteoric shower of 1833 was the most remarkable known to the whole history of astronomy and the display was more brilliant in central and southern Pennsylvania than in any other part of America or in Europe. About 11 o'clock at night, apparently emanating from a point in one of the constellations almost directly overhead, were continuous lines of luminous meteors with long tails. An hour later these meteors seemed to be sent forth from a thousand sources in the heavens, and the whole atmosphere for six long hours was filled with these little heavenly messengers, crossing the track of one another, then suddenly disappearing when the light of each went out. This event was described by Henry Bott, before the Historical Society of York County in 1904. He was then a man eighty-four years of age and had a vivid recollection of this remarkable atmospheric condition. Many innocent people believed the world was coming to an end. They thought that the laws of gravitation were no longer in force and the many thousands of stars brilliantly shining in the heavens, millions of miles away, were falling to the earth and would burn it up. After the meteors had continued darting through the upper regions of the atmosphere for two or three hours, the inhabitants of York and elsewhere became reconciled to the situation, for they found that instead of being burning, luminous bodies, they were entirely harmless and disappeared without any destruction to life or property. Meteors are frequently seen in small numbers during any hours of the night and are familiarly known as "shooting stars." According to the authority of the

most noted astronomers, the largest of these meteors do not weigh more than an ounce. How they become luminous by floating through the upper regions of the atmosphere is still a mystery even to the most learned scientists, and they disappear without any visible results.

What is known to science as the aerolite is a solid metallic substance which occasionally falls from the sky to the earth, when it comes within the area of the gravitation of our own planet. A few of these specimens are on exhibition in different museums in this country and Europe.

The disastrous flood of 1884 is remembered by a large number of citizens of York County. It occurred on the night of June 25, and the morning of June 26, of that year. The amount of water precipitated greatly exceeded the rain fall of 1817, and any other previous one known in the history of York County, and the devastation caused by the flood which followed, was much more widespread. York and Adams counties in Pennsylvania; Frederick, Harford, Baltimore and Carroll counties in Maryland, included the area over which the largest amount of rain fell on this occasion. It began to fall early in the evening, gradually increasing in amount until 9 P. M., when the water came down in torrents and was continued without cessation until 3 A. M., when it gradually ceased. The amount of rainfall in certain parts of York County was twelve inches, a precipitation never before or since equalled in the United States, in seven hours. The only parallel case in America was the rainfall at Honduras, in Central America, within the limits of the tropics. It was a phenomenon hard to explain even by the best hydrographers in this country.

The actual loss to York County occasioned by this flood, was not less than \$700,000; a vast amount of this loss was to the borough of York caused by the Codorus overflowing its banks. The course of the stream through the built up portion of the town measures about one and a quarter miles. The Codorus, usually about eighty feet wide through Market Street, on this occasion was fully one-fourth of a mile wide, extending from the middle of the square between Water and Beaver Streets to the middle of the square between Newberry and

Penn Streets. An area of one hundred acres within the borough was under water. The stream rose rapidly about 5 A. M. Fortunately there were no lives lost at York, but there were many thrilling adventures and escapes. One by one the bridges across the Codorus were taken away; at 7 A. M. all were gone. Bridges from up the stream, buildings, farming implements, furniture, dead and living animals were seen in the passing waters. The stream rose so rapidly in headlong rolling waves, that many people were soon imprisoned in their houses, on the second or third stories. The Codorus at York was twenty-five feet above the usual stage.

The destruction of bridges and the tearing up of railroad tracks was most prominent along the Hanover Junction and the Hanover and York Railroads. The trains could not run over them for several days. The devastation was widespread along Muddy Creek, Conewago and the Little Conewago. The grain crop was injured, and hay that was lying on the ground spoiled. The entire county suffered heavy loss.

The commissioners of York County, Haines, Keifer and Bentz, placed wooden bridges at the following places, where the flood had taken away bridges previously placed there: across Codorus Creek at Sprenkle's Mill, at the New Salem Road and Hyde's Fording; iron bridges across the same stream at Penn, Princess, King, Market, Philadelphia and George streets, in York; two at Loucks' Mill in Spring Garden Township, at Myers' and Brillinger's Mill in Manchester Township; across the Little Conewago at Emig's and Neiman's Mills; across the Big Conewago at Gross' Fording, Diehl's Mill, Benedict's and Bowers' Fordings; one across Bermudian Creek in York County; across one of the many Beaver Creeks in York County at Maser's Mill, two across Mill Creek in Peach Bottom, and two across Oil Creek near Menges' Mill. The cost of these bridges was \$91,000.

What the American people called **Blizzard of 1888.** the "March blizzard of 1888," was probably the most remarkable phenomenon known to the science of meteorology. The winter of 1887-88 was mild and noted for the great number of bright and cheerful days. Win-

ter seemed to set in at the beginning of February. Toward its close there were several days when the sun shown brightly in a clear sky. On the evening of March 11, a violent storm began to spread all over the United States. The wind blew in heavy gales from the south, bringing to the upper regions of the atmosphere in the North Temperate Zone an immense amount of moisture. When this moisture formed into clouds which were driven at a rapid rate, snow began to fall. This snow storm covered almost the entire United States, and was probably the greatest amount of snowfall ever known or recorded within any region of the North Temperate Zone. The wind blew for hours and the snow drifted. Railroad travel was stopped for several days in all the Middle Atlantic as well as the Western states of the Union. Telegraph wires were blown down and for a period of five days there was no direct communication between the cities of New York and Philadelphia. The line to Baltimore was opened a little earlier. All the railroads in York County were blockaded with huge snow drifts which had to be removed before the trains could be put in motion. Snow drifts filled the country roads, many of which could not be used for travel until the warm rays of the sun had melted them. The weather continued to be cold for several days after the storm.

Cyclone of 1896. In 1896 a terrible wind storm swept northeastward from the Gulf of Mexico along the Atlantic

Coast, and a large amount of property in the city and county of York was destroyed by this furious cyclone. Rain began to fall early in the morning of September 29, and increased during the day. It was accompanied in the afternoon by a strong easterly wind. When the evening came on, the rain increased, as did also the wind. About 9 o'clock there was a temporary cessation of the storm and the stars were visible through rifts in the clouds. Only, however, for a brief period, and about 10 o'clock the storm began again with increased vigor. The rain and storm were furious from about midnight until 1 o'clock, when they began to abate, and the next morning was bright, and clear, but everywhere throughout the county were to

be seen evidences of its fury and destructiveness. Houses were unroofed, trees uprooted, buildings blown down, signs wrenched from their places, telephone and telegraph poles snapped off, and the electric wires a mass of confusion.

This furious storm created havoc to the property of the York County Agricultural Society, situated in the western part of York. It caused an entire demolition of the main building, carriage house, stove house and grand stand. The loss to the Society was about \$22,000. No section of the county escaped. From Wrightsville to Hanover, from the upper end to the lower end, the desolation was on all sides. Hundreds of forest and fruit trees were blown down and barns and houses unroofed or wrecked. The bridge across the Susquehanna River between Wrightsville and Columbia was entirely demolished. An eye witness to this remarkable scene described it as follows:

Bridge Destroyed. "The storm began about 11.30 P. M. with a heavy gale from the southeast, which lasted nearly an hour; about 12.30 the wind shifted to the south and a heavy black cloud appeared, coming from that direction bringing with it a tornado, such as this part of the country had never before experienced. At exactly 12.35 the citizens of the two towns on the river bank were startled by a crash and grinding of timbers, as the entire structure was lifted bodily from the piers, carried about ten feet up stream and then dropped into the river. Scarcely a piece of timber was left in place. The west end at Wrightsville still rested on the approach to the bridge with the end of the span at the bottom of the river. Never was there a more complete destruction of the bridge as it then appeared. Both Wrightsville and Columbia were in a high state of excitement and few eyes closed in sleep after 11 o'clock. The crash of the falling bridge was heard all over the two towns. The wind seemed to have lifted the immense structure, a mile and an eighth in length, bodily and carried it off its foundation. Only the iron span in the centre of the bridge withstood the terrible force of the wind."

The first bridge across the Susquehanna

at this place was built by authority of the state in 1819 and was taken away by an ice flood in 1832. It was situated at considerable distance above the present structure. The large covered wooden bridge which took the place of the one removed in 1832, was destroyed by fire Wednesday, June 28, 1863, by order of General Couch, commanding the department of the Susquehanna, with headquarters at Harrisburg, during the second Confederate invasion into Pennsylvania, under General Lee.

During the succeeding five years traffic between Wrightsville and Columbia was carried on by means of a small steam boat. In 1866 the old piers were purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and during the year 1868 this company had completed a bridge, which was removed by the cyclone of 1896.

On the night of January 13 and the morning of January 14, 1899, one of the largest snow storms occurred in Pennsylvania and extended over half a dozen of the adjoining states. The snow was light and feathery and on January 14, heavy gales of wind passed over this region. They blew the snow into huge drifts, blocking railroad travel and closing nearly all the public highways in the county. It was one of the most destructive snow storms that ever visited this part of Pennsylvania. The weather was intensely cold, the thermometer falling several degrees below zero. Some of the huge piles of snow remained unmelted until late in the spring.

Ice Flood of 1904. The ice flood on the Susquehanna in 1904 was one of the most destructive known to the present generation. The ice had frozen on the river to a thickness of ten or twelve inches. Heavy rains had fallen in the upper valleys of the river which caused a rapid rise of the stream. The ice refused to break near Columbia and farther down the river. It floated in huge cakes from the Juniata, the North Branch and that part of the Susquehanna above Harrisburg, and was piled up to an alarming extent at Middletown, York Haven, Marietta, Columbia and Port Deposit, near the mouth of the river. The York Haven Power plant and the paper mill at the same place suffered heavy damages by this ice flood.

WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

Henry Wirt, of Hanover, from 1878 to 1885, kept a record of the amount of rainfall each year, with the following results:

	Inches
1879	28.80
1880	37.20
1881	37.99
1882	35.99
1883	35.97
1884	49.46

The instrument used was an accurately made five-inch rain-gauge. It will be noticed the amount of precipitation in 1884 greatly exceeded that of previous years. The yearly average for Pennsylvania is about forty-two inches. The amount of rainfall, as a rule, decreases in passing from the equator to the poles.

The Weather Bureau of the United States government at Washington has stations in about 4,000 places in this country. No official station was opened in York County until 1888, when Mrs. L. H. Grenewald, of York, was appointed co-operative observer by the chief of the Weather Bureau at Washington. She was furnished with a government rain gauge and rain-measuring stick, a thermometer for maximum temperature and one for minimum, and a slat shelter on four posts about four feet from the ground for protection; a column barometer of regulation dimensions, encased in a box, placed near a window in her home, two humidity thermometers and a twirler for gauging the humidity. Mrs. Grenewald made monthly reports to the Weather Bureau at Washington and also furnished one of the York papers daily with observations. She continued at York from 1888 until April, 1904, and then moved to Hanover, where she made observations until her death in October, 1904. On October 1, 1904, Dr. A. C. Wentz, of Hanover, was appointed her successor and has since made observations and reported them monthly for the United States Weather Bureau. The following tables showing the mean monthly temperatures and precipitations of rain and melted snow were carefully prepared by Dr. Wentz from the records kept by Mrs. Grenewald and himself from 1888 to 1907:

PRECIPITATION

Year	Jan. inchs.	Feb. inchs.	Mar. inchs.	April inchs.	May inchs.	June inchs.	July inchs.	Aug. inchs.	Sept. inchs.	Oct. inchs.	Nov. inchs.	Dec. inchs.	Annual inchs.
1888	2.70	2.20	3.78	1.17	5.10	2.23	2.84	5.65	4.05	2.24	2.68	3.62	38.26
1889	4.30	2.20	3.40	3.91	5.65	5.13	4.34	2.83	6.87	4.03	8.25	1.05	51.99
1890	1.84	2.85	5.44	1.94	6.65	3.29	1.77	5.65	4.55	6.60	0.80	3.29	44.67
1891	3.65	3.37	6.07	2.01	2.39	3.98	10.77	3.29	1.88	3.20	2.13	4.20	46.94
1892	6.08	1.25	5.87	1.70	4.10	3.85	8.59	2.81	2.66	0.14	4.44	2.18	43.61
1893	1.76	4.76	1.76	4.37	6.53	2.50	1.58	3.40	1.57	3.03	3.55	2.22	37.03
1894	1.34	4.20	1.58	4.48	4.40	3.06	2.22	2.93	9.16	4.24	2.09	3.90	43.60
1895	4.03	0.98	2.50	3.73	2.73	3.10	1.41	2.41	4.01	2.36	1.80	3.30	32.36
1896	0.94	4.88	4.20	1.45	2.53	3.92	4.00	1.05	2.54	3.44	3.10	0.45	32.50
1897	1.55	4.59	2.51	3.42	6.61	2.42	3.69	4.04	2.73	2.60	5.69	3.37	43.22
1898	3.67	1.15	3.00	2.71	6.86	1.08	3.47	6.44	1.84	4.31	4.75	3.58	42.84
1899	3.61	6.64	5.16	1.28	5.71	3.54	5.32	6.76	6.07	0.93	3.59	1.15	49.76
1900	2.12	4.62	3.06	1.35	1.87	4.67	2.36	3.07	3.18	1.48	2.50	2.52	34.26
1901	2.72	0.53	3.94	2.51	2.55	1.55	3.33	6.27	2.36	1.59	2.50	6.17	36.03
1902	2.73	6.74	4.78	3.41	1.24	5.15	5.74	4.22	4.12	6.40	2.39	6.05	52.97
1903	4.67	6.13	3.06	3.21	1.18	6.21	6.08	6.96	2.72	3.51	1.89	2.90	48.52
1904	4.39	1.98	2.93	1.42	2.21	4.30	3.57	3.88	2.74	2.62	1.75	2.30	34.09
1905	3.70	2.09	3.73	2.70	2.65	5.15	6.60	9.16	2.58	4.13	2.19	3.75	48.43
1906	2.58	1.89	4.23	4.45	3.46	5.53	2.90	6.85	1.34	6.92	0.86	5.21	46.22
Average per month	3.07	3.30	3.73	2.69	3.91	3.71	4.24	4.61	3.52	3.35	3.00	3.22	42.35

TEMPERATURE

Year	Jan. Deg.	Feb. Deg.	Mar. Deg.	Apr. Deg.	May Deg.	June Deg.	July Deg.	Aug. Deg.	Sept. Deg.	Oct. Deg.	Nov. Deg.	Dec. Deg.	Annual Deg.
1888	24.4	29.7	33.9	50.9	60.2	70.8	71.3	73.7	61.6	49.5	44.5	35.9	50.5
1889	34.0	26.0	42.5	50.2	63.2	66.5	74.5	70.2	62.9	50.7	44.8	42.1	53.1
1890	39.9	39.1	35.8	50.1	59.8	71.2	72.7	71.5	67.3	52.9	43.2	29.3	52.7
1891	32.0	37.0	34.9	52.5	59.8	69.8	70.0	71.2	69.0	50.0	39.3	39.9	52.1
1892	26.8	30.6	42.2	48.9	60.7	74.2	74.0	73.5	64.0	52.2	41.9	28.8	51.4
1893	19.6	29.6	37.1	50.4	59.7	71.0	74.5	72.1	63.3	54.2	40.5	34.0	50.5
1894	33.4	29.6	45.1	49.8	62.2	70.2	75.2	70.3	68.1	54.7	40.3	38.2	53.0
1895	25.7	21.4	37.6	50.0	61.4	72.0	70.6	71.5	69.6	48.5	43.5	35.0	49.0
1896	29.5	32.6	33.4	54.8	66.0	68.1	74.6	73.2	65.4	50.3	47.6	31.6	52.2
1897	27.9	30.5	42.4	50.4	60.1	66.8	75.7	70.0	65.0	55.0	42.2	34.9	51.7
1898	32.6	31.1	46.4	47.0	61.4	71.4	77.4	74.2	67.8	54.8	41.0	31.0	53.0
1899	28.7	22.8	38.9	51.4	62.3	71.8	74.8	73.5	63.4	54.2	41.3	32.3	51.3
1900	30.6	29.8	34.5	51.0	61.6	71.5	77.7	77.4	70.3	56.1	45.9	33.0	53.2
1901	31.1	24.7	41.2	48.9	61.2	72.4	80.0	75.8	66.6	54.7	37.8	31.2	52.5
1902	28.6	26.5	43.6	51.3	63.5	69.9	75.7	71.1	64.6	55.5	49.5	26.2	52.6
1903	34.4	34.4	48.8	51.7	63.0	68.0	74.6	69.6	66.4	58.7	40.4	27.8	50.1
1904	23.8	25.4	38.1	47.7	63.6	67.9	73.6	70.8	69.2	52.7	40.9	37.3	53.4
1905	28.2	24.5	42.6	52.3	64.4	71.0	75.7	78.5	66.2	56.5	43.3	37.3	53.1
1906	39.1	34.0	36.0	55.4	64.6	73.0	75.6	75.8	72.5	56.3	45.8	33.1	55.1
Mean	29.8	29.4	39.7	50.7	62.0	70.4	71.4	73.0	66.6	53.5	42.8	33.2	

It will be noticed from the above table that February was the average coldest month from 1888 to 1907 and that August was the hottest month. On July 2, 1904, the temperature rose to 107 degrees Fahrenheit. The coldest day was February 11, 1899, when the mercury fell to seventeen degrees below zero, at York.

CHAPTER XXXVI

DISTILLING AND TOBACCO CULTURE

Whiskey Hauled to Baltimore—Many Distilleries—Excise Law—Business Declined—Tobacco Culture.

Distilling of whiskey from rye and corn was a profitable business in the lower counties of Pennsylvania from 1780 to 1792 and from 1800 to 1830, and during that period York excelled all other Pennsylvania counties in this industry. The whiskey was made in small copper stills and in a few townships nearly every farmer owned one or more of them during the time when the business was most profitable.

Lancaster County ranked second in the distilling industry. The whiskey made in that county was hauled in wagons to Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Taken to Baltimore. The York County farmers took nearly all of their whiskey to Baltimore. Large wagons drawn by four or six horses were used for this purpose. Some of the whiskey was hauled in hogsheads. Four large hogsheads, each containing about one hundred and fifty gallons, made one load. Sometimes smaller barrels were used, but the large ones were common in both Lancaster and York Counties from 1800 to 1820, when the distilling business was carried on most extensively. After 1810 some of the farmers built larger distilleries with improved methods of making whiskey.

The York County farmer turned his cereals into liquors because it was more profitable for him to do this than to haul his grain to Baltimore or Philadelphia. The prices varied, but the average amount received for a gallon of whiskey seems to have been low in comparison to the amount in later years. Corn whiskey of fairly good quality was hauled from York County to Baltimore and sold for twenty-four cents a gallon. For some of the best rye whiskey the amount of eighty cents a gallon was received.

Nowhere was the importance of the industry more strikingly illustrated than in the advertisements of hardware stores. Some of the York and Lancaster firms used

a copper still as a sign in front of their stores as early as 1796.

It was not alone the difficulty of transportation which made the manufacture of whiskey desirable, but it was one of the very few ways by which the owner of a small amount of capital could become a manufacturer. The following statement made in 1791 by a writer from western Pennsylvania illustrates this well:

"There is no man of easy and affluent circumstances who will trouble himself with a distillery. It is an effort made by those who are just rising from the pressing circumstances, to become manufacturers so they can make something more than by cutting timber or tilling the soil. Any man, who after severe struggling, is able to purchase the utensils for a distillery, considers himself above absolute drudgery, and thus make a shilling faster and easier than with the mattock and the plow alone."

Many Distilleries. It was for such reasons that the York and Lancaster farmers found it convenient, if not necessary, to turn their rye and corn into whiskey, while they fed their live stock with the refuse of this product. This industry was not limited to a few people, for the statistics that are to follow will show that most of the well-to-do farmers had one distillery, while others had from two to four. The owners of grist mills found it profitable to have distilleries in connection with their mills, for instead of selling that part which was their portion for grinding, they might again add to its value by manufacturing it into whiskey. The ingredients that entered into this whiskey were numerous. One of the account books has the following interesting item: "Took fifty bushels of screenings to the distillery." There is a strong probability that this refuse was used for the manufacture of spirits and that the product was not Pure Rye.

Corn Whiskey. In fact, as far as can be learned from the old distillers now living, the product manufactured in early days was chiefly corn whiskey. One of the account books contains the statement, giving the number of bushels of ingredients used within a certain number of months.

This table illustrates the proportions that were adopted in at least one distillery, and

since this was one of the most important ones, it is likely that these proportions are fairly representative.

Corn	5853 parts.
Rye	1941 "
Yeast Rye.....	438 "
Malt	273 "

The preceding discussion presents some of the conditions that made this industry desirable and profitable, and in this light the following statistics, showing the number of distilleries in York County, which then included Adams County, will be instructive:

still and the improved apparatus of later date. However, with the advent of the railroads and the solution of the problem of transportation there is little doubt that the production of whiskey greatly declined, for in 1840, according to the reports in the assessment rolls, the number of distilleries is insignificant as compared with that of 1810.

The prosperity of this industry was threatened with the enactment of the first National Excise law (1792-1801), while the opposition manifested itself in open rebellion in the Whiskey Insurrection of Western Pennsylvania in

TOWNSHIPS	1782	1788	1791	1792-1800	1801	1810	1820
Huntington	12	8			4		
Hellam	27	17			16	60	24
Tyrone	9	3					
Dover	21	5			18	20	18
Paradise	13	8			30	36	58
Hopewell	3				12	53	23
Menallen	7	4					
Warrington	6	5			3	4	2
Berwick	14	9	12				
Codorus	21	14			50	57	32
Manchester	40	19			19	30	24
W. Manchester					14	23	20
Shrewsbury	14	8			17	30	35
Newberry	16	9			9	16	2
Windsor	21	22			27	53	24
Manapan	28	4					
Manheim	25	28					
Cumberland	15	5					
Straban				Period of the National Excise Law; not a single still mentioned in the tax returns for these years.	62	178	33
Chanceford	8				26	10	2
Lower Chanceford							1
Hamilton Ban.	9						
Germany	7	5					
Reading	9	2					
Fawn	6				7	9	1
Heidelberg	3	3				1	34
Mt. Pleasant	8	4					
Mt. Joy	7						
York township	4	13			18	53	21
York borough		1				3	2
Franklin		2				7	3
Hanover		5					
Monaghan					14	8	6
Conewago							11
Washington						8	2
Fairview						16	11
Total	353	203	12		346	559	389

Distilling seemed to have reached its zenith in 1810, as far as its numerical strength is concerned, but that does not mean that its productive power decreased with the decline in the number of distilleries after 1810. The decade from 1810 to 1820 was the time of many inventions in machinery used in its production and the returns make a distinction between the small copper

1794. At the time of the enactment of this law corn whiskey sold for no more than a shilling a gallon, and owing to the scarcity of money and credit a gallon of this beverage constituted the medium of exchange in the western counties of Pennsylvania. The question naturally arose whether this industry would be profitable after this tax was paid. The act provided:

"That upon all spirits which after the last day of June next, 1791, shall be distilled within the United States from any article of the growth or produce of the United States, in any city, town or village, there shall be paid for their use the duties following, that is to say: for every gallon of those spirits more than ten per cent below proof, according to the Dicas's hydrometer, nine cents; for every gallon of those spirits above proof and not more than five per cent below proof, according to the same hydrometer, ten cents; for every gallon of those spirits above proof, but not exceeding twenty per cent, according to the same hydrometer, thirteen cents; for every gallon of those spirits more than twenty, and not more than forty per cent above proof, according to the same hydrometer, seventeen cents; for every gallon of those spirits more than forty per cent above proof, according to the same hydrometer, twenty-five cents."

In 1790, when the proposed excise law first came up in Congress, a Pennsylvania state law then in force called for the payment of a small tax on spirits. This tax, however, was repealed in 1792. Before the repeal of the state law, the Pennsylvania Assembly made a stand against the proposed national law. The greatest portion of the first session of the first legislature under the constitution of 1790, at the same time and in the same building where Congress was discussing the excise law, was spent in passing resolutions against the passage of the proposed law of Congress. These resolutions failed to gain publicity since the Senate refused to concur in them. There were about seventy-five members in the Assembly of Pennsylvania and out of these less than twenty voted against the following resolutions:

"Resolved, that any endeavor on the part of the United States to collect a revenue by means of excise established upon principles subversive of peace, liberty and rights of the citizens, ought to be remonstrated against.

"Resolved, that no public exigency can, in the opinion of this House, warrant the adoption of any species of taxation which shall violate those rights which were the reward of those exertions, and the basis of our government, and which would exhibit the singular spectacle of a nation magnani-

mously resisting the oppression of others in order to enslave itself.

"Resolved, that it appears inconsistent with the duties of the representatives of the freemen of Pennsylvania to remain silent spectators of a measure, in which their constituents are so deeply interested; and that these sentiments be communicated to the Senators representing the state of Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States."

When the vote upon these resolutions was taken in the Pennsylvania House, four of the six representatives from Lancaster County voted in the affirmative and the remaining two were absent. Only two of the six representatives from York County voted for the resolutions, while four voted against them. The members from York County were: Joseph Reid, Philip Gardner, Henry Tyson, John Stewart, William McPherson and Thomas Lilly.

The minority of the House **Hartley's** adopted extensive resolutions in opposition to the action of the majority, maintaining that no state had a right to prescribe for Congress what acts are expedient and what are not. Very likely the action of the York County members was based upon this constitutional objection and should not be interpreted as meaning that they decided to stamp out the industry in the county. The excise was a measure of the administration and to support these resolutions would throw question upon the Federal power over the county. This interpretation is supported by the action of Colonel Thomas Hartley in Congress, who refrained from all discussion upon the proposed National Excise and voted against the measure when it was brought up for a vote. The constitutional objection that applied to the members from York County in the Pennsylvania legislature did not apply to him.

When it was ascertained that the tax returns gave such complete data relative to this industry as shown in the tables, it became the chief concern to ascertain the effect of the National Excise Law upon the industry in these counties. In York County the expectations were fully realized. The above table, giving the distilling industry of York County, shows that there were three hundred and fifty-three distilleries in 1782,

two hundred and three in 1788, three hundred and forty-six in 1801, five hundred and ninety-nine in 1810, and two hundred and eighty-six in 1820; but the most significant feature is that between 1792 and 1801, the period of the National Excise Law, not a single distillery is reported in the tax returns.

Business Decreased. The number of distilleries had decreased from three hundred and fifty-three in 1782 to two hundred and three in 1788, which indicates that the industry was somewhat on the decline. Between 1788 and 1792 the complete tax returns of only one township are available, but in that township the distilleries increased from nine to twelve in this period. At all events, the absence of the distilleries as found in the tax returns from 1792 to 1800, and the appearance of three hundred and forty-six of these distilleries in 1801, was due to no other reason than the enactment of the Excise Law. The period of inactivity did not seem to incapacitate these stills; in fact, it seemed to multiply their number by about one hundred and fifty, and there is at least a basis for strong suspicion that "inactivity" may not be descriptive of actual conditions. It is impossible to ascertain to what extent the National Treasury suffered from the silence of the assessors, for the treasury receipts were destroyed when the Capitol was burned by the British in 1814.

After the use of the old time copper still was discontinued, larger distilleries were erected in several townships of York County. At these places rye whiskey was made in considerable quantity for a period of half a century. Only two or three of these distilleries are now in operation. Among the establishments where rye whiskey has been distilled in this county, within recent years, are the following: Hake's and Eichinger's, in Fairview Township; Free's, near Goldsboro, in Newberry Township; Foust's, in Springfield Township; Hellam Distilling Company, in Hellam Township, and Coulter's in Railroad Borough.

TOBACCO CULTURE.

Tobacco, now one of York County's most valuable products, was at one time considered as unsuited to the soil in this section

and it was not until comparatively recent years that large crops of it have been grown. The first settlers of York County may have cultivated it to a limited extent, for home consumption, but as far as it can be authoritatively stated, the first tobacco grown in this county was introduced soon after 1800. It was of an inferior quality, familiarly known to the populace as the "shoe-string tobacco," a hybrid of the Kentucky seed. It was raised principally along the low districts adjoining the Susquehanna river, on both the York and Lancaster County side and on the islands in the stream. It was a heavy, black, gummy product, and narrow in the leaf, hence the origin of the nickname given to it.

The climate here did not seem to be suited to the growth of the pure Kentucky tobacco. The inferior tobacco after being cured, was sold at low figures ranging from \$1 to \$3 per hundred pounds. The cigars manufactured from it by unskilled workmen, were of the crudest form, and were commonly called "tobies." They were sold at an average price of \$1.25 per thousand, and retailed at four for one cent. No revenue tax was paid on them. Persons who indulged in "the weed," were usually accommodated with one of the fragrant "tobies" free of charge at many of the taverns after partaking of a meal and paying for the same. They contained a vast amount of nicotine, the stimulating element in tobacco, and were doubtless very injurious to the smoker.

Cuban Tobacco. Previous to the year 1837, Pennsylvania was not known as a tobacco growing state. The early census reports scarcely recognized tobacco as one of the agricultural products of the state. It was the year above mentioned that Benjamin Thomas, father of the late John F. Thomas, of York, who was then an enterprising farmer and tobaccoist of Windsor Township, York County, conceived the idea that if a finer quality of cigar leaf were obtained, the soil of this county, when properly fertilized, would be specially adapted to the cultivation of tobacco. He accordingly secured some Havana seed, a specimen of Cuban tobacco, experimented with it himself on his farm, later owned by the Haines family, and then distributed the seed he raised the first year

among his friends in York and Lancaster counties, along the river districts. This was really the beginning of the better seed leaf tobacco raising in Pennsylvania, and antedates its introduction into Lancaster County, which county has for many years past become famous for this valuable product.

The tobacco Benjamin Thomas introduced, after being raised a number of years, changed its peculiar characteristics from the small Cuban leaf to the larger Pennsylvania leaf, retaining the better qualities of the finer seed leaf than that of the old "shoe-string." Mr. Thomas, the first year after distributing his seed, bought up the entire crop of York and Lancaster counties, in all about fifteen hogsheads. It was packed at that time, peculiar to the style of the south. The crop was subsequently sold to Heald, Buckner & Co., Philadelphia, tobacco dealers. The manufacturers of that day pronounced it to compare favorably with Connecticut leaf.

In the following year it became a fair competitor of the Connecticut tobacco, and the pioneer in this industry found it necessary to pack it in cases as was the custom in Connecticut. The territory of its cultivation was then limited to the few miles of the river shore, on both sides. In 1840, the quantity cultivated had increased to about one thousand cases for that year. The territory then extended from Goldsboro, this county, down the river to East Prospect, on this side, and from Bainbridge to Turkey Hill, on the Lancaster County side, and east and west about two miles from the river shore. This was then regarded as the full extent of the Pennsylvania tobacco growing districts. There was some ground beyond this limit, but considered at that time of an inferior quality. From 1840 to 1850 the cultivation of the "Pennsylvania seed-leaf" gradually increased, and at the latter date the product had reached 2,500 cases of 400 pounds each.

During this time nearly all raised in York and Lancaster Counties was purchased by Benjamin F. Thomas, the pioneer in the industry, and packed in York, Wrightsville and Columbia, until 1853, hav-

ing associated with him a part of the time his son, John F. Thomas. About this time P. A. & S. Small, of York, becoming interested in this product, obtained a considerable quantity of Connecticut seed which they had their agents distribute among the growers of the two counties. From this dates the introduction of Connecticut seed-leaf into Pennsylvania. From 1853 to 1860, P. A. & S. Small were associated with Messrs. Thomas & Son in purchasing the crop of the two counties. The first named firm continued in the business until 1865.

The cultivation of tobacco in York County has been continuous since 1865. Within the last thirty years it has been grown extensively in the shale soil in the southeastern section of the county. By means of fertilizers an excellent crop has been produced in Fawn, Lower Chanceford, Chanceford and Windsor townships, as well as in the lime stone region, east of York, and the sandy soil along the Susquehanna. The crop of 1906 has been the most profitable grown in York County since the introduction of the tobacco plant.

The cultivation of tobacco resulted in the cigar making business which now employs more people than any other industry in York County. The towns receiving the greatest benefit from the manufacture of cigars are Hanover, Red Lion, Dallastown, Yoe, Windsorville, Hellam, Seven Valley, East Prospect and the city of York, which itself has several very large factories. The tobacco consumed is largely raised in other sections of the country and in Cuba.

A deputy collector of internal revenue was appointed at York during the Civil War. The first collector was Horace Bonham. He was succeeded in order by David F. Williams, Colonel James A. Stahle, David Shultz, Charles W. Myers, John W. Minnich and Adam F. Strayer. Most of the revenue collected is from the manufacture and sale of cigars. According to the statistics gathered in that office there were in 1907 twelve hundred cigar factories within the limits of York County. The annual product of all these factories is three hundred million cigars, so that the annual revenue collected at the York office from the manufacture of cigars alone is nearly one million dollars.

THE CITY OF YORK

CHAPTER XXXVII

EARLY HISTORY

**Cookson's Plan—Stevenson's Survey—
Bottstown—Annexations—Division into
Wards—Public Common—Municipal
Government.**

York, now prominent as a business and manufacturing centre, is fertile in historical associations. It was the first town in the Province of Pennsylvania laid out west of the Susquehanna. The earliest inhabitants lived on peaceable terms with the Indians until hostilities opened on the western border of Pennsylvania, in 1755. The exciting incidents which affected the town of York during that period are found in a preceding chapter in this volume on the French and Indian war. About 200 pages are devoted to Continental Congress at York and the part taken by York County in the Revolution. During the second war with Great Britain, the town of York was a rendezvous for more than 6,000 Pennsylvania militia at the time Baltimore was threatened by the British. The details of this event, and the occupation of York in 1863 by 9,000 Confederate soldiers are told in previous chapters.

During the first one hundred years of its history, York was known as a stable inland town, surrounded by a rich farming region. It was largely supported by the agricultural interests of the county, of which it has been the seat of justice since 1749. The town grew slowly in population until the introduction of large manufacturing establishments after 1865. Within recent years and since the incorporation into a city, in 1887, the growth and development in the manufacturing and business interests have been encouraging in the highest degree. The modern city, accepting all the advancements in civilization, has taken high rank as one of the most prosperous centres of population in the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. With the energy thus dis-

played by an enterprising people, the future prosperity of the city is assured.

The growth of York is shown by the following census statistics: Its population in 1783 was 1779; in 1787, when the town was incorporated into a borough, the number of inhabitants was 2,000; in 1800, 2,503; 1810, 2,848; 1820, 3,546; 1830, 4,216; 1840, 5,821; 1850, 6,963; 1860, 8,605; 1870, 11,103; 1880, 13,979; 1890, 20,793; 1900, 33,708.

Since the census of 1900 was taken, the city of York has made rapid strides in its business and manufacturing interests, and several hundred houses have annually been built. The estimated population of the city in 1907 is 42,000. This estimate does not include West York Borough and North York Borough.

Most of the original plot of the town of York was land owned by the Penns. John, Thomas and Richard Penn, sons of William Penn, and then proprietaries, in October, 1741, directed Thomas Cookson, the deputy surveyor for Lancaster County, which then included the area now embraced in York County, "to survey and lay off in lots a tract of land on the Codorus where the Monocacy Road crosses the stream." Monocacy road was laid out and opened in 1739, and extended from the site of Wrightsville through York and terminated on the banks of the Monocacy River near Frederick, Maryland.

The site for the town of York, as selected by Thomas Cookson, was on both sides of the Codorus. In 1741, he laid out that part of the original plot east of the stream into squares, by order of the Penns, after the manner of Philadelphia, as follows:

The square to be 480 feet wide, 520 feet long; the lots 250x65 feet; alleys 20 feet wide; two streets 80 feet wide to cross each other, and 65 feet square to be cut off the corner of each lot to make a square for any public building or market of 110 feet each side; the lots to be let at 7 shillings sterling;

the square to be laid out the length of two squares to the eastward of Codorus when twenty houses were built.

The margin of Cookson's draft contained the following:

The squares count in each 480 feet on every side which, in lots of 60 feet front and 240 deep, will make 16 lots, which multiplied by the number of squares, namely, 16, gives 256 lots in all, which, together with the streets 60 feet wide, will not take up above 102 acres of land.

When the town was thus laid out, applicants for lots were required to enter their names. The first applications were made in November, 1741, when twenty-three lots were "taken up" as follows:

John Bishop, Lot No. 57; Jacob Welsh, 58; Baltzer Spangler, 70; Michael Swope, 75; Christopher Croll, 85; Michael Laub, 86; George Swope, 87, 104, 124 and 140; Zachariah Shugart, 92; Nicholas Stuck, 101; Arnold Stuck, 102; Samuel Hoke, 105; Hermanus Bott, 106; George Hoke, 107 and 117; Jacob Grebill, 108; Matthias Onvensant, 118; Martin Eichelberger, 120; Andrew Coaler, 121; Henry Hendricks, 122, and Joseph Hinsman, 123. Each applicant was required "to build upon his lot at his own private cost one substantial dwelling house of the dimensions of 16 feet square at least with a good chimney of brick and stone, to be laid in or built with lime and sand, within the space of one year from the time of his entry for the same."

The town of York did not grow, during the first few years of its history, as rapidly as some frontier towns now grow in the great West. Few of the lot owners could comply with the conditions, and some lots were forfeited. The following letter from James Logan to Thomas Penn describes the town of York, two years after it was founded:

Stenton, October 30, 1743.

May it please your Honor:

Logan's Letter.

As you were pleased to commit to me the care and regulation of the gentlemen of the town of York on Codorus, I presume an account of my progress of it will not be disagreeable. First then, after the people had notice of a town to be laid out, they had a general meeting and entered their names with me for 70 lots and for promoting immediate building, then the principal persons concerned in applying for the town had their first choice of the lots, and after them such as first applied with an intent to build immediately. The

people were satisfied with this, and we have eleven houses already built and several others on foot. I annexed conditions on entering their names, that unless they built in one year their claim should be void.

Water had been got at about 16 feet, pretty near the highest part of town, which gives great encouragement to those settled from the creek. The houses built are from the creek towards the centre and several lots are taken up eastward of the centre. The people are very intent on the thing and have opened a road to Potapasco (Baltimore). Some trading gentlemen there are desirous of opening a trade to York and the country adjacent. The inhabitants seem willing to close with them from the shortness of the cut not being above 45 miles; from Philadelphia they are about 90 miles, beside the ferriage over the Susquehanna. The two religious societies of which the town and county adjacent consist, viz.: the Lutherans and the Calvinists (Reformed), have each applied for a lot for a house of worship which in your name I promise them, and they are going to build immediately. The prospect of its being a county seat some time or other pleases most of the people, though some pains are taken to frustrate any such expectations. I have taken a skillful person with me and viewed the creek well for a conveyance for a saw mill, but can not find a place any way convenient. There is a fine run on the tract adjoining this in the possession of Bernard Lauman, by virtue of a grant or license by your direction under Samuel Blanton, on which a mill might at an easy expense be erected, and very commodious to the town. I intend to survey a tract of 600 acres on Great Conewago for the proprietaries next week. I am informed of another tract 800 acres of good land high up the same creek which I shall also run out. The lands on Bermudian Creek are chiefly settled. The people settled on my district west of the Susquehanna are hastening to procure warrants for their lands.

I will beg leave to offer my duty and service to your brothers and to assure you that nothing in my power relating to my office shall be wanting. I shall always entertain a grateful sense of your favors to me.

I am

Humble Sir,
Your Most Obedient,
JAMES LOGAN.

James Logan, who wrote this letter from his country seat, "Stenton," near Philadelphia, was born at Lurgan, Ireland, October 20, 1674, of Scotch parentage. At the age of thirteen he read Latin, Greek and Hebrew. He afterward became a mathematician, and was well versed in the French, Spanish and Italian languages. William Penn invited him to come to Pennsylvania as his private secretary, which position he filled until 1718, when Penn died. He afterward filled the office of secretary of the province, commissioner of property and chief justice. He possessed uncommon ability and was a great friend of the Indians. He died at "Stenton," October 31, 1751.

George Hoke, one of the settlers who purchased a lot at York in 1741, soon afterward began to make bricks and burn lime. He was charged with having cut down tim-

ber in large quantities within the town of York for the purpose of carrying on his business. In 1750, a letter was written from York to the authorities at Philadelphia, stating that "sundry persons have cut off the wood of the town land to burn brick, and are now burning brick on lots not granted, to the damage of the inhabitants, who ought to have the wood for firing, and of the purchasers of the ungranted lots, which are spoiled by clay holes."

At the time of the first settlement of York, some persons took possession of lots without having secured a legal title, and built houses thereon. They were reported to the provincial authorities, who required them to comply with the law. Among those who built "without license" were Jacob Billmeyer, on Lot No. 55; Jacob Fackler, on Lot No. 60; Avit Shall, on Lot No. 74. They were required to deliver up possession on April 10, 1751, to Nicholas Scull, agent for the proprietaries. There were other local troubles which gave rise to considerable contention among the first residents.

April 24, 1750, Thomas Cookson addressed the following letter to George Stevenson, at York:

Sir—Christian Oyster in his life time entered for a lot in York, No. 82. The time for building expired, but no new entry was made till lately, as I understood, with you. The widow is since married, and her husband has put up logs for a house on the lot. He told me that he applied to you, and acquainted you with his intentions of building, and that you had promised him that no advantage should be taken of the forfeiture of the lot, and that he might proceed to build, and that since, through neglect, you have suffered another person to enter that lot, who insists on a right to it, notwithstanding the building erected on it. I find that taking advantage of the forfeiture of lots is a great spur to the people's building. But where there is an intent and preparation for building, I would not be too strict on insisting on the forfeiture, as the sole intent is to have the town improved; and if the first takers up of lots will build and settle, their priority of application should be favored. A few examples will be necessary to be made, and they should be made of such persons as take up lots for sale without improvement. There are some persons here about their forfeited lots. But I am well satisfied that you do everything that is reasonable and equitable to the people, and for the advancement of the proprietor's interest. Our court being so near, I could not spare time to come to York. Please let me know in what forwardness my home is.

Stevenson's Survey.

It is claimed by some that Thomas Cookson, who made the first survey of 256 lots east of the Codorus, did not

return his draft to the land office. It is not known to be in existence. October 15, 1754, a survey of York was made by George Stevenson, who became deputy surveyor of York County when it was formed in 1749, and served for sixteen years as prothonotary, clerk of courts and register of wills for York County. He married the widow of Thomas Cookson, deputy surveyor of Lancaster County, and thus became a large land owner. He wrote the following letter to Richard Peters, describing the town at that time:

York, October 26, 1754.

Dear Sir:—I now answer your repeated letters about York town, which I should have done long since, if no other business had not frequently interrupted me, whilst I was making a draught of the town. The tract of land, whereon the town stands, contains 437½ acres, or near 412 acres and allowance. On the 1st of October, 1749, (the time I came to York), the town consisted of sixty-three dwelling houses, of wood, which were not finished, and also a Lutheran and a Calvinist church. As the town was then chiefly inhabited by Germans (as indeed it now is), there was but one room, with a fire place or hearth in it, in the whole town. All the houses in town were accommodated with Dutch stoves. The town now consists of 210 dwelling houses, near thirty of which are unfinished, and only three are built of bricks, and two of stones. On the rest, some are of logs and some framed beside the Court House, of brick, not finished, and the prison of stone. The lots on the east side of the creek were laid out by Thomas Cookson, before I came here. The inhabitants choosing to buy lots on High (Market) Street and Water Street at a dear rate, rather than to take up vacant lots, because there is as yet, very little trade in the other streets, or even in High Street, to the eastward of Duke Street.

From an actual survey of the ground on the west side of the creek, I have drawn in the plan 100 lots, of the like figure and quantity of those on the east, which is all the ground, in my opinion, fit for lots on that side of the creek. The land described in the plan, between the crooked dotted line and the creek is low, wet ground in the driest season. Greatest part of it is quite a swamp in wet weather, and at the breaking up of the frost and at other times when there are heavy rains, the creek overflows a great part of it, especially that a north of the bridge. Part of the road through it is a wooden causeway. For the foregoing natural reasons, 'tis unfit to build on, but if it were cleared, well ditched and drained, it would make good meadow. The land north of the 100 lots, is broken with a swampy valley, and if it were not so, the country north of it is hilly, stony ground, not thickly inhabited, but little resort to town from that quarter, and consequently little trade; and therefore I think, lots would not be taken up there, in this age, if they were laid out. The triangle, south of the 100 lots, is good level ground, but as the southward inhabitants either come into town on the east side of the creek, or come to the great road, some distance west of the town, there is not likely to be any trade there, at least in a short time. And, indeed, to see but little probability of settling the lots in Queen Street and south of Prince Street, on the east side of the creek. The inhabitants have neither meadow nor pasture, but buy all their hay, and are obliged to stable their own horses, as well as those of travellers, all summer, which is doubtless a great damage to the town. They complain of this much, and say that Mr. Cookson, when he

laid out the town, promised them out-lots for these uses. Upon the whole, I am of opinion that it is best to lay out all the ground, appears to be vacant (except the narrow piece east of Queen Street), in out-lots and grant them to the inhabitants for pasture and meadow at the best ground-rent that can be got leaving proper streets or lanes.

The timber of the town land was all destroyed before I came here; the inhabitants ever since, have bought all their timber for building and firewood, very dear, of the adjacent farmers, which is discouraging to poor settlers, and few rich people settle here.

As I am certain the vacant ground within the town land, according to my plan, if it were granted for out-lots, is not sufficient to accommodate the inhabitants, would it not be for the interest of the proprietaries (as well as for the good of the people) to purchase some of the adjacent plantations for that purpose, especially that of Hermanus Bott, quantity about 200 acres, and that of Bartholomew Maul, about ninety acres, which surrounds the northeast corner of the town land, and is so near the lots. I am informed they will sell as soon as they can, and I think cheaper now than they would have done two years ago. West of and contiguous to the town land, Hermanus Bott has laid out some lots, which I have also described on my plan; four houses are already built there. I am told he lets them at 7 shilling sterling per annum, and therefore I think 'tis now time to grant the lots west of the creek, and high time to buy out Bott. I would have advised to have laid out the lots on the west side of the creek two years ago, but that I thought it best to defer it longer, expecting the people would have taken up the lots south of Prince Street, but as I have now little hopes of that, and find the people inclined to settle on the road, in the west side of the creek, yea west of the limits of the town, I conclude 'tis expedient to grant that side soon.

Two fairs in the year, viz.—one the 17th day of March, for selling and buying of plough horses, milk cows, &c.; another the second Tuesday of November (to avoid the courts), for selling beef cattle, butter, cheese, winter milk cows, bacon, hogs, pork, and would be of great use both to town and country. Two market days in the week, viz.: Wednesdays and Saturdays, for selling and buying daily provisions, would prevent impositions from butchers, and stop the Germans from their beloved practice of buying and selling on Sundays, which I am satisfied they do continually, though 'tis not easily detected.

A clerk of the market, commissioned by the governor, would regulate weights and measures, and prevent daily abuses of this sort.

A corporation and burgesses is not necessary. I need not offer one of the many reasons which occur to me against it, because I do not know of one good reason for it.

So much for York town. There are several plantations within seven miles of York, for which the inhabitants have neither grant nor warrant. Some of them I have surveyed for the use of the honorable the proprietaries, to be held by the tenants on such terms and conditions as the proprietaries shall be pleased to limit and appoint. I design to survey the rest as the people apply. They often ask me if I know the proprietaries' terms, and I find they all expect to purchase at some rate.

I think it imprudent to say anything to them about terms until all are surveyed, which I think will be in about a year.

There are several improvements made within seven miles of York town.

I shall be glad to see your answer to my several late letters. Those of my family who have been sick are

recovering. My wife and Miss Hannah are well and join in compliments to you.

I am,

Dr. Sr.

Your most obedient

able servt.

GEORGE STEVENSON.

April 15, 1765, William Matthews, the Quaker surveyor for the Penns, who came to York at the time of the settlement, wrote to William Peters, of Philadelphia, brother to Richard Peters, secretary to the governor. In this letter he stated:

West of the Codorus.

Agreeable to thy instructions, I have made a survey and draught of the lots on the west side of the Codorus, and as Samuel Johnston was not at home, I got Dr. David Jameson to go with me and fix upon the place for the cross streets, which are fixed, as I think, in the most convenient places; and as Newberry Street will suit very well to build upon, I have laid the lots adjoining the other way, and left a twenty foot alley at the ends of them, which happens just in the swamp. I have laid the ground Michael Doudel holds out into half lots, as well as all the rest on High Street, except Jacob Doudel's two lots. It did not suit to go so nigh Bott's land in that angle on High Street, as what thee mentioned in thy instructions, unless there could be some land got of Bott by exchange or otherwise. The people seem desirous of knowing the terms of the lots, both on High Street and back, and I would with submission, propose that if the agents thought proper, after fixing the rents, to inform Samuel Johnston of the price, that he might let the inhabitants know the terms, that it would be of advantage to the poor people here. I should be glad to know whether I may have the lot I last wrote to thee about, as thee is a man that is going to improve it; and I should likewise be glad to know how many lots Philip Ziegler, the brick maker, has entered for, or got a grant of, and their numbers, as he is digging and improving several. I went to him several times and informed him that he ought to get a right for them before he dug them up and spoiled them in the manner he is doing. He says he has a right, and will not stop for any man here. If he is suffered to go on, he will ruin them from any one else taking them, and then leave them as he and some of the other brick makers have done one whole square on the creek, that they will never be of any manner of service. If he has entered or agreed for any, he ought to be confined to them and made to build on them, in my opinion, before he is suffered to dig them as he has done others, and then it is probable the house will bring in the proprietaries' rents. I should be glad to know whether to stop him, or otherwise, and as several people are desirous of some of the forfeited lots, I have thought that if the brickmaker was allowed but two, instead of four, that it would be more likely to secure the quit rent.

Samuel Johnston was the original member of the York Bar and the attorney for the Penns after York was laid out in 1741. Dr. David Jameson was the pioneer physician of the town, who had served as a surgeon and also as a captain in the French and Indian War. June 1, 1765, William

Peters wrote to Samuel Johnston, from Philadelphia, in reference to the disposition of lots on both sides of the Codorus:

Quit Rents.

The Governor and agents have concluded to insist upon 20 sterling, quit rent for each inner half lot of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet on the west side of the Codorus, as now divided by William Matthews, and to reserve a whole sixty-five foot lot at each corner of a street for the proprietors. And we must get you to publish these terms among the people who have applied for lots there and let them know; that if they do not take their lots (now half lots) before the first of July next, their applications will be no longer regarded, but the lots will be granted to the next applicant, after the said first of July, and desire you will get the positive answer of as many of them as you can in the meantime.

Daniel Dinkel, the bearer, has applied for the two half lots, No. 327 and No. 328, joining Jacob Doudel's two patented lots on Codorus; but as Jacob Doudel and Daniel Doudel have applied for a lot or two there, I must desire their immediate positive resolution, whether they will take any more there at 20 sterling per half lot, or will grant the two half lots to Daniel Dinkel, which he applied for next after Daniel Doudel.

I understand there is a project on foot to alter the present road from about Newberry Street to Carlisle and towards Lewis Ferry, to pass through Wright's, and which I am told will be a great hurt to the town and the proprietors' interest, and therefore, I desire you will inquire into and let me know the state of the matter and apply to the next court, if occasion be, to prevent the alteration of the road.

June 8, 1765. Samuel Johnston, in answer to William Peters' letter, said:

Sir:—I received yours of the first inst., and shall pursue your directions with respect to the lots on the west side of the Codorus, but as I have no list of the persons' names that applied to you, I can only give notice to the people in general. Some of the people have been with me since I received your letter, and, on hearing the terms, all seem to decline taking the lots they had applied for.

I spoke to Daniel Doudel, and his answer is that the terms are too high, and therefore, he won't take up the lots he had applied to you about, so that I suppose Daniel Dinkel may have them. As to Jacob Doudel, he is gone to Philadelphia and will give you his answer himself.

At the last court there was a petition given in by the inhabitants of York-town, from the Court House upwards, for a road to cross Codorus, at the north end of George Street, hence to run until it intersect a road which leads from York to John Garretson's, at Big Conewago Creek. Two other petitions were also given in to the court, one from the inhabitants of the lower part of Yorktown, near the bridge, and the other from some inhabitants of Manchester Township, praying a road to be laid out to the north part of Manchester and Newberry Townships, to cross Codorus opposite Water Street, and that they had raised a subscription for building a bridge and maintaining it for seven years.

The two last petitions seem to have been presented to prevent the first taking effect, as the inhabitants in the lower part of the town have at present the first offer of everything coming to market, but the court has kept both under advisement, and I shall take care to prevent the proprietors' interest from suffering in this or any other affair that I know of.

The Penn Orders.

September 9, 1765. Governor Thomas Penn wrote to Samuel Johnston, from Philadelphia, giving specific orders in reference to the management of the proprietaries' affairs at York. The following is the letter:

Being informed that George Isler, who applied for the lot in York, on the south side of High Street, near the Court, No. 74, is absconded and become insolvent, I desire and hereby authorize you on behalf of the proprietors to enter upon, take and retain the possession of the said lot of ground for their use; but would have you intimate to the creditors of the said Isler, that the proprietaries do not desire to deprive them of the benefit of the sale of the said Isler's interest in the buildings on the said lot, provided they dispose thereof or move them in three months.

The proprietary agents and myself have fixed the quit rents of the lots on both sides of High Street, on the west side of Codorus Creek, which William Matthews, by our order, divided in to half lots, and also the lots in the back. I have on each side of High Street at 20 shillings sterling, on all the said half lots on High Street, twelve shillings sterling for each whole back lot on the west side of Codorus, but with a reservation of all the corner lots, for the proprietaries, as well on High Street as on the back streets. For the ease and convenience of the people who shall incline to take patents for any of the said lots on the said terms, we desire you will take their applications, and direct the deputy surveyor to lay out, and send a draught of such lots as shall be applied for from time to time, on the west side of the Codorus; and on your tickets or certificate of such application being transmitted to the secretary with the draught of the lot, he will fill up and send you the counterpart of the patent with the bond for building in the limited time, to be signed by the party and on return thereof to him, if patent will be made out and delivered to the order of the party on payment of the fees. We would have you likewise receive the applications for any lots ungranted in the old parts of the town, on the east side of the Codorus, and send them to the secretary with your observation of the circumstances of each and respecting the terms proper, to grant the same upon respectively.

You are likewise to give notice to all the persons who shall dig clay to make bricks on any of the ungranted lots or in any of the streets, that they desist therefrom till on their application, to be sent by you to the proprietary agents with your opinion of the reasonableness thereof, we shall grant them the liberty of getting clay where it is least prejudicial to the streets and the future improvement of the said town.

We must likewise desire you will take care to prevent, as much as in your power, any waste being committed in the timber, or any of the proprietors' lands near York, and send the secretary the names of any persons who have or shall destroy any wood thereon, in order that they may be prosecuted.

Martin Fry, who owned the land now embraced in the northeast part of the town, located there in 1734 and obtained a patent for 250 acres, October 30, 1736, from Thomas Penn. He died in 1739, leaving a wife and three children, viz: Tobias, Martin and a daughter. The widow married Isaac Ron-

debush who, on December 19, 1741, transferred his and his wife's rights to Michael Schryack, who in 1743 assigned his title to Bartholomew Maul. Some time after Martin Fry's death, and during the orphanage of these children, 137 acres of this land were surveyed by the proprietary's commissioner, contrary to the intent of the warrant, for the proprietary's private use and benefit, and he sold a part of the same on grant to the inhabitants of York. Bartholomew Maul, in 1747, had Thomas Cookson survey this disputed tract. Maul by his will, dated April 4, 1755, bequeathed to his wife and children all his real and personal estate. These various transfers brought about conflicting claims to this land. When Tobias and Martin Fry, the sons of the original grantee, became of legal age, they asserted their rights. John Hay, who married Julia, daughter of Bartholomew Maul, in 1762, for £260 purchased a part of the original tract. Suits and counter-suits were brought by various claimants. The Hon. James Smith and George Stevenson were interested in these suits. John Hay became the owner of the lands northeast of the town, and some concessions were made by persons who owned lots of this land which they had purchased of the proprietary.

On August 9, 1750, Hermanus **Bottstown.** Bott obtained a patent from the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, John Penn and Richard Penn, for 297 acres of land, west of the Codorus Creek, adjoining the town of York, in the township of Manchester. He was an industrious farmer, having emigrated from Germany a few years before and purchased a lot in York. In 1753, he conceived the idea of planning a town west of York, which was then but a small village. A survey was made of a portion of Bott's tract, and about fifty lots were laid out. The main highway of the town was called King Street and was an extension of High or Market Street of York. This sturdy German intended to establish a town to compete with York, and in order to encourage persons to settle in it, offered a title to one lot of ground to any person who would agree to pay "a yearly quit rent of seven shillings and one penny forever or the value thereof in coin current according to the ex-

change that shall be between the province of Pennsylvania and the city of London." The lots were sixty-five feet front on King Street (now West Market) and 460 feet long, crossing an alley. All the rights to quit rents on the south side of the street were afterward purchased by Mathias Smyser. The person obtaining a lot was required "to erect a substantial dwelling-house twenty feet square, with a good chimney of brick or stone, to be laid in with lime and sand and to build within the space of two years from the time the deed was executed." Some of Bott's deeds were printed at the "New Printing Office of H. Miller and S. Holland at Lancaster," and bear date of March 1763. Many of the first houses built were of logs—a few of them were standing in 1907. Bottstown, after an existence of 130 years, was annexed to the borough of York in 1884. It then had a population of about 300.

A census of Bottstown was taken in the year 1783 by the township assessor. There were then 151 inhabitants. The names of the property holders were Peter Lint, joiner; Michael Wise, Gottlieb Reichard, who owned four horses; Jeremiah Schryack, Gabriel Derr, John Ernst, hatter; Mathias Detter, innkeeper; Andrew Wyer, Peter Engelmor, Martin Hap, John Haller, Henry Cunningham, Frederick Horn, baker; Widow Hoke, John Detter, saddler; John Kortz, tobacconist; Robert Bailey, gunsmith; Alexander Brown, hosier; Frederick Rothrock, saddler; Andrew Snieder, Robert Lewis, Jacob Bott, son of the founder of the town, owned eleven acres of land, one horse, one cow and six sheep and had a family of eight persons; Philip Rothrock, Philip Hoffman, Martin Bauer, George Fink, Nicholas Reisinger, Frederick Roemer, Frederick Eichelberger and Mathias Ament. The entire property valuation was 2,554 pounds in Pennsylvania currency.

For three-fourths of a century, that part of the city known as East York, was the village of Freystown. Godlieb Frey owned a farm in this section, and in 1814, he laid a large tract of land out into a town. He called the leading highway Market Street, because it was the extension of a street of the same name in York. The street



WEST SIDE OF CENTRE SQUARE IN 1820



WEST MARKET STREET FROM CENTRE SQUARE IN 1820

south of Market, now East King, was named "Low" and the third street on the Frey plan was named East Philadelphia.

Before Freystown was laid out, a conspicuous stone dwelling house stood on the North side of Market street. It was built before the Revolution and for many years was the residence of Rev. Robert Cathcart, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of York. Thomas C. Hambly, a prominent member of the York County bar, resided in this dwelling and then sold it to Henry Kauffelt. Freystown grew slowly, having a small population as late as 1860, when the Civil war opened. Isaac Runk, one of the early merchants, carried on a successful business for a period of thirty years. Henry Sleeper owned a cabinet making shop; he was also an undertaker. Charles H. Frey, a leading citizen of Spring Garden township, resided in this village, and was justice of the peace from 1866 to the time of his death. He also served as county surveyor and was secretary of the Spring Garden Fire Insurance Company. He took an active part in the development of the town which began to grow into prominence about the year 1875. In the year 1890, a vote of the people was taken, which resulted in the annexation of Freystown to the city of York.

The Spring Garden band, a noted musical organization, originated in the year 1855. Almost its entire membership enlisted in the army, as the military band of the 87th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served in the army until regimental bands were discontinued in the fall of 1863. The Goodwill Fire Company was organized in 1839.

Basket making has been an important industry on King Street. Nearly every house of the street, on both sides, is a basket factory, employing from five to ten hands. This street was humorously called "Bull Frog Alley," a name given to it about 1830, by John Frey, who, with his father, lived in a small one-story frame house—the only one then on the street. The adjoining land was then swampy and marshy, and contained a large number of frogs, so that they kept up a continual noise during the evening and night, and John Frey, a boy of about twelve years of age, claimed that he could not sleep on account of the croaking

of the frogs, and that he wanted to move out of that "Bull Frog Alley." This incident gave King Street the name, by which it is best known ever since. The industry of basket-making on this street yearly amounts to a large sum of money. The manager of one of these shops reported that he sold in 1884, of his own manufacture, \$3,000 worth of baskets. In 1880, he sold \$5,000 worth. These basket-makers are nearly all Germans and are industrious and prosperous. Those people in King Street who do not follow the basket-making business are called gypsies, and have their winter residence on this street, but as soon as spring comes they pull out with horse and wagon, and roam over the country, the men trading horses and the women telling fortunes, returning in the fall with greatly replenished purses.

That section of the city west of Penn Street and south of Princess was owned for half a century by Samuel Smyser. Before it was annexed to the city the land had been laid off into lots and a large number of houses built. The village became known as Smysertown, in honor of the owner, who was born near York in 1813, and died in 1899. He was married to Rebecca, daughter of Dr. Robert Lewis, of Dover, and left no descendants. In his will he bequeathed to the Children's Home of York, a large farm in West Manchester Township, upon which his great grandfather, Mathias Smyser, settled in 1745.

George Hay Kain, a member of the York County Bar, who in 1907, prepared a digest of the Laws and Ordinances relating to the City of York, has furnished the succeeding articles describing the different annexations to the borough and city, the division into wards, Public Common and Potter's field.

The Stevenson plot, made in 1754, included all the territory which was incorporated in the borough in 1787. It included an area of 437½ acres, according to his estimate. Within the territory bounded north by Gas Alley, east by Queen Street, south by College Avenue and west by the Codorus, his plan fixed the location of the streets and alleys as they now exist. The plot also laid out lots and streets west of the creek, but these locations do not conform to the present lines, which were possibly fixed by Wil-

liam Matthews who surveyed that territory in 1765. A third survey of the town was made in 1768 by John Lukens, incident to his survey of Springettsbury Manor, by which survey the area of the town was fixed at 446½ acres. A fourth survey was made in 1805 by William Alexander, under an order from the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Pennsylvania, the survey being made for use in the litigation arising over Springettsbury Manor. The territory north of Gas Alley is supposed to have been laid out into lots by Lukens, while certain lands, forming a part of the proprietary rights, on both sides of the creek, were laid out by Alexander, this being known as Coates' addition. Hays' addition, in the northern and northeastern portion of the borough was laid out in 1814 by the heirs of John Hay, and other private property was laid out into lots from time to time by various owners. All these additions, however, were within the limits of the borough.

Annexations. The first annexation to the borough was made by decree of the Court of Quarter Sessions May 7, 1883, and included 142 acres, 130 perches in Spring Garden Township, adjacent to the south section of the borough. A second annexation was made April 21, 1884, and included 424 acres, 72 perches, adjacent to the southwestern, western and northwestern sections of the borough, partly lying in Spring Garden Township and partly in West Manchester Township. This area comprised the two villages known as Bottstown and Smyserstown, together with a section then recently opened by the West End Improvement Company. Another annexation was made January 16, 1885, the territory included in this addition containing forty acres, 109 perches in Spring Garden Township, adjacent to the northeastern section of the borough. The fourth and last annexation to the borough was made January 12, 1886, and included sixty-seven acres, forty-eight perches in Spring Garden Township, adjacent to the southeastern section of the borough.

The territory included within the original borough limits, together with that added by the four annexations mentioned, was incorporated into the City of York, January 11, 1887, since which time two annexations

of territory have been made, one by an ordinance, approved January 24, 1900; the other by an ordinance approved March 23, 1900, both being enacted in accordance with the petitions of three-fifths of the taxable inhabitants of the respective sections. The first of these annexations included that section of Spring Garden Township, east of the city, known as Freystown, while the second included a portion of West Manchester Township, north of the city, known as Fairmount.

In addition to the annexations mentioned there were several unsuccessful attempts made to annex territory to the borough. On February 6, 1879, the town council passed an ordinance to annex Smyserstown, but litigation arose and the ordinance was repealed January 20, 1880, in order to save the imposition of costs upon the borough. August 27, 1883, the Court handed down a decree for the annexation of 429 acres, 70 perches west of the Codorus being practically the territory included in the annexation of 1884, but exceptions to this decree were filed and final confirmation was refused. October 26, 1883, the grand jury reported adversely on the question of annexing Freystown and adjacent territory, the whole tract containing 478 acres, 158 perches. All of the territory thus attempted to be annexed is now included in the city, by virtue of subsequent annexations.

Division into wards. As originally incorporated the borough of York formed one election district. It was divided into wards by an act of Assembly approved April 2, 1822, the portion lying north of Market Street, forming the North ward, and the portion lying south of Market Street, the South ward. By an act approved February 24, 1853, those portions of the North and South wards lying west of the Codorus were formed into the West ward, while a second act, approved March 11 of the same year, practically repeated the same provisions. By Act May 7, 1859, five numbered wards were created; the First Ward lying east of George Street and South of Market Street; the Second Ward lying east of George Street and north of Market Street; the Third Ward lying west of George Street, north of Market Street, and east of the Codorus creek; the Fourth Ward lying west

of George Street, south of Market Street and east of the Codorus Creek; the Fifth ward lying west of the creek. In 1875 a movement was instituted for the creation of new wards out of the First, Second, Fourth and Fifth, and commissioners were appointed in each case by the Court of Quarter Sessions of York county. The commissioners appointed on the division of the First Ward recommended that a new ward, to be known as the Sixth, should be formed, by a report filed and confirmed nisi April 13, 1875. This report for some reason was recommitted to the commissioners again, presented and confirmed nisi August 23, and absolutely, November 29, 1875. The reports recommending the creation of the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Wards, out of the Second, Fourth and Fifth were presented and confirmed nisi April 12, 1875, and no exception being filed, became confirmed absolutely. Commissioners having been appointed to inquire into the advisability of dividing the Sixth Ward, reported April 20, 1885, in favor of the creation of the Tenth Ward out of a part of the territory, and their report was confirmed December 9, 1885. The question of erecting new wards out of the Fifth and Ninth Wards was submitted to the voters of the respective districts at the February election in 1891. The vote in the Ninth ward resulted in a tie and the ward was accordingly not divided. In the Fifth Ward the vote was in favor of the creation of a new ward which was accordingly formed, and designated the Eleventh Ward, by a decree made February 19, 1891. The Twelfth and Thirteenth Wards were created out of newly annexed territory, by decrees dated February 12 and April 9, 1900.

By reasons of annexations of territory, boundaries of the different wards were enlarged from time to time by decrees of the Court. August 27, 1883, additions were made to the First, Sixth and Eighth Wards; August 25, 1884, to the Fifth and Ninth Wards; April 20, 1895, to the Second and Eighth Wards; April 19, 1886, to the Tenth Ward, and February 12, 1900, to the First, Eighth and Tenth Wards.

PUBLIC COMMON.

When York was laid out in 1741, only a portion of the territory within the limits of

the town was divided into lots, the remaining portion being left open to accommodate the growing needs of the population. The titles to such lands remained in the proprietaries, but the lands were used freely by the inhabitants as pastures for their cattle and for other purposes, there being a record of complaint on the part of the proprietaries that some of the inhabitants had gone on their lands and rendered them practically worthless by taking off all the clay and making it into bricks. These lands were laid out and sold as there was a demand for them, but the demand grew slowly, and in 1787 the charter of the borough mentions the "Commons, as well on the south side of the said borough as on the west side of the Codorus Creek, * * which commons ought to be not only beneficial and convenient for the inhabitants, as an outlet and pasture ground for their cattle, in the meantime, but in time to come may be appropriated for the future extension and increase of the building of the said borough."

The lands thus described as "Commons," included much more territory than was afterward included in the Public Common which is now transformed into Penn Park.

About the year 1800, John R. Coates, as agent for the late proprietaries, laid claim to the lands lying within what was known as Springettsbury Manor, which included the lands occupied by the borough. This claim was based on the assumption that the act of legislature, passed in 1779, by which the titles of the Penns were vested in the state, did not affect the lands within the Manor. If this claim could be substantiated, it would affect every landowner in the Manor, for those who had acquired their titles from the proprietaries would be obliged to pay heavy arrearages of quit-rents, all titles granted by the Penns being subject to an annual payment or quitrent, while those persons who had acquired their land from the State would have no title thereto and would lose not only their land but also what they had paid for it and the money they had spent in improving it. Naturally great excitement prevailed, and numerous conferences were held between the citizens of the borough and those who represented the claims of the late proprietaries, the result of which was an agreement entered into between a committee of citizens and a rep-

representative of the Penns, on February 23, 1805. This agreement provided certain terms of payment, on compliance with which, by any owner, all arrearages of quitrents on his land should be settled and all future quitrents should be extinguished. The lots belonging to religious societies and the Academy lot were, however, "to be released gratis." The agreement further provided for "twenty acres as a Public Common on the south side of the town and east side of the creek to be conveyed to the corporation to be laid off in a square as near as may be." All other of the lands called Common were to be sold out in lots of not more than five acres with convenient alleys. One of the conditions of this agreement, although not expressed therein, was that the Legislature of Pennsylvania should pass an act, releasing all claims to any lands within the borough of York, and such an act was accordingly passed March 7, 1805, the preamble of which recites "that the freeholders of said borough, willing to avoid law suits, have made an advantageous contract" with John R. Coates, agent of the late proprietaries, for the settlement of the disputes. This act provided that all right, interest and claim of the Commonwealth to all lands in the borough held or occupied under title from the late proprietaries should be released to the person or persons holding the same, and all right, interest and claim of the State to the remainder of the lands within the borough were released to the borough itself. Neither the agreement mentioned, nor this act, affected any titles outside the borough limits. Although the conditions of the agreement were thus almost immediately complied with, it was not until eleven years later that the heirs of William Penn carried out their part of the agreement by conveying this Public Common to the borough.

Conveyed to Borough

On June 11, 1816, however, the conveyance was made by John R. Coates, in his own right and as attorney in fact for John Penn, to the Burgesses and Inhabitants of the Borough of York. The deed conveyed a tract of land "containing about twenty acres and used as a Public Common," the land "to be kept as a public and open Common forever for the use of the said borough and to and for no other use, intent

or purpose whatever." In 1816 this tract was bounded on the east by George Street north by New Street (now College Avenue) west by Water Street and south by lots of Samuel Ilgenfritz, Christian Hildebrand and Imfeld's heirs, it being provided, that the portion of the land fronting on George Street, and 250 feet deep might be sold at any time with the concurrence of the legislature. On March 2, 1842, the legislature consented to such sale, the proceeds to be applied to the payment of the borough debt, and this portion of the tract was accordingly sold, remained unimproved for seventy-five years, being used as a pasture, as a place for the holding of military encampments, circuses, and for various other purposes. In 1891 a number of public spirited citizens secured permission from the city councils to improve the tract at their own expense, which was accordingly done, and the tract is now known as Penn Park, a more extended description of which will be found in another part of this volume.

It may be proper to say a few words in regard to the dispute over **Manor Titles.** Springettsbury Manor, mentioned above in relation to the sketch on the Public Common. After the Revolution the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act by which all the estates of the late proprietaries were vested in the Commonwealth in return for the payment to the proprietaries of 130,000 pounds sterling. This act, however, did not affect the private estates of the Penns, nor "the lands called and known by the name of Proprietary Tenth's or Manors," provided these manors had been surveyed and returned into the land office before July 4, 1776. As stated in another part of this volume, Springettsbury Manor had been surveyed in 1722, but the survey had never been returned to the land office. It was re-surveyed in 1768, however, and this survey had been duly returned.

The late proprietaries made no claim to the lands within Springettsbury Manor, nor did they claim payment of any of the quitrents, which had been reserved until about the year 1800. Previous to this time it had been supposed that the title to all these lands was in the Commonwealth and numerous persons had purchased vacant lands from the State, improving them at great expense. The consternation aroused by

this claim of the proprietaries was great, affecting not only the residents within the Manor, but also the State itself, for if sustained it would take away from the State the title to all lands which still remained vacant, and would also debar the State from its right to the payment of a large amount of purchase money which remained unpaid. The proprietaries brought suit to enforce their claims in the Circuit Court of the United States, and the legislature by resolution approved April 4, 1803, authorized the governor "to direct the attorney general and to employ one other able counsel" to assist the attorneys for the land owners in the trial of these suits. Two years later the legislature appointed a commission to inquire into the matter and to effect a compromise, if possible, but no settlement could be effected. Meantime the inhabitants of the borough entered into the agreement with the above mentioned, and the State released all its claims to lands within the borough but not to any lands within the Manor outside the borough limits. In 1806 the legislature employed additional counsel, (James Ross and James Hopkins) to defend the suits brought by the proprietaries until final decision should be had. The litigation in the Circuit Court resulted in favor of the proprietary rights and in 1813 an act was passed for the refunding of all money paid by land holders within the Manor for the invalid titles which they had secured, but the dispute in regard to these titles continued for a number of years and finally the question came before the Supreme Court of the United States, where in 1824, Chief Justice Marshall, in an elaborate opinion, upheld the claim of the proprietaries.

The deed of 1816 which conveyed **Potters' the Common to the Borough of Field.** York also conveyed two lots of ground, called "Potters' field," this field "to be kept as a public burial place forever, and for no other use, intent or purpose." It is not certain how early this land began to be used as a public burial ground but it continued to be so until 1807 when it passed into the possession of the York School District. The imposing High School building was erected on the site. Attempts had been made for some years previous to secure land for this purpose.

In 1891 the legislature enacted a bill intended to effect the purpose, but it was vetoed by the Governor. At the next session of the legislature the attempt was more successful, and an act was passed under which the school district was granted authority to take the land and pay such damages therefor as might be assessed by viewers to be appointed by the Court. After these damages had been assessed however, litigation ensued and the act under which the school district had proceeded was declared unconstitutional by the County Court and the decision affirmed by the Supreme Court. Afterward, proceedings being taken under another act of assembly, the tract was sold at public sale to the school district. A part of the proceeds arising from this sale was required to be used by the city for the purchase of another public burying ground to be used for the same purpose as the original field, and the remainder of the purchase money was ordered to be invested and the income used for the maintenance of this field. A new field, situated in the borough of North York, was purchased in June, 1837, and the bodies from Potters' Field were removed to their new resting place. After the purchase of these burial grounds and payment of the costs and expenses of re-interment of the bodies there remained a balance of \$1,500, the interest of which is annually appropriated for the maintenance of the field.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The town of York, founded by the heirs of William Penn in 1741, existed for a period of forty-six years before any attempt was made to incorporate it into a borough. At the close of the Revolution in 1783, the population was about 1,800. An act was passed by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania and approved by the Supreme Executive Council, September 24, 1787, incorporating the borough of York, which then contained 2,000 inhabitants. Sometime before this act of incorporation had been approved by the state authorities a town meeting was held in the Court House, when Henry Miller was chosen chief Burgess; David Candler, second assistant Burgess; and Baltzer Spangler, Michael Doudel, Christopher Lauman, Peter Mundorf,

David Grier and James Smith, assistant burgesses. Christopher Stair was chosen high constable and George Lewis Loeffler, town clerk. The act of incorporation empowered these men to perform the duties of the offices to which they were chosen until the time of the annual election to be held in May, 1788.

The persons who held these municipal offices for the first time had an interesting history.

Henry Miller, the chief burgess, won a brilliant record in the Revolution, rising to the rank of colonel at the recommendation of Washington, under whom he served in more than a dozen battles. David Candler was a lieutenant in the Flying Camp. Baltzer Spangler commanded a militia company which performed active service, and kept one of the leading inns in York. Michael Doudel owned a large tannery on the south side of West Market Street, near the bridge, and commanded the first company which left York in the Revolution. Christopher Lauman was a leading citizen who followed the occupation of a turner. Peter Mundorf owned the first drug store in the town and borough of York. David Grier had been a gallant soldier in the Revolution, rose to the rank of colonel, was severely wounded under Wayne at the battle of Paoli, became a practicing lawyer after the war and in 1789 was the first Presidential elector west of the Susquehanna. James Smith, a leader of the bar before the Revolution, had the distinguished honor of appending his name to the Declaration of Independence. Christopher Stair, the first high constable, and George Lewis Loeffler, town clerk, had both served with honor as soldiers of the Flying camp.

The first Monday in May, 1788, and yearly thereafter, elections were to be held at the Court House where there should be nominated, elected and chosen by ballot, two able freemen to be burgesses, one to be constable, one to be town clerk, and six to be assistant burgesses. At these elections no one could vote unless he were the owner of real estate in the borough and had resided there for one year next preceding the election. The burgess receiving the highest number of votes was the chief burgess.

Provisions were made for the calling of town meetings, at which meetings freeholders of the borough were allowed to pass the ordinances, impose fines, etc. The charter further provided that there should be an annual election in March, at which two supervisors of the highways and two assessors should be chosen. These officers were intrusted with the duty of assessing, levying and collecting the necessary taxes for the maintenance of the borough. The burgesses and assistants were empowered to appoint three discreet persons to be surveyors or regulators, for the purpose of regulating the streets, sidewalks and gutters, and of fixing the lines for the erection of buildings.

While this charter conferred many privileges, the method of government established by its provisions became cumbersome in time, and in 1812 a supplement was enacted, under which the burgesses and assistant burgesses were invested with much greater powers, among others, the right to pass ordinances. This body was generally called the "Board of Burgesses," and after this time practically possessed the powers of a town council.

Another important supplement to the charter was passed in 1844, providing, among other things, that three assistant burgesses should be elected each year for a term of two years, and that the chief and second burgess should be chosen directly as such, instead of by the relative number of votes received by the candidates for burgess.

In 1859 another supplement to the charter was enacted, providing for the establishment of a town council, instead of the board of burgesses. The borough was divided into five wards, each ward to elect one councilman every year for a two year term, so that the new body would have ten members. The office of second burgess was abolished and the chief burgess was selected to preside over the council.

In 1865 provision was made for the appointment of a police force, not to exceed three officers for each ward. Before this time, the lives and property of the citizens had been guarded by watchmen who went about the town during the night calling out



SEAL OF THE BOROUGH OF YORK



FIRST YORK COUNTY JAIL

the hours and the state of the weather. The head of this force of watchmen, as well as of the newly appointed police force, was the night constable, an officer provided for by the original charter, the method of whose selection was changed five times during the existence of the borough government.

By 1882 the borough had outgrown the provisions of the charter, which, as has been said, was granted by special act of assembly. Before 1873 the charter could be and had been amended by the legislature when changes became necessary, but after the adoption of the Constitution of 1873, no further amendments could be made. In 1851 the legislature passed what was known as the General Borough Law, which, being a general law could be amended under the new Constitution, as became necessary. This law provided that any borough incorporated by special charter might accept the provisions of the general law and become subject to it, and numerous inhabitants advocated such acceptance on the part of the Borough of York. Others felt that the borough was growing so rapidly that in a few years it would outgrow even the enlarged powers thus secured, and advocated the adoption of a city government. In April, 1882, council resolved to accept the Act of 1851, and the proper petition being presented to court, on August 29, 1882, the borough was decreed to be subject to that act and all inconsistent provisions of the old charter were repealed. The advocates of city government were not satisfied and at the November election, 1882, a majority voted in favor of becoming a city. The opponents of the movement made strong objections, and on December 13, the Governor had a hearing to consider the objections, resulting in his refusal to grant a city charter by reason of the fact that in the election proceedings, certain technical steps required by law were not taken. The campaign was continued, however, and four years later, at the November election, 1886, the advocates of the city charter again carried the day. The opponents of the movement failing to convince the Governor that their objections were valid, the City of York was incorporated January 11, 1887, not quite a century after its incorporation as a borough.

Chief Burgesses. The records of the borough of York from 1787 to 1848 are not known to be in existence.

The names of the chief burgesses, together with the dates of their election, from 1848 to 1887, when the borough was incorporated into a city, are as follows: R. C. Woodward, resigned March 17, 1849; Francis Koch, succeeded until May, 1849; Jacob Barnitz, elected May 12, 1849; David G. Barnitz, 1850; Daniel Kraber, 1851-2-3; Abraham Forry, 1854-5-6; Peter McIntyre, 1857; Abraham Forry, 1858-9; Henry Lanius, 1860-1; David Small served from 1862 to 1871; Daniel Stillinger, 1871; John M. Deitch, 1872-3-4; Jere Carl, 1875-6; F. C. Polack, 1877; Jere Carl, 1878; Henry J. Gresly, 1879; Alexander Duncan, 1880; Francis M. Dick, 1881; Henry J. Gresly, 1882; Luther A. Small, 1883-4; George W. Heiges, 1885-6.

First City Officials. Under the charter of incorporation as a city Daniel K. Noell was chosen the first mayor of York at an election held in February, 1887. Charles S. Weiser was elected treasurer, and David P. Shultz, controller. The new city then contained ten wards. The members of the first Select Council were: First ward, W. A. Mitzel; Second, J. W. Steacy; Third, H. C. Adams; Fourth, Kieran Duffy; Fifth, John W. Shetter; Sixth, James Kendig; Seventh, George Gahring; Eighth, Andrew Harline; Ninth, A. A. Rhodes; Tenth, H. W. Heffner.

The members of the first Common Council were: First ward, George Spahn, John J. Rieker, A. Sonneman, Herman Saupee; Second, R. M. Barnitz, Jonathan Jessop, H. A. Hay; Third, A. D. Killian, John M. Brown, Dr. Jacob Hay; Fourth, John Albright, W. T. Gerber, D. F. Stauffer, B. C. Pentz; Fifth, D. H. Ginter, H. F. Fisher, W. A. Myers; Sixth, Fred. Kleffman, R. H. Shindel, C. W. Myers; Seventh, William Rodenhouse, Samuel Platts, Andrew F. Clinch, Jacob Mohler; Eighth, A. A. Steckler, W. B. White, John Allen; Ninth, George J. Shetter, Frederick Myer, Anthony Munchel, David Ziegler; Tenth, Arthur Spangler, William Loyd, George Reichle.

Upon the organization of the councils at meetings held in the Vigilant engine house, April 4, W. A. Mitzel was chosen president of the Select Council and Thornton R.

Hendrickson, clerk. Walter B. White was chosen president and John H. Gibson, clerk of the Common Council. On the afternoon of April 4, Mayor Noell, Treasurer Weiser, Controller Shultz, and City Solicitor Charles A. Hawkins in the presence of the city councils in joint convention in the Vigilant engine house, were sworn into office.

Daniel K. Noell, who was elected the first mayor of York in 1887 as a Democrat for the term of three years, was re-elected in 1890 and served until 1893. At the next election after a spirited contest G. W. S. Loucks, Republican, was chosen and served until 1896. Charles W. Brant was elected as a Democrat and filled the office until 1899. Captain Frank Geise was chosen mayor as a Democrat and served in that office until his death, May 1, 1900. Robert F. Gibson, who had served as city solicitor, was appointed mayor by the city councils. At the following spring election he was chosen to fill the unexpired term of Captain Geise and served until 1902. Milton B. Gibson was elected mayor as a Republican in February, 1902, and filled the office until 1905 and February of that year J. St. Clair McCall was chosen by the Republicans, his term expiring in February, 1908.

Charles A. Hawkins was elected city solicitor by councils in 1887 and was twice re-elected for a term of two years, serving until 1893; Robert F. Gibson served from 1893 to 1895; Robert J. Lewis from 1895 to 1897; William L. Ammon, 1897 to 1899; David P. Klinedinst from 1899 to 1903. John L. Rouse filled one full term of three years and in 1906 was re-elected for another term. The legislature in 1901 lengthened the term from two to three years, and Mr. Rouse was the first incumbent to be elected subject to the three year term.

J. G. Durbin served for several years as city engineer and was succeeded in 1899 by R. B. McKinnon.

The city treasurers in order of succession from 1887 to 1907 were Charles S. Weiser, R. H. Shindel, William H. Chambers, George W. Loucks, John P. Julius, P. F. Wilt, John R. Lafean.

The city controllers were David P. Shultz, William A. Mitzel, Harry Rebert, George Bollinger, B. F. Frick, Jacob K. Seacrist.

The Municipal Building on South Duke

Street, used by city officials and a place of meeting for councils, is leased from the Guardian Trust Company.

DANIEL K. NOELL, first mayor of York, was born at York in July 7, 1820. His father, Jacob Noell, came to America from the east bank of the Rhine in 1795, served as a private in Captain Spangler's company of York soldiers in the War of 1812, and was wounded at the battle of North Point. Daniel K. Noell taught school for twelve years and afterward served as superintendent of schools for Cumberland County. For three years he was prothonotary of Cumberland County and from 1871 until his death in 1898 resided at York. In 1887, when the town was incorporated into a city, Mr. Noell was elected first mayor of York. He was twice re-elected, serving in all six years as a competent and efficient chief executive of the new born city. During his entire life, he took a prominent and active part in the cause of public education, and for twenty-five years was a member of the School Board of York. He was present at all educational meetings in the community where he resided and was one of the most devoted members of the York County Teachers' Institute, taking part in all its proceedings. He died at York, June 12, 1898. York Noell, one of his sons, as a naval lieutenant, commanded one of the vessels in Admiral Sampson's fleet in the war with Spain.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

BEFORE AND AFTER 1800

Tax List of 1783—The First Court House—Historic Points of Interest—Suburban Homes—Street Fairs—Fourth of July Celebrations—York or Wright's Ferry for the Seat of Government—Lewis Miller.

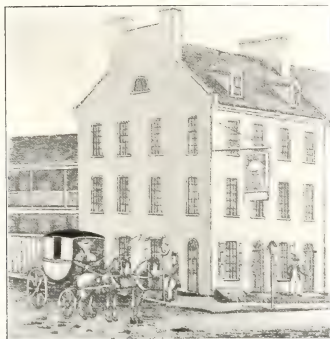
In 1783, at the close of the Revolution, the county commissioners ordered a special assessment and census of the entire county to be taken. York then contained 293 houses, 866 male and 913 female inhabitants, or a population of 1,779; there were thirty-eight negro slaves, and twenty-three negroes under twelve years. Newberry Township, the same year, contained the largest number of inhabitants of any district in the

county, and but seventy less than York. The list of taxable inhabitants for 1783 is given below, together with the occupation, number of members in each family, and valuation of property. They are nearly all the names of the ancestors of people now living in York. The word "chair" means a pleasure carriage, and "plate" means silverware. The valuation given is on a specie basis. The continental currency had become worthless in 1781. The population for the first century in York was largely German, and that language predominated. Some Quakers resided in the west end of the town. There were quite a number of English in 1783, as the following list will indicate:

	Valuation
William Ashby, laborer, 2 persons.....	450
Philip Albrecht, 10 persons.....	403
Hugh Alexander, clerk, 1 horse, 1 person.....	15
Nicholas Anthony, 2 persons.....	134½
Joseph Adlum, skin-dresser, 12 persons.....	130
Thomas Armor, Sr., plate lb. 5, 1 person.....	50
Thomas Armor, Jr., 3 persons.....	200
Anthony Anecker, barber, 2 persons.....	158
Charles Barnitz, Sr., brewer, 1 horse, 1 brew-house, 9 persons.....	908
Charles Barnitz, Jr., 1 horse, 1 person, tax.....	12 148
Joshua Bennit, card-maker, 5 persons.....	35
John Brown, laborer, 4 persons.....	48
Frederick Bringham, cord-wainer, 3 persons.....	35
"Stone Cutter" Beck, 2 persons.....	35
William Baily, brazier, plate, 20½, 7 slaves, 4 horses, 9 persons.....	1016
Enoch Bennit, carpenter, 8 persons.....	80
Nicholas Brand, barber, 1 horse, 2 persons.....	195
Henry Bentz, butcher, 1 horse, 4 persons.....	235
Peter Bilo, carpenter, 3 persons.....	40
John Bar, joiner, 4 persons.....	113
Ludwig Beltzhuber, locksmith, 3 persons.....	400
John Brooks, joiner, plate lb. 10, 1 horse, 6 persons.....	20
George Beck, laborer, 6 persons.....	58
Lorentz Boley, laborer, 2 persons.....	43
Abraham Blymyer, tailor, 6 persons.....	93
Peter Berger, tobacconist, 3 persons.....	70
Martin Breneisen, tailor, 6 persons.....	160
Michael Billmeyer, storekeeper, plate 1½, 1 horse, merchandise 5½, 5 persons.....	349
Andrew Billmeyer, storekeeper, plate 10½, 1 chair, 1 horse, merchandise 5½, 4 persons.....	60
Widow Billmeyer, 2 persons.....	203
Henry Bender, hosier, 2 persons.....	20
Widow Baird, 1 distillery, 2 persons.....	113
John Brobst, rope-maker, 5 persons.....	113
Widow Bentz, 1 person.....	103
Abraham Pike, 7 persons.....	103
Nicholas Bernhard, laborer, 3 persons.....	60
John Bernhard, blacksmith, 1 person, tax.....	103
John Collins, mason, 4 persons.....	226
Edward Crawford, store-keeper, one horse, 6 persons.....	945
John Collins, singletree-maker, 4 persons.....	50
David Candler, plate 1½, 1 horse, 3 persons.....	599
Joseph Chambers, plate 1½, 4 slaves, 5 persons.....	180
Jacob Cramer, nailsmith, 4 persons.....	50
Michael Doudle, tanner, plate 1½, 2 slaves, 2 horses, 1 tanyard, 7 persons.....	1117

	Valuation
Killian Dibbinger, store-keeper, 10½ merchandise, 2 persons.....	238
Martin Danner, tobacconist, 2 persons.....	150
Widow Doudle, 1 chair, 1 slave, 1 horse, 5 persons.....	353
Jacob Doudle, tanner, 1 horse, 1 tanyard.....	130
James Dobbins, waggoner, 4 horses, 4 persons.....	103
Robert Donn, innkeeper, 1 horse, 8 persons.....	658
John Dallman, carpenter, 7 persons.....	110
Abraham Danner, tobacconist, 1 horse, 7 persons.....	238
Peter Dinkle, storekeeper, plate 5½, 1 chair, 4 horses, 10 persons.....	934
Jeremiah Decker, carpenter, 3 persons.....	69
Michael Dellerack, tailor, 2 persons.....	30
Philip Decker.....	30
Frederick Dambach, blacksmith, 5 persons.....	30
Christopher Eply, laborer, 5 persons.....	58½ 158
Jacob Eichinger, hatter, 3 persons.....	213
Philip Endler, butcher, 1 horse, 4 persons.....	305
Jacob Endler, breeches-maker, 4 persons.....	225
John Ehrman, 1 horse, 4 persons.....	343
Widow Eichelberger, storekeeper, plate 10½, merchandise 15½, 8 persons.....	228
Jonas Edward, carpenter, 1 person, tax.....	11½ 105
Jacob Erion, tailor, 4 persons.....	80
George Etter, 2 persons.....	50
Michael Edward, 3 persons.....	33
Samuel Fisher, blacksmith, 7 persons.....	88
John Fissel, 2 persons.....	30
John Friesner, tailor, 5 persons.....	48
Widow Fry, 4 persons.....	70
Benedict Funk, carter, 1 horse, 5 persons.....	123
John Frankelberger, weaver, 4 persons.....	90
Conrad Frankelberger, weaver, 1 person.....	73
William Fornschild, barber, 4 persons.....	203
John Flender, joiner, 9 persons.....	203
Jacob Funk, cutter.....	234½ 108
John Fisher, clock-maker, plate 1½ 108, 1 horse, 10 persons.....	1016
John Fackler, hosier, 3 persons.....	63
George Fry, inn-keeper, plate 3½ 108, 1 horse, 7 persons.....	321½ 15
George Fritze, baker, 5 persons.....	173
John Filby, cordwainer, 7 persons.....	35
George Gees, mason, 5 persons.....	38
Michael Gerber, silversmith, 1 horse, 6 persons.....	175
Jacob Gardner, tanner, plate, 3 lbs., 2 horses, 1 tanyard, 8 persons.....	699
Benjamin Gorgas, skindresser, 2 persons.....	50
Aaron Goats, tinman, 1 horse, 5 persons.....	23
George Gyer, 3 persons.....	50
George Gump, 3 persons.....	126
George Gutzjahr, cordwainer, 6 persons.....	123
Abraham Grafius, tinman, 3 persons.....	370
Joseph Garrettson, tallow chandler, 3 persons.....	50
John Guckes, 2 persons.....	40
George Gerber.....	123
Philip Gossler, joiner, 6 persons.....	143
Martin Grafins, 3 persons.....	43
John Grafius, waggoner, 4 horses, 6 persons.....	63
Philip German, glazier, 5 persons.....	63
David Grier, Esq., lawyer, plate 12½, 1 chair, 4 slaves, 2 horses, 4 persons.....	832
Henry Grenwald, butcher, 1 horse, 6 persons.....	123
Isaac Gardman, Sr., innkeeper, 1 horse, 4 persons.....	298
Isaac Gardman, Jr., weaver, 7 persons.....	123
John Goho, laborer, 5 persons.....	40
Widow Gardner, inn-keeper, 2 persons.....	153
Paul Gemberling, butcher, 5 persons.....	80
William Gilbert, 2 persons.....	40
John Heckendorn, 2 persons.....	143
Christian Heckendorn, weaver, 1 horse.....	39
Jacob Holtzinger, 1 slave, 1 horse, 1 person.....	40
Ludwig Hietig, tailor, 1 horse, 10 persons.....	105
Everett Harr, weaver, 1 chair, 5 persons.....	118

Valuation		Valuation	
Michael Hahn, store-keeper, plate 94, 1 chair, 2 horses, merchandise 4504, 6 persons.....	1035	Ignatius Leitner, skin-dresser, 2 slaves, 2 horses, 14 persons.....	150
Frederick Housman, inn-keeper, 1 horse, 7 persons.....	231	Samuel Leedy, cordwainer, 10 persons.....	240
Peter Hawk, doctor, 1 horse, 4 persons.....	81	John Myer, locksmith, plate 154, 7 persons.....	103
John Hay, storekeeper, 3 horses, merchandise, 2004, 8 persons.....	926	John McIntire, hatter, 1 horse, 7 persons.....	183
Col. Thomas Hartley, lawyer, 284 plate, 1 chair, 1 servant 6 years, 6 persons.....	711	Casper Miller, innkeeper, 1 horse, 7 persons.....	508
Christian Herman, joiner, 8 persons.....	163	John Morris, clerk, 6 persons.....	80
Jacob Helman, blue-dier, 3 persons.....	103	Godfrey Miller, wagoner, 4 horses, 5 persons.....	40
Philip Heckert, gunsmith, 3 persons.....	80	Francis Jacob Miller, tanner, 3 horses, 8 persons.....	223
George Heckert, saddler, 1 person, tax.....	14	William Matthews, surveyor, 5 persons.....	73
Widow Heckert, 2 persons.....	103	Solomon Miller, 1 stage, 2 horses, 2 persons.....	353
John Hess, wagon-maker, 2 persons.....	30	William McMunn, tailor, 1 horse, 5 persons.....	113
Jacob Heckert, wagon-maker, 1 person.....	123	Henry Miller, breeches-maker, 3 persons.....	30
John Herman, nailer, 2 persons.....	30	James McLawchlin, tailor, 9 persons.....	33
Henry Haffner, mason, 5 persons.....	90	George Moul, storekeeper, 1 horse, merchandise 504	528
Andrew Johnson, innkeeper, 4 persons.....	345	Robert McCorly, storekeeper, plate 154, merchandise 504, 5 persons.....	345
Christian Ilgenfritz, cordwainer, plate 154, 6 persons.....	153	David Maulsly, joiner, 2 persons.....	120
James Jones, mason, 8 persons.....	53	Widow McCommon, storekeeper, merchandise 304, 2 persons.....	130
George Irwin, storekeeper, 1 chair, 4 slaves, 2 horses, 4504, 8 persons.....	1396	Peter Mundorff, apothecary, plate 64, 10 persons.....	154
George Ilgenfritz, 1 horse, 7 persons.....	210	James Miller, inn-keeper, 1 horse, 7 persons.....	418
Simon Jager, laborer, 2 persons.....	30	Archibald McLean, clerk, plate 44, 1 slave, 2 horses, 6 persons.....	631
Thomas Irons, hatter, 6 persons.....	100	James McCommon, brazier, 1 person, tax.....	14
John Jones, innkeeper, 4 horses, 5 persons.....	253	Widow Myer, 2 persons.....	100
Isaac Jones.....	30	William Miller, sugarbaker, 2 persons.....	160
Michael Krebill, goalkeeper, (jail), 1 horse, 8 persons.....	140	Joseph Myer, tobacconist, 4 persons.....	63
Jacob Krebill, joiner, 5 persons.....	80	Henry Marshall, saddler, 2 persons.....	80
Adam Kreber, blacksmith, plate 104, 1 horse, 6 persons.....	240	Widow Moore, innkeeper, 1 slave, 4 persons.....	373
Philip Kreber, wagonmaker, plate 14, 4 persons.....	236	John Miller, 6 persons.....	53
Elisha Kirk, clockmaker, 1 horse, 7 persons.....	248	George Mack, weaver, 9 persons.....	63
William Kersey, cardmaker, 1 horse, 6 persons.....	98	Abraham Numemacher, 3 persons.....	30
Caleb Kirk, storekeeper, 1 horse, 1 person.....	105	Rev. Neisser, 4 persons.....	83
Jacob Kern, tailor, 8 persons.....	223	John Neebel, tailor, 5 persons.....	258
Jacob Korrel, 2 persons.....	73	George Nebbinger, nailer, 1 horse, 5 persons.....	40
Widow Keiffer, 5 persons.....	30	John Neuman, butcher, 1 horse, 2 persons.....	83
Samuel Kuntz, laborer, 3 persons.....	73	William Norris, saddletree-maker, 6 persons.....	113
Timothy Kirk, joiner, 5 persons.....	153	Thomas Owings, tailor, 1 horse, 4 persons.....	113
Barbara Krafft, innkeeper, 4 persons.....	14	Ephraim Pennington, cordwainer, 8 persons.....	30
George Krafft, hatter, 1 person, tax.....	123	John Patterson, breeches-maker, 3 persons.....	120
Nicholas Kurtz, 8 persons.....	123	Peter Peel, tobacconist, 3 persons.....	30
John Kunkle, cooper, 4 persons.....	123	Elisha Quarry, laborer, 3 persons.....	143
Valentine Krantz, brewer, 2 slaves, 2 horses, 1 distillery, 5 persons.....	1025	John Rothrock, saddler, 10 persons.....	291
Widow Kronmiller, 5 persons.....	100	Peter Reel, saddletree-maker, 1 chair, 1 slave, 1 horse, 7 persons.....	203
Martin Kronmiller, blacksmith, 1 person, tax.....	24	Widow Reel, 3 persons.....	203
Henry Kreber, 1 horse, 3 persons.....	113	John Rudisill, saddler, 6 persons.....	233
John Kreber, joiner, 1 person, tax.....	14	Frederick Rummel, innkeeper, 1 horse, 9 persons.....	40
Francis Kuntz, hatter, 4 persons.....	113	Godfrey Rehm, potter, 4 persons.....	22
John Keller, saddler, 1 horse, 3 persons.....	106	James Robb, saddler, 3 persons.....	26
Martin Kraber, blacksmith, 4 persons.....	53	Joseph Rothrock, silversmith, 1 person, tax.....	153
John Kurtz, blacksmith, 1 person, tax.....	24	Anthony Ritz, laborer, 6 persons.....	83
Peter Kurtz, 1 horse, 1 person, tax.....	308	Widow Rudisill, 4 persons.....	30
John Love, tanner, 1 horse, 7 persons.....	199	Thomas Randolf, cordwainer, 5 persons.....	14
George Lewis Letler, clerk, 4 persons.....	43	Christian Rubb, wagoner, 1 person, tax.....	108
John Leisser, laborer, 5 persons.....	70	Widow Ryon, 5 persons.....	93
Godfrey Lonberger, cryer, 4 persons.....	43	Henry Rudisill, cordwainer, 5 persons.....	83
William Lanius, tailor, plate 7s. 6 d., 1 horse, 6 persons.....	1704 7s 6d	John Reisinger, tailor, 5 persons.....	14
William Love, 1 chair, 1 horse, 6 persons.....	313	Simon Snyder, tanner, 1 person, tax.....	40
Ignatius Leitner, gunsmith, 3 persons.....	143	John Shultz.....	123
Widow Lauman, plate 14, 5 persons.....	64	George Ernst Shlosser, hosier, 7 persons.....	243
Conrad Letherman, storekeeper, plate 24 10s, 1 horse, 2004 merchandise, 3 persons.....	675	Jacob Stuck, distiller, 1 distillery, 5 persons.....	268
Godfrey Lenhard, clockmaker, 1 horse, 7 persons.....	418	William Scott, Esq., 1 chair, 1 horse, 9 persons.....	123
Conrad Laub, clerk, 1 horse, 7 persons.....	83	Frederick Shetly, turner, 3 persons.....	30
Edward Langworthy, storekeeper, 1 horse.....	333	John Shreck, hosier, 2 persons.....	113
Christian Lemy, cordwainer, 5 persons.....	30	Joseph Shank, 3 persons.....	103
Adam Leitner, gunsmith, 1 person.....	253	Jacob Shrom, weaver, 1 horse, 4 persons.....	63
Charles Ludwig, doctor, 1 person, tax.....	3 lb.	George Sefrentz, brazier, 4 persons.....	100
		John Sefrentz, 3 persons.....	153
		Peter Shimmer.....	
		Adam Stehr, potter, 3 persons.....	
		Philip Spickerd, 8 persons.....	



THE GLOBE INN, WHERE LAFAYETTE WAS ENTER-
TAINED IN 1825



FIGURE OF JUSTICE IN COLONIAL COURT HOUSE

Valuation

Widow Silvers, 1 horse, 6 persons.....	102
Mathias Stoechr, potter, 2 persons.....	120
Rudolph Spangler, storekeeper, plate 1 <i>£</i> 10 <i>s</i> , 2 horses, 10 persons.....	570
Jacob Sittler, 2 horses, 8 persons.....	348
Christian Sinn, butcher, 2 horses, 6 persons.....	350
Peter Sensing, doctor, 1 chair, 1 horse, 8 persons.....	443
Martin Sugars, innkeeper, 4 persons.....	303
Widow Smuck, 4 persons.....	103
Jacob Shreiber, wagon-maker, 7 persons.....	243
George Michael Spangler, innkeeper, 1 horse, 9 per- sons.....	248
Martin Snyder, mason, 3 persons.....	20
Joseph Smith, 3 persons.....	253
Lawrence Small, locksmith, 6 persons.....	113
Widow Stillinger, 6 persons.....	50
Jacob Smierer, blacksmith, 7 persons.....	23
Jacob Siecrst, laborer, 5 persons.....	43
Col. Michael Swope, storekeeper, plate 3 <i>£</i> , 1 chair, 1 slave, 2 horses, merchandise 350 <i>£</i> , 5 persons.....	1119
Christopher Stoehr, potter, 8 persons.....	243
Ludwig Ship, barber, 4 persons.....	93
Baltzer Spangler, innkeeper, plate 3 <i>£</i> , 1 chair, 1 horse, 1 slave, 10 persons.....	541
George Stake, Esq., storekeeper, plate 3 <i>£</i> , 1 stage, 1 slave, 2 horses, merchandise 350 <i>£</i> , 8 persons.....	1101
Christian Stake, 1 slave, 1 horse, 1 person.....	310
John Strohmam, cordwainer, 8 persons.....	83
Peter Swartz, clockmaker, 4 persons.....	93
Zachary Sugars, innkeeper, plate 9 <i>s</i> 10 <i>d</i> , 1 horse, 6 persons.....	272 10 <i>s</i>
Daniel Spangler, saddler, 1 person, tax.....	1 <i>£</i> 12 <i>s</i> 6 <i>d</i>
Philip Stentz, 1 horse, 7 persons.....	243
Widow Spickert, 4 persons.....	103
Tobias Sharr, bluedier, 4 persons.....	150
Jacob Shafer, Sr., cordwainer, 3 persons.....	158
John Shaal, butcher, 1 horse, 6 persons.....	134 <i>£</i>
Christopher Sheely, butcher, 2 horses, 7 persons.....	158
Conrad Stanzenberger, cryer, 1 horse, 7 persons.....	131
Jacob Shafer, Jr., cordwainer, 1 horse, 3 persons.....	128
George Stoll, cooper, 1 person, tax.....	1 <i>£</i> 10 <i>s</i>
Jacob Shenck, cordwainer, 7 persons.....	50
Adam Sneider, laborer, 1 person.....	50
Andrew Sulsberger, poor, 3 persons.....	133
Jacob Shuck, innkeeper, 1 horse, 10 persons.....	333
Patrick Sullivan, 1 horse, 8 persons.....	113
Jacob Streebig, cooper, 5 persons.....	113
Henry Shatter, potter, 3 persons.....	80
Killian Small, joiner, 2 horses, 8 persons.....	349
James Smith, lawyer, plate 7 <i>£</i> , 2 horses, 8 per- sons.....	715
Peter Straber, joiner, 2 persons.....	33
Martin Shroeter, weaver, 6 persons, tax.....	2 <i>£</i>
George Shuck, joiner, 6 persons.....	173
John Smuck, cordwainer, 5 persons.....	118
George Test, saddler, plate 10 <i>£</i> , 2 horses, 5 per- sons.....	243
Francis Thomas, mason, 7 persons.....	83
William Thompson, joiner, 7 persons.....	68
Samuel Updegraff, breeches-maker, 1 horse, 9 per- sons.....	348
Ambros Updegraff, hatter, 9 persons.....	213
Nathan Updegraff, hatter, 1 horse, 6 persons.....	225
Jacob Upp, cordwainer, 1 horse, 8 persons.....	43
Herman Updegraff, storekeeper, 1 chair, 1 horse, merchandise 25 <i>£</i> , 6 persons.....	170
Joseph Updegraff, hatter, 1 horse, 10 persons.....	208
Joseph Updegraff, saddler, 5 persons.....	23
Jacob Updegraff, heel-maker, 8 persons.....	226
Jacob Updegraff, Jr., heel-maker, 1 horse, 1 person, tax.....	1 <i>£</i> 12 <i>s</i> 6 <i>d</i>
Joseph Updegraff, heel-maker, 4 persons.....	33
John Welsh, plate 1 <i>£</i> , 1 horse, 1 tanyard, 11 per- sons.....	822

Valuation

John Wolff, Jr., tobacconist, 3 persons.....	153
John Wolff, Sr., tailor, 3 persons.....	99
Francis Worly, cutter, 2 horses, 9 persons.....	298
George Weller, 1 horse, 9 persons.....	233
Henry Wolf, Sr., plate 15 <i>£</i> , 2 horses, 4 persons.....	313
Henry Wolff, Jr., tanner, 1 horse, 1 tanyard, 4 per- sons.....	301
William Welsh, hatter, 1 horse, 7 persons.....	248
John Wall, saddler, 1 person, tax.....	1 <i>£</i> 10 <i>s</i>
William Wall, laborer, 8 persons.....	43
Michael Welsh, tailor, 4 persons.....	333
Henry Walter, storekeeper, plate 1 <i>£</i> 5 <i>s</i> , 1 horse, merchandise 106 <i>£</i> , 5 persons.....	580
Michael Welsh, cordwainer, 8 persons.....	233
Frederick Weh, baker, 1 horse, 6 persons.....	143
John Wahl, distiller, 1 distillery, 7 persons.....	103
Widow Welsh, 1 person.....	80
Ludwig Weisang, mason, 4 persons.....	50
George Wolff, weaver, 3 persons.....	93
John Welsh, tailor, 4 persons.....	143
Widow Weidner, 6 persons.....	83
George Wampler, pump-maker.....	119
Conrad Welshantz, gunsmith, 3 persons.....	40
Philip Weber, wagon-maker, 5 persons.....	113
Philip Waltenmyer, carpenter, 6 persons.....	93
John Way, laborer, 2 persons.....	50
Jacob Wagner.....	150
John Wolff, saddler, 9 persons.....	323
Joseph Welshans, Sr., gunsmith, 4 persons.....	323
Benjamin Walker, innkeeper, 3 persons.....	100
Adam Wolff, innkeeper, 4 persons.....	173
Jacob Welshans, carpenter, 1 horse, 7 persons.....	88
David Welshans, nailer, 7 persons.....	93
Robert Wilson, weaver, 4 persons.....	123
George Wehr, laborer, 3 persons.....	44
Frederick Yous, blacksmith, 10 persons.....	200
Mathias Zimmer, tinman, 1 horse, 11 persons.....	380
Gotlieb Ziegle, innkeeper, 2 persons.....	220
John Kunkle, Sr., cooper, 1 distillery, 4 persons.....	123
George Koch, butcher, 1 horse, 14 persons.....	148
Joseph Kraft, saddler, 3 persons, tax.....	1 <i>£</i> 4 <i>s</i> 9 <i>d</i>
Henry King, saddler, 1 horse, 4 persons.....	253
Ludwig Kraft, bluedier, 3 persons.....	133
John Keffer.....	25
John Lindy, 4 persons.....	30
William Lang, tailor, 6 persons.....	83
Jacob Letter, locksmith, 4 persons.....	243
Frederick Laumister, wagon-maker, 6 persons.....	173
Christopher Lauman, turner, plate 15 <i>£</i> , 10 per- sons.....	193
Jacob Mosser, carpenter, 2 persons.....	50
William Martin, 4 persons.....	30
Gen. Henry Miller, sheriff, plate 15 <i>£</i> , 1 slave, 2 horses, 10 persons.....	621
Henry Steiner, turner, 1 person.....	40
Jacob Welshantz, gunsmith, 5 persons.....	40
Joseph Welshantz, Jr., gunsmith, 1 person.....	50
William Burgis.....	1 <i>£</i>
Jacob Small, joiner, 1 person, tax.....	1 <i>£</i>

In 1775, when the Revolution opened, the town of York contained 1600 inhabitants, and in 1783, when the war closed, the estimated number was 1800. Most of these people were of German descent, but there were a number of Quakers and Scotch-Irish Presbyterians who exerted a strong influence in the community and in the public affairs of York County. There were a number of stores, and mechanics plied their

trades in small shops. No large factories then existed. Hats were made and shipped to Philadelphia and Baltimore and the manufacture of copper stills was a leading industry. Three tanneries and two breweries stood within the limits of the town. York prospered because it was surrounded by a fertile agricultural region. The people of the town and the entire county were largely interested in farming. The increase in population was slow and steady for York contained only 2000 people when it was incorporated into a borough in 1787. The days of wagoning to the large towns from the rural districts began as early as 1783, and when the town became a borough, it had within its limits, twenty taverns, where the teamsters stopped for the night and where travelers were entertained. The population of York in 1800 had increased to 2,503. At this period one Lutheran church, one Reformed, one Presbyterian, one Episcopal, one Moravian, one Methodist Episcopal church and a Friends' meeting house stood within the limits of the town. The York County Academy stood at the foot of Beaver Street, having been founded in 1787.

The centre of interest in the early town of York was the **The First provincial Court House**, erected in Centre Square in 1755-6. It was fifty-five feet long and forty-five feet wide. The court room was on the first floor. The desk in the west end of the room, where the president judge and his associate sat, was reached by winding steps on both sides. Above the judges' desk hung the coat of arms of Pennsylvania. Beneath it on a small shelf, stood a statue of justice, blindfolded and holding in her hand scales evenly balanced. To the right and left of the judges, two long desks, extended along the walls, behind which the twelve jurors sat in the trial of a case. In the middle of the room was a rectangular pillar, eighteen inches across, which passed through the second story, and aided in supporting the building. Close in front of this beam stood a large ten plate stove in which huge blocks of wood were burned to heat the room. An eight-inch pipe extended upward about eight feet and then eastward a distance of twenty feet or more to the eastern wall, where it entered the chimney. The walls in the interior of

the room had no decorations, and during the last years in which the court house was in use, the room looked rather dingy. People who came to attend the sessions of the court sat on high-backed benches, which were fastened to the floor and stood in parallel rows behind the stove.

There were two entrances to the Court House, one from North George Street and the other from South George Street, the latter being the main entrance. To the right of the doorway a hall extended eastward to winding stairs which led to the second floor. This story was used originally for the county offices, and later for public meetings, lectures and entertainments. In early days public lectures were given in the court room, which had been the scene of many dramatic incidents during the dark days of the Revolution, when Congress held its sessions in this room, with closed doors. Within these walls were heard the voices of such distinguished men as John Hancock and Henry Laurens, presidents of Congress at different times, John Adams, Samuel Adams, Richard Henry Lee, Benjamin Harrison, Robert Morris, and many other illustrious men who were delegates to Congress. It was in this room that the defeat at Germantown, the triumph at Saratoga, and the news that the French government would aid in the cause of American Independence, were announced to Continental Congress.

There were six windows facing North George Street, six facing South George Street, and four at each end of the building. Each window contained two sashes, and each sash had eighteen panes of glass, making in all 720 small panes of glass. On the night of July 2d, 1791, there was one candle at every pane of glass in the Court House to illuminate that building and Center Square, in honor of the presence of George Washington, who stopped in York over night on his way to Philadelphia.

The Court House was remodeled in 1815 by placing gable ends on the sides facing North and South George Street. At the same time a steeple was erected upon the building and in this steeple a large clock was placed as a companion to the historic bell which had been hung in the belfry in 1776. To the west of the Court House in colonial days stood the original market

shed, built soon after the town was founded in 1741. This market house with slight changes stood until 1887, when it was torn away. In 1793, a two-story brick building was erected a short distance east of the Court House, leaving a drive-way between the two buildings. Both the first and second stories of this building were used for the county offices. The building was sometimes called the State House. The origin of this name is not certain because it was erected by order of the County Commissioners and not by order of the state. Under the constitution of 1790 and down to 1838, all the county officials, except the sheriff and the county commissioners were appointed by the Governor.

In early days and as late as 1775 the polling place for the entire county at the general elections was the County Court House. Later about a dozen townships, together with the borough of York, voted in one of the rooms of the office building which stood east of the Court House. In 1840 the office building was torn down and on the same site a market house was erected which stood until 1887.

In 1774 an historic bell had been obtained for St. John's Episcopal Church. It was procured in England and brought from Philadelphia in a wagon. At this time the Episcopal Church had no cupola. The bell was placed on a pole in front of the home of Joseph Updegraff, who resided at the southwest corner of the square. It remained there for two years. According to well founded traditions, in 1776, when James Smith returned from Philadelphia, after signing the Declaration of Independence, he and Archibald McClean had the bell placed in a small tower that surmounted the Court House. The Declaration was then read to hundreds of people who had gathered in the square and the bell was rung in glad acclaim in honor of the event. In this small belfry or tower this historic bell was rung for services in the Episcopal Church, on North Beaver Street, to announce the opening of the courts and for public meetings. It pealed forth its glad tunes when the news of Burgoyne's surrender came to Congress at York in October, 1777. It rang a paean of praise when the news was received on May 5, 1778, that Benjamin Franklin at the Court of Paris had won the favor of the

king of France and secured his assistance in our struggle for independence. It rang in joyous welcome to President Washington when he entered York on July 2, 1791, on his way to Philadelphia.

The bell remained in this position until 1815, when it was temporarily removed and the clock placed in the steeple. It was then returned as the companion to the town clock and remained in the tower until 1841, when the Court House was torn down. The bell was then taken from the position where it had hung for so many years and placed on the pavement in Center Square. From this position it was conveyed by Samuel Hays and two other members of the Episcopal Church and placed under the stairs leading to the gallery of the church. It was kept there until a belfry had been placed on the church, and having been recast, it now hangs in the tower of the church. On the top of the belfry of the Court House, before the Revolution, was an arrow for a weather vane, upon which arrow was carved an emblem of the British crown. Soon after the opening of hostilities between the colonies and the mother country, following the example of the patriots in removing the statue of King George in New York, and similar actions elsewhere, the citizens of York removed the arrow from the York Court House.

In 1779, soon after Count Pulaski left York with his legion for Savannah, Georgia, where he lost his life, fighting for American independence, a weather vane in the form of a dragoon was placed on the summit of the cupola where the arrow had rested for twenty years. This dragoon was made by Charles Fisher, one of the early copper-smiths of York. It was to represent one of Pulaski's soldiers. The clock which was in the steeple from 1815 to 1841 was at that time removed to the steeple of Christ Lutheran Church, where it remained in service for nearly forty years. It then gave place to a new clock and was afterward removed to another position in the same steeple.

A building which stood in the Historic southwest angle of Center Buildings. Square before the Revolution had been occupied by James Smith, a leader of the Bar and signer of the Declaration. The Committee on Foreign

Affairs which during the Revolution performed the duties now belonging to the Department of State, met and transacted its business in this building. Thomas Paine, the noted patriot, was secretary of this committee, and while in York wrote his "Fifth Crisis," a political document addressed to King George III on the issues of the war. Years after the Revolution, Martin Austin, who tried to make the best fitting suits in town for the gentry of York, had a store and tailor shop in this building. During the twenty years or more that he plied his trade at this place, he had numerous journeymen who assisted him. One of these afterward achieved distinction in another field of labor. He was Isaac Singer, the inventor of the Singer sewing machine, who amassed a fortune of \$13,000,000, as the result of his invention. Isaac Singer, while residing here, married Lizzie Sponsler, of York.

**Out
George
Street.**

The building which stood on the site of the Colonial Hotel had long been known as "Tyler's corner." It was occupied by committees of Congress during the Revolution at stated times and before 1800 was used as a hotel. Jacob Upp for many years was the proprietor. Dritt and Gardner began the mercantile business here in 1816. They were succeeded by Michael Gardner in 1818 and by Gallagher & Wertz, and later by Matthew Tyler. The building immediately south of the Colonial was used as a hotel by Conrad Laub, who had been elected sheriff of York County in the year 1789, during one of the most spirited contests in the early history of York County. It is said of Sheriff Laub that he imitated the cultured manners of the educated German. He always wore a powdered wig and was well dressed. Tradition says he went to the barber shop twice a day. Robert Hammersly came to York from Lewisberry and conducted a hotel at this place. In 1819, Andrew Jackson and his train of attendants dined here and the same evening left on their way for West Point. Thomas McGrath kept a hotel here and later moved to the Globe Inn, in Centre Square. George Fahnestock, and later Charles A. Morris, kept a drug store in the same building.

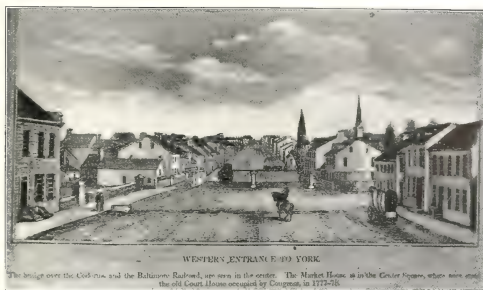
**The War
Department.**

James Smith, the signer of the Declaration, owned the property from Mason Alley

nearly to King Street during and after the Revolution. His son-in-law, James Kelly, a lawyer, resided at the northwest corner of King Street. James Smith's law office was situated on the corner at the south side of Mason Alley. His residence was a short distance to the south. It was a building with a rough coat and a high porch which led to a door in the centre. This building and the adjoining law office were destroyed by fire in 1805, one year before James Smith died. His law library and many letters which he had received from distinguished men of the Revolution were also burned. His law office was used by the Board of War when Congress met at York.

On the southeast corner of Centre Square and George Street, on the site of the Hartman building, Gottlieb Ziegle kept a hotel, during the Revolution and as late as 1800. Clement Stillinger, somewhat noted as a hotel keeper at York, moved here in 1819, and named his hotel the "Sign of General Jackson." John Hartman purchased this property in 1824. Next door south, Alexander Klinefelter kept a hotel. George Haller, the father of Dr. Haller and his brother Major Haller, resided in the next building south. John Koch, a near neighbor on the south and his son Richard, were silversmiths. Krafft, the saddler, lived at the corner of Mason Alley. He made harness and collars for the village folk and the farmers round about. The First Lutheran Church, built soon after York was laid out, came next with the parochial school to the rear, where Bartholomew Maul, Philip Deitch, and later, Michael Bentz, taught their pupils both English and German. The first house south of the church about 1800 was owned by Dr. John Rouse, son of Lucas Raus, one of the earliest pastors of the church. This property has since been owned by the Rouse descendants. At the northeast corner of George and King Streets stood the county jail, built soon after the county was laid out in 1749. This jail was enlarged in 1769. It was constructed of blue limestone, was three stories high and stood there until 1855, when it was removed.

January 27, 1778, while Congress was in session at York, according to an official record, the following loyalists, British officers and soldiers were held as prisoners of war in this jail:



WESTERN ENTRANCE TO YORK, IN 1841



SOUTH FROM THE REAR OF ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, IN 1840

Colonel John Connelly, John Holland, John Mosely, John Holbrook, William Cook, Thomas Henderson, Richard Carriss, Richard Ruff, Henry Abbott, James Gibson, William Davidson, Joseph Bevell, John Hil-ton, Thomas Newnham, Charles Kennedy, Alexander Shaw, John Kirkham, Henry Childs, William Donalds, Thomas Button, James Patterson, Isaac Farron, John Freed, John Langdon, Watson Law, and James Hanighan.

The following were imprisoned by order of the Board of War:

William Montgomery, Benjamin Davis and Beats Dawsey. The following desert-ers from the army were held as prisoners: Edward Keaton and Henry Mitchell.

Where Lafayette Stopped.

On the southwest corner of the square and Market Street, during the early part of the last century, William Spangler and Daniel Schriver carried on a general merchandising business. The latter was the father of General Edmund Schriver, a graduate of West Point, who had a brilliant career in the Civil War. General Schriver served as chief of staff to the commander of the First Army Corps, took part in many battles and had the honor of conveying thirty-one battle flags and other trophies of victory to the War Department at Washington. He rose to the rank of major general before the close of the war. From 1820 to 1840 Thomas McGrath was proprietor of the Globe Inn, a first class hotel situated at this corner. It was here that Lafayette was entertained when he visited York in February, 1825. In 1822 Samuel Spangler built a large three-story building next door west of the Globe Inn. The next year he moved from the Black Horse Inn, directly opposite, to his new building, and opened a hotel which he called the "York House," advertising that he could accommodate "a few genteel boarders." This property afterwards was the residence of Henry Welsh, president of the York Bank and one of the owners of the York Gazette.

The President's House.

The next building west was owned and occupied in 1810 and later by Jacob Spangler, who served in Congress in the years 1817-1818, as a Federal-ist. He resigned his seat in Congress, be-

came a Jackson Democrat, was later appointed surveyor-general of Pennsylvania, and died in 1843. Colonel Michael Swope, who commanded a regiment of 600 men from York County, most of whom were killed, wounded or captured at the battle of Fort Washington in the fall of 1776, resided here during the Revolution. His residence was occupied by John Hancock and Henry Laurens while they served as president of Congress at York. West of the Jacob Spangler residence from before 1816 George Hay kept the Indian King, afterward the Indian Queen, tavern. He was succeeded in 1822 by John Hay, who also owned property a few doors westward. Both of these proprietors were sons of Lieutenant Colonel John Hay, who served as sub-lieutenant of York County during the Revolution. In the next lot stood the dwelling house of Charles A. Barnitz, for thirty years the leader of the York County Bar, who served as a member of Congress from 1833 to 1835, elected by the Whig party. About 1830, Mr. Barnitz erected a country home on South George Street, later owned by his great-grandson, Grier Hersh. The building next to the site of Trinity Reformed Church was the residence and store of General Jacob Upp, noted as a commander of militia.

The handsome residence where Colonel Thomas Hartley died **Hartley's Residence.** in 1800, stood on the lot in front of Trinity Church. It was built shortly after the Revolution and was the most ornamental building in the borough of York. The carving in the interior of this house, and the stairway, was designed and executed by skilled mechanics brought here from Philadelphia, where Colonel Hartley had spent nearly twelve years as the first member of Congress, representing the district west of the Susquehanna. When this noted soldier and statesman died, the property descended to his son, Charles Hartley. For many years it was used as a hotel called the Franklin House. Trinity Reformed Church now occupies the premises. On the lot adjoining the Hartley residence was the home of George Upp. In 1817, Thomas McGrath opened a shoe store in the same building. Jacob Eichelberger, who served as sheriff of York County from 1804 to 1807, resided in the adjoining prop-

erty west. In the same building Jacob Emmitt kept a boot and shoe store as early as 1825, and as late as the time of the Civil war. The next property, now occupied by the Hay Building, was originally owned by George Eichelberger, who died in 1752, and whose widow, in the latter part of the same year, married John Hay, previously mentioned as an officer in the Revolution. She died in 1757, when the property was bought by her husband, who afterward married Juliana Maul, a daughter of Bartholomew Maul, a Lutheran parochial schoolmaster. John Hay resided here until the time of his death. In 1797 a large fire destroyed this residence, together with the German Reformed Church adjoining. After the death of John Hay, the property was owned by his son, John Hay, mentioned as the proprietor of the Indian Queen, a few doors above, and whose son, George Hay, a cabinet maker and undertaker, and colonel of the Eighty-seventh Regiment during the Civil War, occupied the premises from 1830 until his death in 1879. The property is now in the possession of his descendants.

The Reformed Church built in 1742 was rebuilt and dedicated in 1800. In this church President Washington attended religious services July 3, 1791, when he visited York, and the funeral services of Philip Livingston, signer of the Declaration of Independence from New York, took place here, the members of Congress attending. David Candler owned and occupied a residence on the lot immediately west of the church during the Revolution. About 1800 the property was purchased by George Barnitz, who was appointed associate judge of York County in 1813 and served continuously until 1840. He was a brother of John Barnitz. Their personal appearances were so nearly identical that many people did not know one from the other, except in conversation. The property at the corner of Beaver Street was owned for nearly a century by Francis Koch and his descendants. During most of this period it was occupied by the Koch family as a jewelry store.

**First
Printing
Press.**

In a building which stood at the southwest corner of Market and Beaver Streets, the first printing press in York was set up, late in November, 1777. It was a Hall & Sellers press, originally owned by Benja-

min Franklin and now in possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Upon this press, on the second story of the building, the "Pennsylvania Gazette," the organ of Continental Congress, was printed during eight of the nine months that Congress held its sessions in York. Upon the Hall & Sellers press many government documents were printed. Under act of Congress passed April 11, 1778, and the year before, about ten million dollars, continental money in denominations of one, two, three, five, eight, ten, twenty, thirty and forty dollar notes were printed upon the same press. This money was used as bills of credit for the transaction of business and for the payment of the army in the field. This was one of the eleven issues of continental money made during the Revolution. John Clark, who served as a major in the "Flying Camp," was a colonel on the staff of General Greene, and as major general of the militia after the war. He enlarged this property shortly after the Revolution and resided here until the time of his death in 1819. He was a gallant soldier and a lawyer of ability. On patriotic occasions, like the 4th of July, during the last years of his life, Major Clark dressed in his Revolutionary uniform, sat in a chair on a small porch in front of his residence and with eager interest observed the military parades and other ceremonies and celebrations of the occasion.

On the first floor of this building H. & J. Love & Company, prominent members of the Society of Friends, in the York Meeting, opened a store. This firm was succeeded in order by Hammersly & Rosenmiller, and A. W. Sterling. William Wagner owned a drug store west of the Clark property. The "Shakespeare Inn," a popular tavern named in honor of the Bard of Avon about 1800 and later stood on the third lot west of Beaver Street. This hostelry was kept by Thomas Jameson, a son of Dr. Jameson of the French and Indian War, and the Revolution.

Farther out West Market Street toward Water Street, stood the residence of Captain Michael Hahn.

Hahn, a patriot of the Revolution and a man of public affairs. In 1783, when the war closed, Captain Hahn owned a general store at this place. He was then assessed with merchandise to the amount of



P. H. Mau

450 pounds, in continental money. He also owned a private carriage and two horses. His family was composed of six persons. The mark of distinction in those early days for a resident of York or any other Pennsylvania town, was to own a carriage, called a "chair," and silver plate. Captain Hahn is reported as having owned silver ware to the amount of nine English pounds. In 1791 Jacob Hahn succeeded in the ownership of the store, and was followed by John Schmidt. The residence standing on this site in 1906 was built before 1800, with the best quality of bricks. It is antique in design and both the interior and exterior appearance show a colonial style of architecture. Almost the entire plot of ground lying south of Market and west of Water Streets to the creek, was owned by the Doudels from 1750 or thereabouts for a period of more than a century. On the lot at the corner of Water and Market Streets, Harris & Donaldson kept a store about 1790. William Nes succeeded here in the store business in 1797. Robert Hammersly, who was born near Lewisberry, served in the legislature in 1806 and held other public offices. He moved to York and opened a hotel at this corner in 1816. Hammersly afterward moved to a hotel on South George Street and Michael Doudel, the owner of a large amount of property in this vicinity, continued the hotel business at this place for many years. He built, and resided in, a large mansion on the lot immediately west of the hotel, which was named the "Golden Horse." Adam Eichelberger, who was sheriff of York County from 1833 to 1836, took charge of this hotel at the expiration of his term of office.

In the large yard to the rear of the hotel, political meetings were often held, and in 1840, during the presidential campaign, James Buchanan and other notable persons delivered speeches from the balcony to the rear of the hotel. Martin Carl, who had been a merchant in Franklinton, moved to York about 1835, and kept the Golden Horse hotel for several years. He was the father of Jere Carl, prominent in the financial and business interests of York. Michael Doudel was married to Sarah Hoke in 1815, and after her death, to Sarah Ebert. From 1810 to 1861, the time of his death, he had a large tannery to the rear of his residence.

He served as sheriff of York County from 1824 to 1827 and was prominent in the militia affairs of York County, having served as brigade inspector. A small engine house belonging to the Vigilant Fire Company in 1816, stood on the lot adjoining the Doudel property near the creek.

According to official records, Baltzer Spangler purchased the lot 65x230 feet at the northwest corner of Market Street and Centre Square, when York was laid out in 1741. He obtained a license from the Lancaster court to open a tavern, and in 1750, when the first county officials were chosen, the election was held at his tavern. It was here that the disturbance occurred described in another chapter of this volume, on page 579. Upon his death, he bequeathed to Daniel Spangler twenty feet fronting on Market Street and Centre Square and the western part of the lot, forty feet front on Market, to Baltzer Spangler, Jr. In 1795 John Grier purchased the corner property and opened a store. In 1810, Penrose Robinson and Daniel Schriver succeeded in the mercantile business at that corner. This firm was succeeded in order by William Nes and Demuth & Gardner. Baltzer Spangler, Jr., opened a hotel known as the "Black Horse." It was one of the popular hostleries of its day. After his death the property descended to his son, Samuel Spangler, who continued the hotel until 1822, and was succeeded in this business in order by Henry Krug, John Koontz, and Jacob Stair. The place was afterward occupied as a store by the descendants of Jacob Stair. In 1800, Daniel Spangler owned the building west of the Black Horse tavern. Later Captain Jacob Upp and his son, George Upp, opened a liquor store in this building. John Craver, one of the early hatters of York, had his factory and his home in the next building to the west in 1800 and later. Jacob Hay, a son of Lieutenant Colonel John Hay, of the Revolution, and the father of Dr. Jacob Hay, Sr., owned a general store in the building west of Craver's hat store in 1783 and before. In 1782, Captain Hay was appointed a justice of the peace, by virtue of which he sat on the bench as associate judge of the county courts. After his retirement from business, Ignatius Lightner owned and occu-

Out West Market.

pied this property. He was a skin-dresser, and in 1783 owned two slaves. He was appointed justice of the peace in 1806 and had his office at his home for many years.

Frederick Rummel, a native of Germany, during the Revolution opened a tavern in the building on the next lot west. He named it the "King of Prussia," and on a swinging sign in front of it was the portrait of Frederick the Great, the much adored King of the Fatherland. Thomas Taylor, a leading Quaker of York, owned a store before 1800 in the adjoining building. He was followed in the ownership and management of this store by Garretson & Dinsman, also members of the Friends' Meeting in York. Michael Weidman had his private residence in the adjoining building in 1800 and later. John Forsythe, prominent in public affairs of the town and county, occupied the next building as his home in 1801. Jacob Dritt, of the Revolution, became the next owner of this property in 1822. In 1800, John Eichelberger opened a tavern in the second lot east from Beaver Street. In order to have an attractive sign and one that would interest everybody he called it the "York County Wagon." Upon his sign post, about ten feet high, he had a swinging sign with a painting of a big Conestoga wagon, such as were used extensively before the time of railroads. In 1823, Andrew Newman became proprietor of this inn and named it the "Buck Tavern," removing the wagon and placing on the sign the painting of a large buck deer with long antlers. Daniel Small, the surveyor, who served as postmaster from 1829 to 1839, kept the postoffice in this building in 1836 and later.

On the corner lot, where the National Hotel stands, Peter Dinkel, a leading citizen of York, opened a general store before the Revolution and dealt extensively in hardware. He furnished a large number of copper stills to the farmers of York County. Upon this site Ziba Durkee afterward built White Hall, a three-story hotel, then the largest in town. In 1839 he entertained Martin Van Buren, while on his way from Washington to his home near New York. In 1842, Charles Dickens and his wife stopped here for the night. John Welsh was for many years its proprietor. Captain Michael H. Spangler, who commanded the

York Volunteers at the battle of North Point, in 1814, resided at the northeast corner of Beaver Street and Clark Alley. Dr. John Spangler, a leading physician of York in the early part of last century, had his office across the street.

Wayne's Headquarters.

George Irwin, one of the patriots of York, who helped to raise money to send to Boston in 1775, owned and occupied the northwest corner of Market and Beaver Streets. He kept a store at this place during the Revolution and as late as 1790. He also built the house on Beaver Street, standing in 1906, next his corner property. This building was used for twenty years by the York Daily. George Irwin belonged to the gentry of York during its colonial history. He was one of the earliest to purchase a pleasure carriage and in 1783 owned four slaves. His residence at the corner of Market and Beaver Streets, standing in 1906, was used as the headquarters by General Anthony Wayne for nearly three months of the year 1781, before that great soldier started to march south, where he aided in the capture of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia. A well founded tradition says that in 1791 Major John Clark, Colonel Thomas Hartley and George Irwin sat on chairs underneath the tall sycamore trees in front of this house, and engaged in conversation with Washington, who had stopped in York on his way to Philadelphia. These trees were cut down in 1906. George Irwin was succeeded in the store business by Henry Irwin, Candor & Stahle, Henry B. Funk, Penrose Robinson and Charles Hay.

On the lot west of the Irwin building, Philip Gossler, who had served as a soldier in the Revolution and followed the occupation of a carpenter and joiner, opened a hotel about 1785. Gossler commanded a company of Light Infantry which marched down the road toward the Susquehanna to meet John Adams and his attendants and escort them into town. This event occurred in June, 1800, when President Adams was on his way for the first time to Washington, to become the first occupant of the White House. Conrad Laub, who had served as sheriff of York County, was also proprietor of this old time hostelry. In 1814, the York Bank, the first financial in-

stitution in York, was opened in this building. John Barnitz, a representative business man, had his residence a short distance below the bank. Captain Rudolph Spangler, who commanded a company of York soldiers in the Revolution, resided on the site of the Hay property. He owned a store and had a family composed of ten persons, when he went off to the war. In 1803, he was elected to the state senate and filled other positions of trust and responsibility. On this site Dr. Jacob Hay, Sr., conducted a drug store for nearly half a century and was succeeded by his son, Dr. Jacob Hay.

Early in the history of York, a dwelling house was built on the lot next to the corner of Market and Water Streets. In the building immediately east lived Joseph Updegraff, a Quaker. Other members of the Society of Friends owned homes on the same side of the street between this and the Hay property. In a letter written from the Updegraff home during the Revolution, the writer stated that General Horatio Gates resided in the building immediately west of the Updegraff home.

A General Gates came to York shortly after he had captured Burgoyne with his army of 6,000 **Famous** British and Hessian troops, at **Banquet.** Saratoga. Congress appointed Gates president of the Board of War. In February, 1778, when Lafayette was here, Gates invited General Conway, Lafayette and other distinguished men to a banquet. Toasts were offered to every interest of the new government except the head of the army. It is believed by many historians, as was believed by Lafayette himself, that Gates and Conway had planned this banquet for the purpose of winning the great Frenchman, and securing his influence against Washington for the head of the army. Gates aspired to the position of commander-in-chief, and a large number of delegates then in Congress from the thirteen states approved the plan of giving the command of the American army to the hero of Saratoga. Conway is reported to have been the chief of the conspirators although Gates and he always disclaimed that they ever intended to cause the removal of Washington from the head of the army. After all the toasts had been drunk and enthusiasm prevailed, Lafayette as the guest of

honor, sitting near to Gates, arose from his chair, and offered a toast to "General Washington, the commander-in-chief of the American army." Then amid profound silence he took his seat. Nothing more can clearly be said of this dramatic incident except information gathered from a letter written by Henry Laurens, of South Carolina, who was then president of Congress, and the entry made by Lafayette in his diary, and afterward republished in his "Memoirs." He described the whole incident in four lines in which he said: "When I offered my toast, I saw their faces redden with shame."

It was supposed that the object of the banquet was to invite persons inimical to Washington and thus exert an influence over Lafayette whose toast put an end to what became known to American history as the "Conway Cabal." Sometime after this event, a controversy about this affair arose between Conway and General Cadwallader. It resulted in a duel in which Cadwallader fired a ball which passed through Conway's mouth. The wound did not prove fatal and even after this duel, Conway wrote a plaintive letter in which he said he had never conspired against Washington. Later he went to England and is supposed to have died in obscurity in the city of London.

East Market At the northeast corner of **North Side.** Market Street and Centre Square, Andrew Billmeyer resided and kept a store during the Revolution. This property was purchased in 1809 by George Small, the son of Killian Small and grandson of Lorentz Small, who came to York with the earliest settlers. George Small was married to Anna Maria, the daughter of Captain Philip Albright, who commanded a company in Colonel Miles' regiment, during the Revolution. For many years, George Small conducted a hardware store and was succeeded by his two sons under the firm name of P. A. & S. Small. The original store was on the corner and George Small resided in a dwelling at the angle. The next property east on Market street during the Revolution was owned by Elizabeth Billmeyer. In 1812, George S. Morris and Samuel Small kept a general store in this building. Charles A.

Morris, who first opened a drug store on South George street, removed to the third door on East Market street in 1823. He was a public-spirited citizen of York, identified with its financial institutions and benevolent associations. Charles A. Morris carried on the drug business for half a century and was succeeded by William Smith & Company. In the adjoining property to the east, Jacob Billmeyer resided shortly after the Revolution. In the same building John Greer kept a store in 1789. William Spangler at a later period kept a tobacco store in this building. Charles F. Fisher, tinsmith and coppersmith, carried on his business in the next building to the east. Before and after 1800, he made a large number of copper stills used by York County farmers. On the next lot, since the founding of York, has stood a hotel, the first being known as the Black Bear Inn, whose history is given elsewhere in this volume. In 1783, and later, George Heckert, saddler, had a store next to the tavern. This building was later used as a cigar store by Charles Mittel.

During the early part of last century, Peter Ahl, a well known hatter of York, had a factory for a long time in the next building. In the lot above, Michael Spangler kept a hotel in 1783 and later. After the Revolution it was known as the "Sign of General Washington." It retained the name Washington House until its removal in 1885. At this hotel more public men were entertained than at any other place in York. Its history is given elsewhere. On the second lot west from the corner of Market and Duke, Dr. William McIlvain, one of the leading physicians of York, resided during the first half of last century. At the corner property, for many years the residence of Philip A. Small, Isaac Kepner, a century ago, followed the trade of a shoemaker in a small two-story building. Following him came Jacob Fry, tailor, succeeded in order by Jacob Brown and Cooper Oram, tailors. In 1824, the Laurel Engine House stood near this corner.

Centre Square When Philip A. Small was married, in 1823, he took
Eastward. up his residence at the northeast corner of Market and Duke Streets. In 1839 he built a large residence at the northwest corner of Market

and Duke and resided there until his death in 1875. His brother, Samuel Small, Sr., resided at the northeast corner after 1839 for nearly half a century.

At the southeast corner of Market Street and Centre Square, during the Revolution, a building stood which was used as a depository for flint lock muskets, rifles and other arms for the American soldiers. Benjamin Hersh built a two-story brick building which has since stood on this site. In this building Hersh opened the Golden Swan tavern. At a later period Ludwig Michael had a tin store in this building. Dr. Thomas Jameson had his residence and office in the same building. In 1808, Samuel Weiser, the ancestor of the Weiser family, became the owner of this property. He had previously carried on the hat business a few doors east of the corner. In the corner property, he opened a dry goods store, but continued the making of hats until 1822. During the war of 1812, he employed about fifty workmen making hats, and sent wagon loads of them every Monday morning to Baltimore. Samuel Weiser was succeeded in the mercantile business by his sons, Jacob and Charles, who were also identified with the banking institutions of York. At the second door from the corner, Michael Welsh, the tailor, resided in 1783. Later he had a fashionable hat store in this property.

The next property, known as the Hotel York, has been the site of a tavern for more than a century, known at various periods as the White Horse, Turk's Head and the Metzel House. In the next property to the east, Samuel Weiser for more than a decade, had his hat factory. John Irwin from 1800 to 1811 kept a store and tavern next door west of the present Court House. He was succeeded in the store business by John Hartman. It was later known as the Ginder House and then the Marshall House. The site of the Court House covers two lots. In the west one, Killian Small, Sr., a carpenter and joiner, lived. Peter Small, his son, also a carpenter and builder, succeeded in the ownership of this property. Frederick Youse, an interesting personage of the olden time, resided on the upper lot of the Court House site. Frederick made cow bells for the country folk and carried on a successful business to the end of his days. In 1822, Peter Rupp succeeded in the owner-

ship of this property, which together with the lot of Peter Small, was sold in 1840, to the county commissioners as a site for the Court House. About 1800, Henry Smyser owned the site of the Security Title and Trust Company building. At a later date, this building was used for law offices, and in the rear, David A. Frey published for twenty years, the *York Pennsylvanian*. The Arcade, a mercantile building, also intended for theatrical purposes, stood on the next lot to the east. It was built by George and Daniel Heckert. Dr. Alexander Small had his office in this building. Henry Small, carpenter and builder, owned and occupied the next building, later the home of V. K. Keesey, a prominent attorney. The next property east has been owned successively by George, Jacob and David Heckert for nearly a century. Michael Bentz, for a third of a century, organist of Christ Lutheran Church and teacher of the parochial school connected with this church, resided during nearly his whole life in a building which he erected on the adjoining lot to the east. Later it was the home of his son, Peter Bentz, also a noted musician and dealer in pianos and organs. In 1790 and for thirty years later, Jesse Hines owned the corner lot and resided in a small one and a half story house with a blacksmith shop to its rear. Here he shod the horses and did other work belonging to the blacksmith's trade for his patrons in town and country. Peter DeBarth, a Frenchman, erected a large two and a half story building on this lot about 1820. He had a little store in the basement part of the building. The Fates were not propitious with Peter, and when his property was sold, it came into the possession of Michael W. Ash, a member of the York County Bar. The widow of David Cassat, a woman of culture and refinement, resided here after the death of her husband. Charles Weiser, the banker, was the next to purchase this property, which for many years has been the home of Jere Carl, whose wife was a daughter of Charles Weiser.

The northeast corner of George Street and Centre Square was historic ground before the Revolution. Archibald McClean resided here as early as 1767 when he was the principal surveyor in running Mason and

Dixon's line from the Susquehanna River to the top of the Alleghany Mountains. Four of his brothers accompanied him when performing this work, which was done under the direction of Mason and Dixon, the English surveyors and astronomers. Archibald McClean had served in several county offices under the provincial government. He was an ardent patriot during the Revolution and when the seat of government was moved in the fall of 1777 to York from Philadelphia, which had been captured by the British, his home was used as the treasury department of the new government. It was here that Michael Hillegas, treasurer of the United States, kept the continental money that belonged to the government. The depreciation of this currency was disastrous to the interests of Archibald McClean. When the war closed he owned a large amount of this money, which became nearly worthless. Late in life, he moved to the foot of the South Mountains in the western end of Adams County, where he died.

Jacob Barnitz, who had received two wounds in the battle of Fort Washington while carrying the flag for Colonel Swope's regiment, was married to Mary, a daughter of Archibald McClean, and for a third of a century or more, they lived in this house, while Barnitz performed his duties as a county official. During the first half of last century, this building was owned and occupied by John Evans, a member of the York Bar, who had married a daughter of George A. Barnitz, an associate judge for twenty-seven years. During the Revolution and later, Henry Miller, a soldier and patriot, who won his spurs in many a battle, resided in the house in the angle of the Square, east of the McClean building. It was here that he lived when York was incorporated in 1787, and he became the first chief burgess. He returned from the army under Washington with a brilliant record, and during the War of 1812 was made a brigadier-general. Later he lived in Baltimore, but returned to Pennsylvania and died in Carlisle in 1824. David Cassat, a leader of the bar in 1800 and later, became the owner of the Miller home and resided here during his professional career. He had his law office in the same building. He was the father of Isabelle, the wife of Samuel Small, Sr. Late in life, David Cassat bought the residence at

the southwest corner of Market and Duke Streets. William H. Kurtz had his law office in the Centre Square building when he was elected to Congress in 1851.

On the lot on North George Street, adjoining the McClean building, John Fisher in 1761 built a large brick house. He came to this country in his boyhood, from Swabia, one of the south German provinces, and became the first clockmaker in York. In this building he made a large number of the tall eight day clocks which have always been highly prized by their owners. Besides being a clockmaker, John Fisher was a musician and painter. He could play the fiddle with exquisite skill, and painted portraits which show that he had talent as an artist. John Fisher made a small pipe organ in 1790, and later made a spinnet, a musical instrument which antedated the piano. One large room in the second story of the Fisher house was used as a museum of rare and interesting things, collected by John Fisher. There are two souvenirs of this museum owned by the Historical Society of York. They were presented by Kate and Amelia Kurtz, great-granddaughters of John Fisher. One of these is the head of an Indian chief modeled out of wood with remarkable skill; the other is the head of a deer, also carved out of wood with the antlers of a deer, shot twenty yards away, in 1756. Both of these were designed by John Fisher, who died in 1808. George, one of his sons, became a clockmaker in York, then moved to Lancaster and later to Baltimore. John, the second son, studied medicine with Dr. Fahnestock, of Lancaster, and practiced his profession in York for nearly half a century. He resided in the dwelling south of Clark Alley, now owned and occupied by his granddaughters, Kate and Amelia Kurtz. His office and drug store were in a building next door south. Charles Fisher, the youngest son, became a coppersmith and also made articles of tin for the burghers of York, a hundred years ago.

On the northeast corner of George Street and Clark Alley, John Adam Lightner lived from 1770 to 1800. Barbara, his eldest daughter, was the wife of John Fisher.

During the early part of last century and as late as 1870 this building was owned by the firm of P. A. & S. Small. In the rear of

the building this firm had carefully concealed \$70,000 in money when General Early held possession of York, from June 28-30, 1863. Dr. A. R. Blair had his office on the first floor of the same building.

On the third lot on North George Street, below Clark Alley, Christ Lutheran Church erected a parsonage before the Revolution. Rev. Jacob Goering resided here from 1786 to 1807, where he died. Rev. John George Schmucker, who married the daughter of Rev. Goering, whom he succeeded as pastor for the long period of twenty-seven years, also resided here. Soon after Rev. A. H. Lochman became the pastor of the same congregation, the parsonage was sold to George Wogan.

On the next lot north, one of the old time public inns was kept for half a century. It was known as the Count Pulaski Tavern and contained a painting of this Polish nobleman, who aided America in gaining independence during the Revolution. At this hostelry, famed for its culinary department, Count Pulaski stopped for a time while in York, during the Revolution. He had been empowered by Congress to raise an independent command of 200 foot soldiers and sixty-eight light horse, and he came to York in February, 1779, to recruit his command, which became known to history as Pulaski's Legion, famed for their dashing bravery in several battles. Shortly before he came to York, he had lost forty of his men in an engagement in the Jersey campaign. He was a man of fine military bearing and imposing presence. While in York, he was a frequent visitor at the home of John Fisher, the noted clockmaker, and as a token of friendship gave the latter two silver shoe buckles and two silver knee buckles. These interesting souvenirs are owned by the Historical Society of York County. Pulaski had his recruiting station in a building which stood on the west side of North George Street, on the second lot from the Square. After remaining in York nearly three months, he marched with his legion to South Carolina, and in October, 1779, was mortally wounded when the British attacked Savannah, Georgia. He was taken to the brig Wasp, an American vessel, where he died and his remains were dropped in the ocean.



Wm. L. Allen



John Demuth, a prominent citizen of York and a merchant, resided on the corner, now occupied by the Hotel Penn. John Jones owned and kept a tavern at the northeast corner of George and Philadelphia Streets, during the Revolution. His son, William Jones, during the early part of last century owned this property and many other lots in the same square. He was originally a Quaker, and became one of the early members of the First Methodist Church of York, about 1790.

In Centre Square. During the Revolution, Martin Breneise resided in the northwest angle of Centre Square.

He was a tailor by occupation and had a family of six persons in 1783. The official records of the Revolution state that Martin Breneise rang the bell in the cupola of the Court House in Centre Square to call Continental Congress together for nine months, while it sat in York. One of the delegates to Congress commended him in a letter for his patriotism and attention to his duty. Tradition says he tolled the bell, when Philip Livingston, one of the members from New York State, died, while attending the sessions here. John Breneise succeeded in the ownership of this corner property, which during the middle part of last century was owned and occupied by William Goodridge, a mulatto, who erected on that spot the first four-story building in York. Goodridge conducted in this building the first large toy and confectionery store in this borough. Later in life he moved to Michigan, where he died. Glenalvin, his son, had a photograph gallery in this building. Godfrey Lenhart, noted as an early clockmaker in York, lived in a two-story building at the corner of North George Street and Centre Square. He made his clocks in the large room on the first floor, and his family, composed of seven persons, resided in the building. In 1795, Captain Jacob Dritt, opened a liquor store in this building. He had commanded a company in Colonel Swope's regiment in the Flying Camp, and was captured at the battle of Fort Washington. Captain Dritt owned a large estate in Lower Windsor Township near the Susquehanna, in which stream he was accidentally drowned while attempting to cross the river. John Demuth opened a dry goods store in this building. The firm

became Demuth & Schreiber, and later, Schreiber, Welsh & Co. Before the Revolution a two-story house was built on the second lot on the west side of North George Street. It was a long building with two entrances like a double house. Early in 1776, and at a later period in the Revolution, this house was used as a place of imprisonment for some British officers who had been captured in battle. These officers, having been on parole, were allowed privileges not given to other officers of the British army, then kept in the county jail at the northeast corner of King and George Streets. Some of these officers wore attractive uniforms which interested the boys of the town.

Captain Gibson, one of them. **A Keg of Gold.** made the boys believe that he had a keg of gold in one corner of a room and if they could get the gold out, every boy should have a piece of money. Many attempts were made by the school boys of York to win these prizes, but they could not succeed with the tools allowed them. The remaining lots on North George Street, from the building described to Clark Alley, was a large garden, which extended many feet westward toward Beaver Street. This lot originally belonged to Archibald McClean, and later was owned by his son-in-law, Jacob Barnitz. Part of it was an attractive flower garden, but on the other part, vegetables were raised for home use. Charles Weiser, the banker, purchased the lot south of Clark Alley and erected a large residence, afterward owned and occupied by his son-in-law, Dr. E. H. Pentz.

North of Clark Alley, shortly after 1800, George Shetter owned a tavern known as the York Hotel. On the first lot, Oliver Stuck resided and published the "Democratic Press," a family newspaper. On the second lot from the alley, George Small, founder of the firm of P. A. & S. Small, resided, shortly after he married a daughter of Captain Philip Albright. It was here that his sons, Philip A., Samuel and Dr. Alexander and their sister, Cassandra Small, who married Charles A. Morris, were born. The Hubley building at the southwest corner of George and Philadelphia Streets, removed in 1905, was erected before the Revolution. Dr. Alexander Small, about 1850,

erected a large mansion on the opposite corner, later owned by W. Latimer Small.

The large three-story house situated on George Street, immediately south of St. Mary's Catholic Church, an historic mansion, was built about 1790, being then one of the largest houses in York. In 1831, and for two or three years later this house was occupied by Richard Rush, son of Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, the famous physician and American patriot during the Revolution. In 1831, Richard Rush was elected a warden of St. John's Episcopal Church of York and served for two years. During his residence here, his home was a centre of gaiety and its occupants were famous for their hospitality.

Suburban Homes. There were a number of suburban homes in the immediate vicinity of York before 1800.

William Willis, one of the earliest Quakers who settled here, resided in a large farm house west of Prospect Hill Cemetery. In 1755 he superintended the construction of the first Court House, and also became one of the founders of the Friends' meeting house on Philadelphia Street. His son, Samuel Willis, became one of the leaders in the anti-slavery movement. He resided in the paternal homestead and his house was one of the stations of the underground railway, which aided slaves to escape from southern planters before the Civil War.

The historic mill property, a short distance northeast of town, later possessed by the Loucks family, before the Revolution was owned by James Rankin. Rankin was a prominent minister in the Society of Friends and preached to the meeting at York and other meetings in Pennsylvania. He acquired more than a dozen farms in York and Cumberland counties. When hostilities opened with the mother country, he was one of the wealthiest men in Pennsylvania. On account of his opposition to war, it was claimed that he was disloyal to the government. During the war, James Rankin went to England and died at Mill Hill, near the City of London, in 1820, possessed of a large estate. Two of his children who remained in this country inherited his American property. His estate in England was inherited by his other children who accompanied him to that country.

Colonel William Rankin, one of his brothers, commanded a regiment of York County militia during the Revolution.

Along the western slope of the hill, east of the Loucks mill property about 1780 Archibald McClean laid out a suburban town which, owing to the depreciation of continental notes and the stringency in money affairs after the war, was never built. Among the purchasers of lots were Henry Miller, Thomas Hartley, David Grier, George Eichelberger, Conrad Leatherman and other patriots of the Revolution.

On a hillside northwest of York, the beautiful farm later owned by the Hyde family, was the rural retreat of Colonel Thomas Hartley after the Revolution. It was a substantial dwelling with a large basement, part of which was used as a dining-room and the other as a cellar. It was here at "Hartlemont" that Colonel Hartley was accustomed to while away his leisure hours with chosen friends during the hot days of the summer months.

Caleb Kirk, one of the most influential Quakers west of the Susquehanna, resided in a beautiful home in Manchester Township, a short distance north of York. He was a progressive and enterprising citizen. In 1793, Caleb Kirk introduced the red clover and timothy grass into this section of the country. Dr. Edward C. Kirk, dean of the dental department of the University of Pennsylvania, is a great-grandson.

Reigelbach, a farm four miles west of York, along the Berlin road, was owned before the Revolution by Matthias Smyser, the founder of the Smyser family in America. Nearby on a farm, his son, Colonel Michael Smyser, who was captured at the battle of Fort Washington, lived and died. He represented York County more than a dozen years as a member of the House and Senate of Pennsylvania.

Baron Von Belen, a German nobleman, who was banished from his native country, came to York about 1800. For nearly two years he resided in a dwelling house in the village of Bottstown, now included in the western limits of York. He was a picturesque figure in German history and after leaving York, took up his residence in Pittsburgh.

"Peacock Hall" was the name of a building owned and occupied during the

summer season by James Smith, the signer of the Declaration of Independence. It was built on his farm to the left of the Baltimore pike, at the present suburbs of the city. One of the rooms of this house was decorated with artistic designs and views. It was here that the lawyer and statesman entertained at different times, some of the most eminent men who attended Continental Congress while it held its sessions at York.

The stone dwelling house on the **Thomas Kings' mill road** southwest of **Paine**, York, and now in the city limits, was built in 1761. During the Revolution it was one of the largest buildings in the suburbs of York. When Congress left Philadelphia in September, 1777, as the British approached that city, some of the most valuable official papers were entrusted to Thomas Paine, a patriot of the Revolution. Paine placed the papers in this house for safety. He was a native of Norfolk, England, a teacher early in life who attracted wide attention for his remarkable ability as a contributor to political journals. When Benjamin Franklin was in London in 1774, he met Paine and induced the latter to come to this country. When the war for Independence opened, Thomas Paine wrote "Common Sense," a pamphlet published in 1776 at Philadelphia, advocating absolute independence of the colonies from the mother country. The same year he was made Secretary to the Congressional Committee on Foreign Relations, composed of the most influential men of Congress. The fields surrounding this historic building, known as the Cookes House, were used as the pasture ground for the horses of the delegates to Congress while in session at York.

Baltzer Spangler House. Baltzer Spangler, a native of Germany, was one of the earliest settlers in the vicinity of York, coming here in 1732. He built a one and a half story log house a short distance west of a small stream in what is now the southeastern section of York, near the Plank Road. This pioneer building was standing in 1799, when a drawing of it was made by Lewis Miller, a local artist and chronicler of events in and around York. It stood in the midst of stately oaks and directly east of the run was the famous

"Rock Spring," or "Spangler's Spring," which furnished a bountiful supply of cold and limpid water. The spring was walled in with heavy blocks of stone, and seventy years ago, or more, was a famous picnic resort for civic and military organizations. It is at the foot of a beautiful willow tree along the east side of the run, about one hundred yards south of the Plank Road. Being a prominent and influential citizen, in 1760 Baltzer Spangler built near the first site, a large two-story brick mansion, which stands near the first toll gate on the Plank Road. It was in its day considered one of the most spacious, substantial and elegant structures in the vicinity of York, and was a place of great hospitality. An interesting souvenir of this pioneer home is a china mug presented to the Historical Society by a descendant of Baltzer and Magdalena Spangler. A few years before the Revolution the parental home was the scene of an interesting ceremony. It was the marriage of one of the daughters in the presence of a large number of guests. It was then that one of the chosen companions of the bride presented her a bouquet of roses and another this china mug filled with wild strawberries.

When the town of York was laid out **Street** in 1741, the privilege of a fair was **Fairs.** granted, to be held twice a year for the sale of merchandise, cattle and other domestic animals. The early inhabitants did not take advantage of this until 1765, when Thomas Penn, then governor of Pennsylvania, granted the following charter:

"Whereas it has been presented to us that it would be of great service and utility to the inhabitants of the town and county of York, that two fairs be held yearly in the said town, for buying and selling goods, wares, merchandise and cattle: know ye, that we, favoring the reasonable request of the inhabitants, and considering the flourishing state to which the town hath arrived through their industry, have of free will granted, and do, by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, grant to the present and succeeding inhabitants of the town, that they shall and may forever hereafter, have and keep in the said town, two fairs in the year, the one of them to begin on the 9th day of June yearly, to be held in High or Market Street, and to continue that day and

the day following; and the other of the said fairs to be held in the aforesaid place, on the 2nd day of November, every year, and in the next day after it, with all the liberties and customs to such fairs belonging or incident."

Lively Gathering.

This privilege was accepted by the inhabitants, and those semi-annual gatherings were the liveliest days of the whole year. Traveling dealers in small wares, attended and disposed of their goods on the streets. Centre Square was nearly filled with them, and a large part of Market Street. When the town was incorporated in 1787, the legislature continued the right of holding the fairs. The manner and method of holding them degenerated, and on those occasions, York became the resort of many objectionable people, so that the better classes desired a discontinuance of these gatherings. Robert Dunn lost his life at the autumn fair, October 15, 1815, and at the November court, the grand jury declared that the holding of fairs in York was a public nuisance. Three persons were convicted of manslaughter by the court for the killing of Dunn. The legislature, on the 29th of January, 1816, ordered that these fairs be discontinued.

The expenses incurred by the War of the Revolution which resulted in 1786, the independence of the colonies, had to be paid after the war ended.

Heavy taxes were levied on real estate and personal property both by the United States government and the state of Pennsylvania. In some places these heavy taxes caused riotous conduct and violent opposition. A tumultuous affair took place in York in 1786. The tax collector, known as the excise officer, had levied on a cow belonging to Jacob Bixler, of Manchester Township, north of York. The animal was driven into town, and about the time it was offered for public sale at Market and Beaver Streets, about one hundred men marched into North George Street, armed with clubs, pistols and guns. They did this in order to threaten the tax collector and prevent the sale of the cow. Colonel Henry Miller, who had taken part in thirty battles and skirmishes in the Revolution, was a leader among the citizens to avert a riot and restore order. With sword

in hand, he struck at Frederick Hoke, one of the disturbers of the peace. Hoke jumped over a wagon tongue, escaped the blow and the blade of Colonel Miller imbedded itself into the tongue. After a little sparring among the rioters and citizens, the affray ended. Several of the armed men were arrested and bound over for court, and there was no further resistance to the payment of taxes. It was the same spirit that caused the Whiskey Insurrection in western Pennsylvania a few years later.

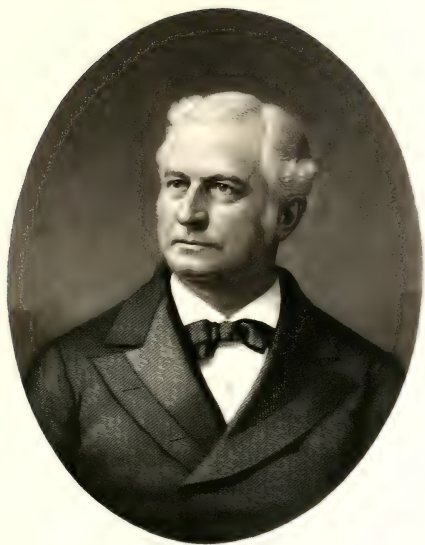
The friendly relations between the King of France and the patriots of the Revolution continued for a period of fifteen years after the war had ended.

In 1798, during the first year of John Adams' administration, France was temporarily a republic controlled by a Directory. During this year, the French government charged the United States with favoring Great Britain and granting her privileges denied to France. President Adams sent John Marshall, Elbridge Gerry and Charles C. Pinckney, as special envoys to Paris to adjust the differences caused by the treaty that John Jay, chief justice of the United States, had entered into with England. The American envoys to Paris were treated with indignity and returned home. For several months it seemed as though France and the United States would be involved in war. Washington, who had just retired from the presidency, was appointed to command the army and had already accepted the honor conferred upon him. Meantime, the French government had gained many victories in Italy with its army under Napoleon Bonaparte, who became the First Consul of France. John Adams sent three new envoys who finally, in 1801, entered into a treaty with Napoleon which averted the war.

The people of York County who had showed their loyalty to the cause of the Revolution were ready to defend the government in case it became involved in war.

Within two days a company of 100 men in the borough of York offered their services to their country if war opened.

A meeting had been held in the Court House at York, April 18, 1798, to endorse the action taken by President Adams in



Geofmace

reference to France. John Hay, Sr., James Kelley, Conrad Laub, David Cassat, William Ross, Frederick Youse and Christopher Lauman were appointed a committee to prepare an address to be sent to the President. This document, remarkable in thought and language, reads as follows:

To His Excellency, John Adams, President of the United States.

Sir:—We, the inhabitants of the borough of York, and its vicinity, knowing it to be our privilege and conceiving it our duty on some occasions to express our sense of public measures, have convened for the purpose of considering your official conduct, as far as it stands connected with the French republic. We have seen with pleasure, sir, in your instructions to the late envoys extraordinary, as well as in other parts of your administration, the sincerest desire, accompanied by the most zealous exertions on the part of our executive to conciliate the French, and restore that harmony and mutual confidence between the two republics, which formerly subsisted; and although we regret that all those endeavors have been unsuccessful, we enjoy a consolation that wisdom with rectitude, energy with moderation, has eminently marked the steps of our government in all its concerns with foreign nations; that a continuance of peace is the first object of our government, next to the preservation of its dignity and independence. Under this conviction and the fullest confidence that a strict regard to national justice as well as national honor will continue as it hitherto has been prevalent in our councils, we hesitate not to declare that, whenever the insolence, violence and aggressions of other nations shall compel our government to resistance, we are united in one sentiment—that of supporting its measures with all our energy. May that Superintending Power which governs the universe, continue to direct your measures; that Power to which we ever wish to appeal at every crisis of our national affairs.

President John Adams, who was then the leader of the Federalist party in America, responded to the above letter in the following eloquent and forceful sentences:

To the Inhabitants of the Borough of York and its Vicinity, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen:—The independent spirit of this manly address from the inhabitants of the borough of York and its vicinity, as it is conformable to the exigencies of the times, and comes from a place where I had once some general acquaintance, is peculiarly agreeable to me.

In preparing the instructions for our envoys to the French Republic, I indulged a pacific, indeed, a friendly conciliatory disposition toward France, as far as the independence of this nation, the dignity of its government, justice of other nations, and fidelity to our own indubitable rights and essential interests would permit. The general concurrence with me, in opinion, upon this occasion, as far as there has been opportunity to know the sentiments of the public, and your approbation in particular, has given me great satisfaction. The confidence you express in the wisdom and rectitude, energy and moderation of the government, in all its concerns with foreign nations, is my consolation as well as yours.

After years of depredation and cruelties, in open violation of the law of nations, and in contempt of solemn treaties, have been borne, without even tolerating the means of self-preservation or the instruments of self-defense—the olive branch has been spurned, and am-

bassadors of peace and friendship repeatedly rejected with scorn.

Can still deeper humiliation be demanded of this country?

I most cordially unite with you in your supplications to that Power which rules over all, that the measures of the United States may be directed by His wisdom, and that you, my fellow citizens, may be ever under His benevolent protection.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, April 21, 1798.

Fourth of July Celebrations. Immediately after the Revolution, the Fourth of July was celebrated in all the towns and cities of the United States. At these annual demonstrations the soldiers who fought in the American army during the war, took a prominent part in the ceremonies. The town of York has always been patriotic and never failed during the first half century of our history as a nation, to celebrate with pomp and display the birth of the American republic.

July 4, 1788, the year after the town of York was incorporated into a borough and the first anniversary of the adoption of the national constitution, the ceremonies commemorating these events were of unusual interest in the borough of York. The military companies of the town and vicinity paraded in uniform and went through the manual of arms in Centre Square in the presence of a large concourse of people. In the evening a notable banquet was held and numerous toasts drunk by patriotic citizens of the town and officers who had served in the Revolution.

It was the custom a century ago to hold the Fourth of July exercises in the groves or woods near the town of York. In 1802, says a local journal: "The Federal Republicans dined in town, afterward assembled in Market Square, and walked in procession to Mr. Santo's Green, where they drank a number of patriotic toasts and spent the afternoon cheerfully. In the evening they were joined by Captain Ross's company of infantry, who accompanied them to town. The ringing of bells and firing of cannon were as usual resorted to by the citizens to express their pleasure at the recollection of that great event."

One of the most notable celebrations occurred in 1819, when the Fourth of July came on Sunday. "The York Phalanx," an excellent military organization, commanded

by Captain Doudel, met at the Court House, in full uniform, and attended religious services at the Episcopal Church. Monday was set apart for the demonstrations. The day was ushered in by a discharge of artillery from the Public Common, the ringing of bells and the beating of the reveille. At early dawn all the military organizations of the town and vicinity paraded, and afterward with a large concourse of people, assembled at Kraber's Spring, now known as Brockie, home of Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, and later of his son, Chauncey F. Black. There a feast was prepared by the ladies. After the dinner was partaken of, a long array of patriotic toasts were proposed and responded to. Dr. John Fisher was president of the meeting and Michael W. Ash delivered the oration.

The fiftieth anniversary of American independence was observed with great demonstrations in York, July 4, 1826. The demonstrations began by the booming of cannon and the ringing of all the bells in the town. During the forenoon, half a dozen military companies paraded through the town and then went through the manual of arms. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, about fifty soldiers of the Revolution sat in a semicircle in front of the speaker's stand on the south side of the Court House, which then stood in Centre Square. A similar meeting of soldiers had been addressed the year before by Daniel Webster, when he delivered an oration at the laying of the corner stone of the Bunker Hill monument. The celebration at York in 1826 was full of patriotic enthusiasm. Three or four cornet bands played martial music and a choir sang patriotic airs on a platform in front of the Court House and in the presence of an audience that filled Centre Square. Charles A. Barnitz, then the most eloquent member of the York County Bar, delivered an oration which was published in the next issue of the York Recorder.

YORK OR WRIGHT'S FERRY FOR THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

In 1787, immediately after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, the town of York was considered as an appropriate place for the permanent seat of government. William Maclay, who had held positions of prominence during the

Revolution and also served in the Pennsylvania Assembly in the Supreme Executive Council, was an earnest supporter of a plan to select York as the place for the national capital. In the fall of 1788, he addressed a letter to James Smith, signer of the Declaration of Independence, asking the latter to prepare a paper showing the advantages of York and vicinity. He further said that the town of York would be placed in nomination as an eligible site, after the inauguration of President Washington in April, 1789. Previously to this delegates from the thirteen original states composed the membership of Continental Congress which met as one body. Under the Constitution, the legislative authority of the country was vested in two bodies, the Senate and the House of Representatives. William Maclay and Robert Morris were the first United States Senators from Pennsylvania. In answer to Maclay's letter, a meeting of the citizens of York was held, with James Smith as president. The letter was read and the meeting unanimously resolved that it was pleasing to know that York may be selected for the federal seat, and that "all due diligence will be used to attain it." A committee of fourteen was appointed to obtain the information requested in the letter of Senator Maclay and was composed of James Smith, Colonel Michael Smyser, Captain Michael Hahn, George Hoke, General Henry Miller, Michael Bard, William Mathews, Captain Rudolph Spangler, John Forsythe, Captain Philip Albright, Captain John Hay, Ephraim Shorb, John Stewart and James Campbell. The committee the next day selected William Mathews, Jesse Kersey, John Forsythe and Conrad Laub to make a survey and draught of ten miles square, taking the Court House as a centre. John Hay, Michael Hahn and James Campbell were appointed a sub-committee to gather statistics within the survey of ten miles square. This committee reported on November 21, that within the borough of York incorporated the year before, there were twelve public buildings, including schools and churches, 412 private or dwelling houses, 2,884 inhabitants, 46 trades, 476 tradesmen, 23 stores, 18 taverns, 15 boarding houses. They also reported that there were within the district proposed for the site of the Federal City, 13 merchant mills, 10

saw mills, 2 oil mills, 2 fulling mills, 1 plating forge and 4 hemp mills. The committee gave the distance of York from the large towns and the important ferries over the Susquehanna and Potomac Rivers, in order to show the geographical importance of York. They gave the prices of cereals, and other food products and referred to the fertile and productive condition of the land surrounding York.

Discussion in Congress. The selection of a permanent site for the seat of government brought forth an animated discussion in both branches of Congress during its first session which convened in New York in 1789.

Some of the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives wanted the national capital built on the banks of the Susquehanna at Wright's Ferry, others upon the Delaware and still others on the Potomac. During this discussion, which lasted for a long time, Wright's Ferry, York, Harrisburg and Peach Bottom were mentioned.

Some wished a centre of territory, others a centre of population, and others again a centre of wealth. Senator Maclay argued in favor of Wright's Ferry as the most eligible site; and Robert Morris favored Germantown. It is possible that the difference of opinion of these two senators lost the capital of the United States to Pennsylvania. The Susquehanna measure passed the house and was agreed to in the Senate, but Germantown was afterwards substituted in the Senate through the efforts of Robert Morris. It was subsequently agreed to in the House, but, at the instance of James Madison, an amendment was made providing for the operation of the laws of Pennsylvania in the district until supplied or altered by Congress. This amendment rendered necessary the return of the bill to the Senate, where a majority appeared against Germantown, and on the 28th of September, the question still being open, the bill was postponed. It was in vain that Senator Maclay raised his prophetic voice that if the Susquehanna was yielded, the seat of government would be fixed on the Potomac. His prophecy was verified. At the next session of Congress, while the funding bill was under debate, Alexander Hamilton, then secretary of the Treasury in Washington's cabinet, secured its pas-

sage by yielding the capital to the southern states, and the permanent seat of government was fixed in the District of Columbia.

How Pennsylvania Lost. The discussion of the funding bill according to Thomas Jefferson produced the most bitter and angry contest known in Congress during

the first thirty years of its history. The selection of a site for the national government became involved in this discussion, and its interests were combined with the funding bill. This was the main reason why the banks of the Susquehanna were not selected as the permanent seat of government. Colonel Thomas Hartley, a distinguished lawyer and soldier, then represented York County in Congress. He was one of the most prominent speakers on this subject, and, with great force and eloquence, advocated Wright's Ferry as the site best adapted for the seat of government. In one of his speeches on this subject, he said:

As to the quality of the soil, it was inferior to none in the world, and though that was saying a good deal, it was not more than he believed a fact. In short, from all the information he had acquired, and that was not inconsiderable, he ventured to pronounce, that in point of soil, water and the advantages of nature, there was no part of the country superior. And if honorable gentlemen were disposed to pay much attention to a dish of fish, he could assure them that their table might be furnished with fine and good from the waters of the Susquehanna; perhaps not in such variety as in New York, but the deficiency was well made up in the abundance which liberal nature presented them of her various products. It was in the neighborhood of two large and populous towns, York and Lancaster, the latter being the largest inland town in America. Added to all these advantages, it possessed that of centrality, perhaps, in a superior degree to any which could be proposed.

Richard Bland Lee, of Virginia, asked Colonel Hartley: What was the distance of Wright's Ferry from York, and whether that town, as it had once accommodated Congress, could do it again? If a permanent seat is established why not go to it immediately? And why shall we go and fix

upon the banks of a rapid river, when we can have a more healthful situation? Was the Codorus Creek, which runs through York into the Susquehanna, navigable, or could it be made so?

Colonel Hartley answered that York was ten miles from the Ferry, that it contained about five hundred houses, besides a number of large and ornamental public buildings; that there was no doubt, that if Congress deemed it expedient to remove immediately there, the members could be conveniently accommodated, but as the gentlemen appeared to be inclined to fix the permanent residence on the banks of the Susquehanna, he was very well satisfied it should be there.

This discussion was continued by Madison, of Virginia; Clymer and Hiester, of Pennsylvania, and others. On the next day, the House of Representatives agreed to the following resolution reported by a committee of the whole, Resolved—That the permanent seat of the government of the United States ought to be at some convenient place on the east bank of the river Susquehanna, in the State of Pennsylvania; and that until the necessary buildings be erected for the purpose, the seat of government ought to continue at the city of New York.

Michael Stone, of Maryland, then moved that the words "east bank" be stricken out, and the word "banks" inserted, which, if adopted, gave the commissioners power to select either the east or west banks of the Susquehanna. This passed the House by a vote of 26 to 25. Another amendment was suggested that the words "or Maryland" should be inserted after the word "Pennsylvania," in the resolution. This resolution passed in the negative by a vote of 25 to 26. The House then adopted the following resolution, by a vote of 28 to 21:

"Resolved—That the President of the United States be authorized to appoint three commissioners, to examine and report to him the most eligible situation on the banks of the Susquehanna, in the State of Pennsylvania, for the permanent seat of the government of the United States; that the said commissioners be authorized under the direction of the President, to purchase such

quantity of land as may be thought necessary, and erect thereon, within four years, suitable buildings for the accommodation of the Congress, and of the other officers of the United States; that the Secretary of the Treasury, together with the commissioners so to be appointed, be authorized to borrow a sum, not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, to be repaid within twenty years with interest, not exceeding the rate of five per cent per annum, out of the duties on import and tonnage, to be applied to the purchase of land, and the erection of buildings, aforesaid; and that a bill ought to pass, in the present session in conformity with the foregoing resolution."

The discussion on this subject continued for a long time, and as has been stated, was not decided until the next session of Congress, when Philadelphia was chosen to be the capital of the United States for a period of ten years, from 1790 to 1800. Both houses of Congress finally decided the permanent seat of government should be on the banks of the Potomac.

It is interesting to relate that in 1791, President Washington made a tour of the southern states, and upon his return to Philadelphia spent three days at Georgetown, now in the District of Columbia. He states in his diary that before leaving Georgetown, he selected a site for the Executive Mansion and the National Capitol. After having completed this duty, he returned to Philadelphia, passing through Frederick, York and Lancaster.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

LEWIS MILLER, best known as a local artist, was born in York, December 3, 1795. He was the son of John Ludwig and Catharine (Rothenberger) Miller. His father was born in 1747 at Nuremberg, and his mother at Heidelberg. His parents came to America in 1771, and settled in Philadelphia. They had ten children of whom Lewis was the youngest. After residing in the eastern part of the state for several years, they removed to the vicinity of York where John Ludwig Miller became a successful teacher. Later he moved to York and for several years was a teacher in the parochial school in connection with Christ Lutheran church. It was here Lewis Miller obtained his education under the instruction of his father.

When he had grown to manhood, he learned the carpenter's trade and followed that occupation for a period of forty years. Meantime, he became a skilled designer and executed some wood carvings which displayed ability as an artisan. In 1840, in company with Dr. Alexander Small and others, he went to Europe, first visiting the noted places in England. After leaving his companions, he travelled alone through Belgium, Holland and up the Rhine through Germany, to Austria, Hungary and Poland. A part of this trip was made on foot over historic ground on which his ancestors had lived for centuries.

He returned home in 1841 and took up his residence on the east side of South Duke Street, between Market and King, and here he died, September 15, 1882, at the age of 87 years. He never married. During his early boyhood while a student at the parochial school, Lewis Miller displayed ability as an artist and from 1812 almost to the time of his death, he portrayed in water color the interesting scenes and incidents which he had witnessed in his native town, and on his travels through this country and Europe. Four of these books each contain nearly two hundred manuscript pages which through the courtesy of Philip A. Small, have been placed in the Historical Society of York County. These drawings and paintings of parades, celebrations, interesting episodes and portraits of more than two hundred of the early citizens of York, are the most remarkable productions of their kind in America. The penmanship in the books is neatly executed and his record of events has helped to preserve many facts of local history which otherwise would have been lost to oblivion.

Among the men of prominence to leave their impress upon the early history of York County was Lorentz Schmahl who was born at Essenheim June 10, 1708. In 1728, according to a church record in his native town, Lorentz Schmahl was married to Eva Uber. On June 3, 1743, with his wife and five children he left his native country and sailed down the Rhine and on September 2 of the same year, after landing at Philadelphia, took the oath of allegiance to King George II.

Following the tide of immigration, Lorentz Schmahl moved west of the Susque-

hanna and purchased land, later known as the Maish Mill property in the present area of Windsor Township, six miles southeast of York.

His grandfather, Lorentz Schmahl, who was born in 1614, according to a church record, resided in Essenheim in 1646 and died there in 1698, at the age of 84, leaving a wife Elizabeth and six children. Lorentz Schmahl, his eldest son and the father of Lorentz Schmahl the ancestor of the family in this country, was baptized in 1662, and was married to Anna Maria Barbara Kramer. According to the official records, he followed the occupation of a councilman in his native town and died November 9, 1733 leaving a wife and eleven children.

Lorentz Schmahl, one of these sons, who settled in Windsor Township in 1743, followed the occupation of a farmer and died there in 1749, the year that York County was formed out of Lancaster. He was survived by his wife and seven children.

Killian Schmahl, who later spelled his name Small, became the heir at law to his father's plantation at the time of the latter's death in 1749. For several years he followed the occupation of a farmer and soon after selling his plantation in Windsor Township, in 1761, purchased from Jacob Reiff, lot No. 42, on the south side of East Market Street, a short distance east of the present Court House. Here he resided the remainder of his life. Being a man of attainments, industry and business rectitude, he accumulated a large amount of property, among his possessions being a farm, upon which the eastern part of York has since been built. He was interested in farming throughout his whole life and also became a skilled carpenter, erecting many buildings for his friends and neighbors before 1800.

When the Revolution opened he espoused the cause of the colonists, and was a soldier in the Third Company, Third Battalion York County Militia, organized in 1775. In 1777-78 a part of this battalion under Colonel David Jameson, the first physician of York, with Philip Albright as lieutenant colonel, was present at the battles of Germantown and White Marsh. After the war Killian Small became one of the most prominent citizens of York, where he died in 1815 and was buried in the German Re-

formed churchyard on West Market Street. Early in life he married Eva Welshhance, who with seven children survived him.

GEORGE SMALL, one of his sons, born at York April 28, 1767, was a man of marked intelligence and exercised a strong influence in the early mercantile interests of the borough of York. He obtained his education in the parochial school connected with the German Reformed Church, and became one of the leading citizens of his native town. He was a successful carpenter and also followed the occupation of a cabinet maker. Prospering in all his efforts about 1800, he established a lumber yard on North George Street, and began to build bridges and houses under the name of George Small and Company. In 1805 he erected the first county almshouse and soon afterward put up other large buildings in York and vicinity, being one of the pioneers in the erection of the large Sweitzer barns in the fertile valley between Wrightsville and Hanover. George Small made the plans and superintended the erection of Christ Lutheran Church in 1813, displaying ability as an architect in the construction of the steeple. A few years later he erected the Globe Inn at the corner of West Market Street and Centre Square.

George Small married Anna Maria Ursula, daughter of Colonel Philip Albright and his wife Anna Maria Ursula Duenckel. She was a daughter of John Daniel Duenckel and Anna Maria von Hermsdorf Duenckel, a woman of many accomplishments, who exercised a strong influence in the society of York during its early history. George Small purchased from John Schall for the sum of 109 pounds a lot and residence on the west side of North George Street, north of Clark Alley, where he resided for a period of fifteen years. Here his three sons Philip, Samuel, Alexander and his daughter Cassandra, who married Charles A. Morris, were born. In 1809 he purchased the northeast corner of East Market Street and Centre Square from Andrew Billmeyer for the sum of 1,300 pounds. He resided on the northeast angle of the square and opened a general store in another building at the corner. Meantime George Small continued his lumber business until 1815.

In 1816 he advertised that among other articles he sold "bar iron, Crowley steel,

English and American Blister steel, iron hoops and nail rods. The bar iron which was obtained at Curtin's Forge, Centre County, needs no recommendation."

In 1817 George Small associated with him in the mercantile business his son-in-law, Charles A. Morris, under the firm name of Small & Morris and notified the public through the York Gazette that they sold iron mongery, cutlery, plated and tinned soldery, brass and japanned ware, grain and grass scythes, and many other articles.

In 1820 the firm of Small & Morris was dissolved by mutual consent, and Charles A. Morris embarked in the drug business, first on the west side of South George Street near the Square, and later founded the Morris drug store, third door east of Centre Square on Market Street. In 1820 the firm of George Small & Son was formed, Philip A. Small, the eldest son, being a partner. They continued the general mercantile business and made a specialty of hardware. In 1823 Samuel Small became associated in the business under the firm name of George Small & Sons. In 1833, George Small retired from the mercantile business and the firm of P. A. & S. Small was formed.

During his whole business career, George Small was interested in the growth and improvement of the town of York, and advocated every plan to develop internal improvement in the borough and the entire county. He was one of the incorporators of the York and Maryland Line Turnpike Company in 1809. He was also an incorporator and director of the York Haven & Harrisburg Bridge Turnpike Company and the York & Gettysburg Turnpike Company. In 1816, he was the chief promoter in organizing the York Water Company, of which he was director the remainder of his life. When a plan was set on foot to build a canal from York to the Susquehanna River in 1824, he became an active supporter in the enterprise and was one of the leaders in its construction. This was known as the Codorus navigation and was used for the transportation of lumber, goods and merchandise until the railroad was built to York in 1838. In 1829 he was chief Burgess of York.

During his whole career he was interested in agriculture and owned several

farms in York County. He experimented with the growing of grapes, the making of wine and the breeding of imported live stock. In 1828 George Small purchased from his son-in-law, Charles A. Morris, a farm in Spring Garden Township, adjoining the property of his brother, Jacob Small, and in 1831 erected a flouring mill which was operated by George Small & Sons, and later by P. A. & S. Small. This was the beginning of a large milling industry which the firm has conducted for three-fourths of a century. They also began to purchase a large quantity of the wheat and other cereals raised in York County. The product of the mills was shipped by way of Baltimore and York to England.

George Small continued to be active and influential in the affairs of the community in which he lived during his whole career. In 1808 and during the succeeding thirty years he was one of the trustees of the York County Academy. Early in life he was interested in music, was secretary and later president of the Orphean Society, was leader of the choir of the German Reformed Church of which he was a member, superintendent of the Sunday School and also filled the responsible position of treasurer of the German Reformed Synod of the United States. He attended to his business affairs until the end of his life. On September 4, 1838, he rode on horseback to his mill in Springgarden Township. On his way home, he was taken suddenly ill, and shortly after dismounting from his horse died along the roadside. His death resulted from apoplexy. His wife died soon afterward. They were both buried in the German Reformed churchyard on North Beaver Street and later were removed to the lot of their son, Dr. Alexander Small, in Prospect Hill Cemetery. George Small was a man of great strength and force of character. He was known throughout southern Pennsylvania and Maryland, as a man of most exemplary business rectitude. His genial nature and affable manners, as well as the deep interest he showed in the welfare of his fellow men, made George Small universally popular in the community where he had exerted a helpful influence through a long and prosperous career. The eulogies pronounced by his pastor, Rev. John Cares, of the Re-

formed Church, and Rev. Dr. Robert Cathcart, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, paid high tribute to his worth and influence as a man and a christian who had utilized his best efforts to promote the public good.

The biography of Dr. Alexander Small, his third son, will be found in the Medical chapter in this volume.

PHILIP ALBRIGHT SMALL, senior member of the firm of P. A. & S. Small, from 1831 to 1875, was born at his paternal home on North George Street, March 6, 1797. During his boyhood he attended the York County Academy, a flourishing and popular institution in which Thaddeus Stevens, afterwards the great American statesman, was then one of the instructors. Philip Small improved rapidly in his studies and as a school boy became a leader among his classmates. He had inherited strong intellectual endowments, and early in life displayed those marked characteristics which made him a leader among the business men, not only in the borough of York but throughout southern Pennsylvania and the adjoining state of Maryland. He entered business as a boy in the store of Penrose Robinson, a prominent merchant of York, and at the age of seventeen became an employee in the mercantile firm of Schultz, Konig & Company, in the city of Baltimore. Taking advantage of all the opportunities afforded a young man in a business house of a large city, Philip A. Small, early in life, learned from his superiors the manner in which a prosperous business was conducted.

At the age of twenty-two he became a partner in the wholesale and retail business of his father, George Small. He was alert and enterprising and was a useful assistant to his honored father in developing the mercantile business of George Small & Son. The diversified interests of his father at this time required the assistance of a competent partner. Philip A. Small, both by training and inheritance, was fully equipped to increase and expand a trade of what was destined to become the leading business house in the city of York. He was faithful and diligent in the performance of his duty and displayed unusual aptitude for business, possessed excellent judgment, and beyond all, was careful and judicious in all his transactions.

When the firm of P. A. & S. Small was founded in 1833, Philip A. Small became its head. His capacity and training eminently fitted him for the position. Through his shrewdness and foresight, the mercantile establishment of P. A. & S. Small extended its trade, enlarged its business and became the leading firm in the purchase of grain, manufacture of flour and in the wholesale and retail hardware and grocery business. Their patrons, without the employment of traveling salesmen, extended over more than a dozen counties in Pennsylvania and Maryland. The amount of goods and products, including their iron industries in Maryland, equalled one-sixth of all the freight moved over the Northern Central Railroad between Baltimore and York.

The fertile valleys of York County have always been widely known for the production of a fine quality of wheat, rye and corn. This firm began to purchase these cereals soon after the erection of their first mill, a short distance southeast of York. Following the erection of this, a large flouring mill was built on the Codorus, northeast of York, the Myers mill, farther down the stream, the Hartman mill, south of York, and finally the large four story flouring mill at Goldsboro. The Loucks mill, north of York, for a long time was operated by this firm. All of these mills were fitted up with the most improved machinery for the production of the best flour that could be made. For many years the firm of P. A. & S. Small purchased one-third of all the wheat grown in York County, and when the grain trade was at its height, a line of wagons, often waiting to be unloaded, extended from Centre Square down George Street to the railroad. The flour manufactured at their mills found a ready sale. Through the ingenuity of Philip A. Small, a large quantity of their flour was shipped to London, England. Later their trade was extended to Brazil, where as many as 90,000 barrels of flour were shipped yearly.

In 1843 the firm of P. A. & S. Small built the Sarah Furnace, in Harford County, Maryland, and also the Manor Furnace in York County.

About 1847 they joined the Pattersons, of Baltimore, in erecting the Ashland Furnaces near Cockeysville, Maryland. An ex-

tensive business was done here in the manufacture of pig iron for a period of thirty years.

The successful business experience of Philip A. Small called into requisition his talents and ability in the promotion of various corporations and other interests. For a period of forty-five years he was a trustee of the York County Academy and served as president of the board. Being interested in public internal improvements, he served as director of different turnpike companies through York County, and in 1835 was one of the incorporators of the York & Wrightsville railroad which, when completed, formed a transportation line from Philadelphia through Lancaster and York to Baltimore. He was a director in the York County Bank, was chosen its president in 1858, and was the financial head of that institution from that date until 1875. It was during his presidency that the bank gave up its state charter, accepting the provisions of the act of Congress of 1863, and became the York County National Bank. Through his wise management it was a successful institution. He was also president of the York Gas Company.

During his whole life he was interested in agriculture, frequently visiting the numerous farms owned by the firm. He was one of the promoters of the York County Agricultural Society in 1853, and for a long period was one of the most active members of its board of managers.

Throughout his entire career Philip A. Small showed remarkable capacity for the transaction of business. He possessed excellent judgment, superior executive abilities and was one of the most successful men York County has produced. He was frequently consulted by merchants and business men of York, and was universally respected by his fellowmen. For half a century his name was a synonym for honor and integrity.

Philip A. Small was married September 25, 1822, to Sarah Latimer, daughter of William Latimer, of Philadelphia, who was a lineal descendant of William Latimer, brother of Hugh Latimer, Bishop of Worcester, England. The children of Philip A. Small and Sarah Latimer, were Anna Maria, George, Sarah Bartow, Cassandra Morris, William Latimer, Elizabeth Latimer,

Susan David, Samuel, Philip Albright and Mary Campbell Small.

Philip A. Small died April 3, 1875, and his eldest son, George, succeeded him as head of the firm of P. A. & S. Small. His wife died November 16, 1876. During nearly the whole of their married life Mr. and Mrs. Small resided in a mansion at the northwest corner of Market and Duke Streets.

SAMUEL SMALL, Sr., the second son of George and Anna Maria Albright Small, and a member of the firm of P. A. & S. Small for a period of sixty years, was born at York, July 25, 1799. His boyhood was spent in his native town and for several years he was a diligent student at the York County Academy. At the age of sixteen he began his business career with the firm of Schultz, Konig & Company, large wholesale merchants in the city of Baltimore. By diligence and close application he soon displayed unusual talent for the mercantile business. In 1818 Samuel Small opened a branch store at Pittsburg which then had a population of 10,000. The trade along the Ohio Valley was developing and his experience as one of the wholesale merchants in the Iron City was a success. A year later he was directed to open a branch store at Cincinnati. This was before the time of railroads and successful steamboat navigation; so with flat boats he conveyed his merchandise down the Ohio to the place of destination. He found a ready sale for his goods to retail merchants in new towns situated in the Ohio Valley.

In 1822, after having acquired an experience valuable to a young man in the mercantile business, he returned to York, formed a partnership with George S. Morris and engaged in the dry goods trade on Market Street, three doors east of Centre Square. Two years later he withdrew from this business and in 1825 became a partner in the firm of George Small & Sons. In 1833, with his brother, Philip A. Small, he founded the mercantile establishment of P. A. & S. Small. During the succeeding years of his long and successful life, Samuel Small devoted his best energies to developing and expanding the business of this firm, both of whose members had inherited remarkable capacity for carrying out the details and managing the affairs of large en-

terprises. Samuel Small was the constant associate and adviser of his brother in all the efforts put forth by their mercantile house, the large milling business and the purchase and sale of grain. As a financier he was shrewd, cautious and far-sighted and became an authority on business operations and money matters in the community of which he was a leading citizen.

Small's store became a familiar name to all the citizens of York and the country for a distance of thirty miles in every direction. Besides being a center of trade, it was a place where farmers and merchants met for the transaction of business. Owing to the financial credit of the firm and its success in all its efforts, the counting room of P. A. & S. Small became a depository for many thousands of dollars placed there on call by the farmers of York County. After the death of Philip A. Small in 1875, Samuel Small, Sr., continued a member of the firm until his death in 1885.

In the management of Manor Furnace in York County, Sarah Furnace, in Harford County, and the large iron industry of the Ashland furnaces near Baltimore, Samuel Small took an important part, showing marked ability in conducting their business through all the trying periods of financial depression. After the death of William Coleman, the great iron master of Lebanon County, Samuel Small became the guardian of his two minor children, heirs to a large estate. This required him to look after the interests of the iron deposits and furnaces at Cornwall. He displayed marked executive ability in directing this business and when the children reached their majority a few years later, their inheritance had increased nearly one-half million dollars.

In his early manhood Samuel Small was treasurer of the Codorus Navigation Company. In 1853 he was a director of the first building association in town, and the same year became a director of the York and Cumberland Railroad Company, a line extending from York to Harrisburg and now a part of the Northern Central Railway. He served as a director of the York Water Company and for a number of years its president.

Samuel Small filled a conspicuous place in the history of York. He was always recognized as a successful merchant and finan-

cier, but was best known to the community for his benevolence. In 1865 he established a home for the orphans of soldiers and, with the co-operation of Charles A. Morris, erected a building on East Philadelphia Street for this institution, later he built a modern school building. At his death he gave to it \$8,000, and his widow \$30,000. He was always charitable to the poor and was a liberal contributor to the York Benevolent Society which he established and which distributed needed support among the worthy poor. Feeling the need of a hospital in his native town, he purchased the grounds and buildings and founded that institution in 1879. For many years he was a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church. The York Collegiate Institute is a monument to his philanthropy. This institution he founded in the year 1873 and endowed it liberally. His widow also bequeathed \$30,000 to its support.

Mr. Small was married March 26, 1834, to Isabella, daughter of David Cassat, for thirty years, a leader of the York County bar, and a cousin to the late A. J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. They had no children. During fifty years of their married life they resided in his mansion at the northeast corner of Market and Duke Streets. Mr. Small died July 14, 1885. During the time of the funeral service, as a high tribute to his memory, all the stores and factories of York were closed for several hours. Mr. Small possessed a kindly disposition. He was universally beloved by all with whom he had social or business relations. His sterling integrity, high sense of honor and dignified bearing left an impress upon the community which has had a lasting effect.

Mrs. Small survived her husband until January 17, 1890. She was a woman of rare intellectual accomplishments and possessed many excellent qualities of mind and heart. In her will she bequeathed large sums to charitable and benevolent institutions.

GEORGE SMALL, the eldest son of Philip and Sarah Latimer Small, and from 1885 to 1891 the head of the firm of P. A. & S. Small, was born at York, December 13, 1825. In his boyhood days George Small displayed unusual mental and physical vigor. As a student at the York County Academy he excelled in the study of mathe-

matics and the ancient and modern classics. When he reached the age of eighteen he decided to follow a mercantile life, and spent four years in the store of his father and uncle. In 1846, at the age of twenty-two, he went to Baltimore, where he opened a commission house for the sale of grain, flour and other products. He soon controlled a large trade. The shipping interests of Baltimore at this time were developing rapidly, and George Small, taking advantage of this opportunity, entered into commercial relations with South America. He prospered in this effort and was soon enabled to annually ship to the ports of Brazil ninety thousand barrels of flour, made at the Codorus mills, near York. Owing to the excellent quality of the flour the trade of his firm with South America has been continued with unabated success. Mr. Small succeeded his father, P. A. Small, as president of the Ashland Iron Company in 1875 and became the directing spirit in the management of its business. He continued in this position until his death, during which time vast quantities of iron were produced. Being favorably known as a man of remarkable capacity he was called upon to fill other positions of trust and responsibility. For many years he was a director of the Northern Central Railroad Company, the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, Baltimore City Passenger Railroad Company, Consolidated Gas Company, of Baltimore, Pennsylvania Steel Company and the First National Bank of Baltimore. As a director in these large corporations, George Small exerted a strong influence and he became one of the most conspicuous men in the city of Baltimore, widely known for his superior judgment and his comprehensive grasp of the details in the management of large business operations.

George Small was married on January 13, 1852, to Mary Grant Jackson, daughter of Colonel William A. Jackson, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, whose ancestors emigrated from England in 1730. They resided in a stately home at Mt. Vernon Place, Baltimore, where they shared a large hospitality. At this residence Mr. and Mrs. Small entertained many noted people, among them President Grant, who several times was an honored guest. They also owned a residence a short distance south of York, which



Samuel Snell

was called Grantley and where they spent their summer months. Mr. Small died at his home in Baltimore April 11, 1891. Mrs. Small died in March, 1907. They had no children.

WILLIAM LATIMER SMALL, second son of Philip A. and Sarah Latimer Small, was born October 30, 1830. He obtained a liberal education and throughout his whole life was a devoted student of books. During his early manhood he was employed in the counting house of his father and uncle, and in 1862 joined the firm of P. A. & S. Small, of which he was an honored member the remainder of his active business career. Mr. Small had inherited the executive ability and far-sightedness of his father whom he succeeded in the management of the extensive milling industry and the numerous farms owned by the firm. He was a man of vigor and enterprise, ready to take advantage of every opportunity to advance the interests of the firm, and the material development of his native town. He travelled extensively and was widely known among the business men of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Having acquired a broad and comprehensive knowledge of the business affairs of the community, his counsel and advice were called into requisition on many occasions, and his ability as a financier caused him to be chosen as a director of numerous corporations. He served as a director of the York National Bank, the oldest financial institution of the City, the First National Bank, the York Gas Company, the York Water Company, the Columbia Water Company and Spring Garden Plank Road Company. Recognizing the necessity of increased railroad facilities as a prerequisite to municipal growth and progress, he assisted in the organization of the York and Peach Bottom Railroad, now the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad; and was one of the incorporators of the Baltimore and Harrisburg Railroad Company whereby the Western Maryland opened new fields and added new markets to local manufacturers. Being deeply interested in the cause of education he served for a long period as a trustee in the York County Academy. In 1873, when his uncle, Samuel Small, founded the York Collegiate Institute, he became a member of the Board of Trustees, and lent

his best efforts to the support of that institution. After the building had been destroyed by fire in 1888, together with his brothers George and Samuel Small, he erected the present building, more imposing and better equipped than its predecessor. Mr. Small was one of the founders of the York hospital, and was a liberal contributor to the Union Missions in his native city. For a period of forty years he was a vestryman in St. John's Episcopal Church, of which he was a devout member. For several years he conducted a men's Bible class at Bethany Chapel, East York.

Mr. Small was first married June 19, 1860, at Grace Church, Baltimore, to Mary S. Wilson, daughter of William Wilson. Mrs. Small died in 1874. They had three children, Philip Albright, Anna Maria, wife of John C. Schmidt, and Mary D. Small. Mr. Small was married second to Kate M. Reilly, of Winchester, Virginia. Their children are George, Katharine Latimer, married to Redmond C. Stewart, of Baltimore, and Cassandra Morris Blair Small. Mr. Small resided on the northwest corner of Philadelphia and George Streets, and spent the summer months at Grantley. He died February 27, 1903.

SAMUEL SMALL, third son of Philip A. and Sarah Latimer Small has been the head of the firm of P. A. & S. Small since 1903. He obtained his education at the York County Academy and became a member of the firm July 22, 1866. Since that time he has devoted his energy and ability to the financial and business interests of P. A. & S. Small. He has also served as president of the Spring Garden Plank Road Company, president of the York Benevolent Society and Children's Home, vice president of the York County Agricultural Society and of the Pennsylvania Bible Society; trustee of the State Hospital for the Insane at Harrisburg, life member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and life member of the Historical Society of York County. In 1888, in association with his two elder brothers, Mr. Small erected the present York Collegiate Institute, of which he is president of the board of trustees. He has given much time and attention to this successful institution of learning which was founded by his uncle in 1873.

In 1859 Mr. Small was married in the

First Presbyterian Church at York, to Frances Ann Richardson and resides at 128 East Market Street. He and his family spend the summer months at Sinking Springs, a delightful residence a few miles east of York. Mr. and Mrs. Small have had seven children: Sarah Latimer, married to Walter M. Franklin, a member of the Lancaster County bar; Mary Richardson, married to George S. Schmidt, member of the York County bar; Isabel Cassatt, George, deceased, Frank Morris, Samuel and Helena Bartow Small.

In 1905 the varied interests of the firm of P. A. & S. Small were incorporated. The large wholesale mercantile interests have since been operated as the P. A. & S. Small Company, of which Samuel Small is president; P. A. Small, vice president; Samuel Small, Jr., treasurer; George Small, secretary. The P. A. & S. Small Land Company was incorporated at the same time with Samuel Small, president; P. A. Small, vice president; Samuel Small, Jr., treasurer; George Small, secretary. The P. A. & S. Small Milling Company was incorporated with Samuel Small, president; Samuel Small, Jr., vice president; P. A. Small, secretary and treasurer. In 1906 a large and commodious five-story business block was erected on North George Street for their wholesale mercantile house.

CHAPTER XXXL

RELIGIOUS HISTORY.

Lutheran—Reformed—Moravian—Episcopal—Friends—Presbyterian—Catholic—Methodist—United Brethren in Christ—United Evangelical—Baptist Churches—Hebrew Congregations—Y. M. C. A.

The area now embraced in York County and the region west of it had not been purchased by the heirs of William Penn until a conference was held with the Indians at Philadelphia in 1736. Permits had been granted, however, for settlers to cross the Susquehanna as early as 1733. Soon after this a large number of Germans, who had recently crossed the ocean from the Palatinate, settled west of the Susquehanna on the fertile lands, extending southward from the site of Wrightsville to Hanover and beyond. These people were Lutherans, German Reformed and Moravians who brought

with them religious teachings which they had received in the Fatherland. By the middle of 1733 a large number of German Lutherans had taken up lands in the Codorus and Kreutz Creek valleys. After clearing strips of land they built log cabins for their future homes.

In September, 1733, they were visited by John Casper Stoever, a missionary of the Lutheran Church, born at Frankenburg, Germany, in 1707. He had landed in Philadelphia in 1728 and spent one year preaching in Montgomery County. In 1730 he settled at New Holland, northeast of Lancaster, and during the next few years organized several Lutheran churches in Berks, Lancaster and Lebanon counties. In 1731 Pastor Stoever crossed the present area of York County and held religious services among the Lutherans and baptized several persons then settled in the vicinity of Hanover under Maryland grants. He was ordained in Montgomery County during the early part of 1733 by Rev. John Christian Schultz.

Shortly thereafter he visited the German Lutherans west of the Susquehanna and laid plans for the organization of what became known to history as the Evangelical Lutheran Church on the Codorus, later Christ Lutheran Church. The organization took place eight years before the town of York had been founded. Religious services were at first held in the houses of members by Pastor Stoever, who visited them about once a month from his home thirty miles away. Meantime, he was the pastor of several other congregations east of the Susquehanna. The names of persons baptized at this early date by John Casper Stoever will be found on page 144. Soon after Pastor Stoever arrived in 1733 the members of the new congregation raised money for the purchase of a record book. The first page of this historic book, now in the possession of the vestry of Christ Lutheran Church at York, contains the following names of the contributors for this book, together with the dates of the arrival of some of them in this country:

Martin Bauer.....1732	Carl Eisen
Johannes	1732 Christian Groll
Joseph Beyer	1731 Baltzer Knetzer
Paul Burkhardt	Christof Kraut
John Adam Diehl.....1731	Gottfried Mauch

Nicholas Koger1732 George Schwab1727
 Jacob Scherer1732 Philip Ziegler1727
 Mathias Schmeiser1731 George Ziegler1727
 George Schmeiser1731 Jacob Ziegler1727
 Geo. A. Zimmerman... Michael Walch1732
 Heinrich Schultz1731 Heinrich Zanck1732
 Valentine Schultz ...1731 One name illegible.

John Casper Stoever continued to visit York from 1733 to 1743. Meantime the congregation met and religious services were conducted by Bartholomew Maul, who taught the first parochial school connected with the congregation. Soon after York was founded in 1741, the heirs of William Penn granted to these early Lutherans two lots on South George Street upon which the first house of worship, a log building, was erected in 1743-4. Soon after 1743 Pastor Stoever relinquished his duties with the congregation at York and settled on the banks of the Swatara Creek, in Lebanon County, where he resided until the time of his death, May 13, 1779, near the close of the Revolution. He organized nearly all the Lutheran congregations in Lancaster County and northward to the mountains.

The names of the male members of the congregation, with the date of arrival at Philadelphia, during Stoever's pastorate, are as follows:

George Amendt1732 John Hearken
 Conrad Amen1731 Tobias Hendrick
 Martin Bauer1732 John Herberger1732
 George M. Beierle...1730 Nicholas Hoeltzel
 Philip Bentz1732 Erasmus Holtsapel1731
 Joseph Beyer1731 Leonard Immel
 Melchoir Beyer Christof Kauffeld
 Frederich Bleibtreu .. Casper Kerber1733
 Jacob Braum1733 Leonard Knady
 Ulrich Buehler1734 Baltzer Knetzer
 Paul Burkhardt John Peter Knobel...
 Barthol Creutzdorf .. Nicholas Koger1732
 John George Cruradt.. Valentine Krantz
 Henry Dewees1733 Christof Kraut
 John Adam Diehl...1731 Michael Krueger1732
 Conrad Dietz John G. Lansbager...
 Daniel Earley Conrad Lau
 Sebastian Eberle1728 Christian Lau1732
 Michael Ebert1731 John Christ. Loeffler...1732
 Charles Eisen John G. Loewenstein...
 Philip Adam Endtler.. Bartholomew Maul1732
 Henry English Gottfried Mauck
 Michael Fisher Dertrich Meyer
 Conrad Fry1733 George Meyer
 Martin Fry William Morgan
 John Funck1727 Adam Mueller1732
 Peter Gaertner Conrad Mueller1732
 Jacob Gaumnier Jacob Mueller1732
 John Adam Giszner... Andreas Nebinger
 John George Gobel...1733 Christian Neuman
 Adam Gossner George Pfueger1731
 Philip Gohn John Jacob Rudisel...
 Christian Groll1729 Meyrich Rudisel1737
 Philip Ernst Gruber.. John Adam Ruppert...1731
 Jacob Haurie Dietrich Saltzgeber ...

Jacob Scherer1732 John Sultzbach1732
 Mathias Schmeiser1731 Torck Updegraff
 John Geo. Schmeiser... Michael Walch1732
 Heinrich Schmidt...1731 Martin Weigel
 John George Schmidt..1732 Ludwig Weisong
 Baltzer Shoenberger ..1732 Mathias Weller
 John Schryack1732 Jacob Weller
 John Sheutz1732 Martin Weybrecht...1732
 John Henry Schultz... V. Winterhauser
 Valentine Schultz1732 John George Wolff...
 George Schwab1727 Wilhelm Wolff
 John Scheigardt John Yost
 Baltzer Spangler1732 Heinrich Zauch1732
 Ludwig Stein Jacob Ziegler
 Henry Stultz1731 John George Ziegler...1727

The second pastor was Rev. David Candler. He resided at the site of Hanover, around which a number of Germans had settled as early as 1731. His parish extended from the Susquehanna to the Potomac. He baptized seventy children in the York congregation and equally as many at Hanover. His son, David, born in May, 1740, became a prominent citizen of York. Pastor Candler died in December, 1744, and was buried in a graveyard one-half mile northwest of Hanover.

The funeral of Rev. Candler in December, 1744, was attended by many persons. The officiating clergyman was Rev. Lars Nyberg, of Lancaster. He was a Swede, and early in life was a surveyor. Through intercourse with Arvid Gradin, he accepted Moravian views. He was engaged as a teacher by the Swedish court, when a call from the Lancaster Lutheran Church was sent to Sweden for a minister. On his way to America, he met in London, Spangenberg, who became one of the apostles of the Moravian Church in this country, and there, it is asserted, confirmed his faith in the Moravian doctrine, but soon after became pastor of the Lutheran churches at Lancaster, York, Hanover and Monocacy. In all these congregations troubles arose on account of his attempts to turn them over to the Moravians. At York the controversy was especially severe and exciting, as Rev. Jacob Lischy, then pastor of the Reformed Church, was of the same faith. In 1746 a Moravian synod was held in Kreutz Creek, and Nyberg brought two missionaries there, one to be pastor of the York congregation and the other of the Monocacy congregation. The most determined opponent at York was Bartholomew Maul, who was empowered to read sermons during the absence of the pastor. Rev. Henry Melchoir Muhl-

enberg, the founder of the Lutheran Church in America, visited York in May, 1746, for the first time. He reports in his diary that the York congregation then contained 116 families, living over a large extent of country. He baptized several children, and confirmed those that Schoolmaster Maul had instructed. In June, 1747, Muhlenberg again visited York, and went also to Hanover, Monocacy and Frederick. In his diary for June 21, 1747, he says:

"In the afternoon we rode from Lancaster, and in the night reached the newly laid out town of York. Some of the people came together and rejoiced at my arrival, and expected that the Lord's Supper would be administered to them on the following Sunday. I was now in the district in which the Lutheran congregations had commissioned Nyberg. He visited the congregations as far as into Maryland. The people who had been awakened by his methods, clung very closely to him, and were ready to live or die with him."

"On Saturday, June 27, at noon," says Muhlenberg, "we arrived at York on our return from Maryland, when the members of the congregation were assembled that they might give in their names to come to the Lord's Supper. I called together those elders and members who were most active, and begged of them to put away all dissension and distraction. Schoolmaster Maul, who had diligently instructed the children, and on Sundays read sermons, was present and was questioned concerning the congregation. One or more of the vorsteher had been too loud, and had shown too much heat in the strife with the Moravians, for which I reproved them in love and gentleness. Those who favored Nyberg did not attend services regularly, and said only by his preaching were their hearts moved. They promised, however, that if a worthy pastor of our United Ministry, came hither to preach, they would come and hear him and follow him. At 3 o'clock I went to the church and had a preparatory service based on Matthew xi:8; the people were all attention. After this service I received the group of young men whom the schoolmaster had instructed for their confirmation. On Sunday, June 28, some persons who lived far off, made application for the Lord's Supper. The church on this day was too

small, and nearly half of the audience had to stand outside, for a large congregation had assembled. Some of them came a distance of ten or twenty miles. I baptized a number and confirmed fifteen persons, and administered the Lord's Supper to 200 communicants."

In May, 1748, the United Ministry sent Rev. John Helfrich Schaum. He was born in Geissen, in Hesse-Darmstadt, and was educated at the University of Halle, and sent to America with authority to teach in the Congregational School at Philadelphia, where he landed January 26, 1745. He preached in Germantown and at Raritan, New Jersey. He was sent to York with special instructions and minute directions as to how he should minister to the congregation. A prescribed order of service was to be followed which was common to all the churches of the Lutheran Union at that time.

On his arrival at York, May 17, 1748, he was accompanied by Pastor Handschuh, of Lancaster, and Schoolmaster Vigera, of Philadelphia. On the afternoon of the 18th the constitution for the congregation adopted by the United Ministers, was presented and put into force, and so continued until 1781. On Ascension Day, May 19, the pastor installed the newly elected elders and vorsteher, and confirmed sixteen persons. On Saturday Handschuh and Vigera went to Hanover, to arrange for its connection with York, which soon after was effected, as was that of the Lower Bermudian congregation, to which Schaum preached May 31, 1748. For nearly five years the congregation at York had been without a pastor. In 1752 he was requested to occasionally visit the congregation at Frederick, which was vacant. He retired in April, 1755, from the pastorate of the congregation at York and went to Tohickon.

The opposition to Rev. Schaum heard of the arrival at Baltimore of John Samuel Schwerdfeger, a young man of twenty-three years, who had been educated at Neustadt, in Bavaria, and at the University of Erlangen, where he studied law and theology. The congregation was then divided into two factions. Rev. Lucas Raus, of Goschenhoppen, Berks County, was called to York to settle the strife, but he would not come then.

The next pastor was George Ludwig Hochheimer, who arrived in America, November 1, 1775. He came to York in 1756, when the two parties still existed. The majority of both accepted him as pastor. He remained a short time. In 1774 he was pastor of a congregation in South Carolina, and had been for many years before. Rev. John Kirchner, another Lutheran pastor, was at York during a part of the same time. He also had charge of Shuster's Church, in Springfield Township, from 1763 to 1767, and probably organized that congregation.

Rev. Lucas Raus, moved to York in April, 1758, and met with success in building up the congregation. In 1759, he baptized 132, and in 1761, 161 children in the York congregation. The congregation then had 300 adult and 250 young members. On June 2, 1760, the corner stone for a stone church was laid. It was used for baptisms April 30, 1761, but was not fully completed until 1762. During the fall of that year it was consecrated by Dr. Wrangle, of Philadelphia, Revs. Borell, of Wilmington, Delaware, and Nicholas Kurtz, of Baltimore. The new stone church, which stood until 1812, was 40x65 feet in dimensions. It was located where the church now stands but was placed nearer the street. The steeple was taken down in 1805, as far as the bells, and a roof placed over them. In 1763 Rev. Raus retired from his charge at York, and turned his attention to medicine. He had charge of some country churches, organized the churches at Dover and Quickel's, and preached at Shuster's Church, from 1770 to 1787. The records show baptisms administered by him at Bermudian, 1758-1762; Kreutz Creek and Conodochly, 1760; Carlisle in 1762; in the schoolhouse at Jacob Ziegler's, in Codorus Township; at Justice Noblet's house and held English services in Newberry Township.

Rev. Nicholas Hornell was the next pastor at York. He was from Sweden, and came to Philadelphia, from Wilmington, and on July 8, 1763, came to York. On June 30, 1765, he delivered a farewell sermon and retired from the ministry. The congregation had no pastor from July, 1765, to February, 1767. During this interim it is supposed certain religious ceremonies were performed by Philip Deitch, who succeeded Bartholomew Maul as schoolmaster. Wil-

liam Kurtz was teacher of the school in 1756, established in York by the English Society. Philip Deitch continued as schoolmaster until his death in 1789.

The next pastor, Rev. John George Bager, had been in charge of the German church in New York City since 1763. Before he went to New York he had been pastor of the church at Hanover, where he lived. In 1769 he returned to Hanover. Rev. Bager was born at Niederlinz, in Nassau-Saarbrück, March 29, 1725. His father was a pastor. The son studied theology at Halle. Muhlenberg said "he was a very worthy and learned man, and was ordained in Germany." Upon the death of his father, Rev. Bager inherited some money to purchase a farm near Hanover, on which he died June 9, 1791. For many years he ministered to scattered Lutheran congregations. He is the ancestor of the Baugher family in York and Adams Counties, some of whom have become prominent clergymen and authors.

In April, 1770, Rev. John Nicholas Kurtz took charge of the congregation. He was born October, 1722, in Lutzellinden, in the principality of Nassau Weilburg, in Prussia. He studied theology in the University of Geissen and afterward at Halle. He arrived at Philadelphia, January 26, 1745, and was ordained August 15, 1748. When Kurtz came to York he was in his forty-eighth year. During his pastorate at York, the Revolutionary war took place. He was at first troubled about the oath of allegiance he had taken to the King of England, but his conscience became clear and, in 1776, he was naturalized. During the meeting of Congress here, when the houses of citizens had to be opened to entertain, his house was the home of Bishop White, the representatives from the French and Spanish governments, and a member from South Carolina. In 1777, when money was scarce, and provisions for the soldiers meager, Mr. Kurtz, after a sermon, asked his audience to collect all the articles and stores they could, and send them to his house, and a committee was appointed to distribute them to the suffering soldiers. This story comes from his grandson, Dr. Benjamin Kurtz.

Mr. Kurtz's work was very successful; he did a great amount of ministerial work in the country west of York. He served as secretary of the Ministerium in 1763, and

was president in 1778, and on the death of Dr. H. M. Muhlenberg he was accorded the honor of becoming his successor as senior Ministerii. In 1789, Rev. Kurtz moved to Baltimore, where he lived with his son, Rev. Daniel J. Kurtz. He died suddenly, May 12, 1794, aged seventy-two years. America had in its day very few preachers like him.

Rev. Jacob Goering, 1783-1807:—The next pastor was the son of Jacob and Margaret Goering, and was born in Chanceford Township, York County, in 1755. When eighteen years old, his father took him to Dr. Helmuth, of Lancaster, with whom he remained two years as a diligent student. He was ordained in 1776 and settled in Carlisle. He there preached to six congregations: Carlisle, Dover, Paradise, Upper and Lower Bermudian and Lower settlement. In 1783 the Ministerium met at York for the second time, on which occasion the first evening service was held of which there is any record. At this time, Mr. Goering had become assistant-pastor of this charge and had removed to York, where he married the daughter of Nicholas Kurtz. On the removal of Pastor Kurtz to Baltimore, Mr. Goering became sole pastor. In 1791 he accepted a call to Hagerstown, Maryland, but he soon afterward came back to York. In 1793 he had charge of the York, Conodochly and Kreutz Creek congregations.

The parochial school in 1796 was very strong. Instructions were given in both English and German. The congregation was incorporated in 1804. Rev. Jacob Goering died in 1809. He was a man of very acute and active mind. He wrote three treatises that were published. Dr. J. G. Schmucker studied Hebrew with him during his pastorate at Quickel's Church. After his death there was a vacancy for two years.

Rev. John George Schmucker, 1809-36:—Rev. Schmucker was chosen pastor at the May meeting of the synod at Hanover. His charge consisted at that time of York, Quickel's, Wolf's, Holzschwam, Kreutz Creek and Conodochly. In 1813, he gave up part of the field, but retained five of the charges—John Herbst, Jr., it is supposed, took one of them. In 1814, Charles A. Morris took charge of Kreutz Creek, and in 1817 Conodochly had been for some time in charge of Herbst. In 1820 Rev. Schmucker's

charge was composed of York, Quickel's and Wolf's churches, to which some years later Star View was added. In 1811, steps were taken for erecting a new church. George Hay and Peter Striber, were made managers; George Lettman, John Barnitz, Jacob Schmeiser, John Brillinger and Peter Schmeiser, assistants; Ignatius Lightner was elected treasurer. The corner stone was laid July 2, 1812; the services were conducted by Rev. H. E. Muhlenberg, J. Daniel Kurtz, George Lochman and the pastor.

The new church was dedicated May 1, 1814, by Rev. F. V. Melsheimer, of Hanover, and the pastor. In 1813 a new school house was built, under supervision of Jacob Upp and Jacob Eichelberger. The cost of the church alone was at least \$18,590.

In June, 1817, the Ministerium of Pennsylvania met for the fourth time in York; Dr. George Lochman, father of A. H. Lochman, was president. The synod of Ohio was formed by authority of this meeting. It was the third centennial commemoration of the Reformation. The president invited Reformed, Episcopal, Presbyterian and Moravian people to participate in the commemoration. Jacob Barnitz had been the worthy secretary and treasurer of the church for many years.

In 1827, a Sunday School met in the church for the first time. In 1828, a seal was adopted; in 1829, lamps were bought for evening services. In 1830 land was bought on Duke Street for a burial place; in 1832 the use of the small bell was granted to the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg.

When the temperance question came up for discussion, both Dr. Schmucker and Mr. Oswald, assistant, were deeply interested in it, and very zealous in its advocacy, whereupon the yearly salary was for a time diminished one-half, but they persisted in the cause, and eventually won honor.

English services began about 1820, only in the evening. The time for English services was indicated by a peculiar ringing of the bell. October 7, 1829, Rev. Jonathan Oswald, D. D., was licensed and became assistant pastor, and also took entire charge of Wolf's and Hoover's churches, where the services were German, and preached English in York three Sunday evenings out of four. Dr. Schmucker continued at Quickel's church.

In 1836 the ministry of Dr. Schmucker ended. In person he was of medium stature, rather thick set, but not corpulent; his complexion was dark and his body very erect. His character was unusually symmetrical and well balanced, and his temper so placid, or under such control, that even his own household scarcely ever saw it ruffled. He was especially regardful of the feelings of others, and so unaffectedly polite on all occasions that he won the admiration and respect of every one he met. He was careful in the preparation of his sermons, methodical in arrangement, earnest in delivery, tender in feeling, and deeply serious. All of these elements united to make him an admirable and most useful preacher. He was a diligent student, and procured books from Europe every year, and had his whole library at command. He contributed largely to the *Evangelical Magazine*. He published a number of volumes chiefly connected with the prophecies. In the establishment of Pennsylvania College and Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, he took a prominent part, and at the time of his death was vice-president of the American Tract Society. He continued to reside at York, still preaching at Quickel's church, until 1852, when he removed to the home of some of his children at Williamsburg, where he died October 7, 1854. His remains lie in the front of Christ Lutheran Church. He was married first to Elizabeth Gross, from Quickel's congregation, by whom he had twelve children; she died in 1819; second to Anna Maria Hoffman, of Baltimore, by whom he had seven children.

Rev. Jonathan Oswald, D. D., assistant pastor, 1829-1836:—Dr. Oswald was born in Washington County, Maryland, December 20, 1805, son of John and Eve Oswald. His parents were of Swabian and Alsatian origin, and on his father's side of long generations of Lutherans; his mother was the descendant of Mennonites. After pursuing theological studies for sixteen or eighteen months, he went to Gettysburg, and was the second theological student registered. After pursuing the whole theological course he was graduated and licensed.

Rev. A. R. Lochman, D. D., 1836-80:—Mr. Lochman was the son of Dr. George and Susanna (Hoffman) Lochman, whose sister was the second wife of Dr. J. G.

Schmucker. He was born October 5, 1802, in the parsonage at Salem's church, Lebanon, Pennsylvania, of which his father was pastor. In 1815 his father moved to Harrisburg, when the son entered the academy there. In 1822 he entered the University of Pennsylvania, in the junior class, and was graduated July, 1823. He then studied theology with his father, and was licensed to preach June 16, 1823. He became pastor of a charge in Cumberland County, in 1825, and was married in July of that year to Anna Maria Partenheimer, of Philadelphia, and took up their residence in Mechanicsburg, then a village of a dozen houses. In 1826, upon the death of his father, he became his successor at Harrisburg. In April, 1836, he was called to York, where he continued pastor until 1880, and was greatly beloved and eminently successful. He took an active part in all the general movements of the Lutheran Church in America; was a member of the first board of trustees of Pennsylvania College; was a trustee in Franklin College, Lancaster; was for a long time one of the board of directors of the seminary at Gettysburg and for many years its president; was president of the synod of Pennsylvania and of the general synod.

The honorary degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon him in 1856 by Pennsylvania College. He made a number of valuable translations from the German. Dr. Lochman retired from the active pastoral office after serving this church nearly half a century. During the first year of his pastorate, the Second Lutheran Church of York (St. Paul's) was formed.

In September, 1841, the old town clock was placed on the steeple by the county commissioners. In 1850 Zion Lutheran congregation was formed. On October 31, 1867, the jubilee of the Reformation was celebrated with much enthusiasm by the churches in York. In the afternoon all the Lutheran Sunday School children (1,500) assembled in this church. In 1874 the church was remodeled. On June 20, 1880, Dr. Lochman resigned his long pastorate, but resided in the community, a highly honored and respected citizen for the remainder of his life. For two years after his resignation, this congregation was served by supplies.

Rev. George W. Enders, D. D., began his

long and successful pastorate in 1882. A stairway and sacristy were placed on the east side of the chancel. In 1883, this church celebrated the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its existence. On this occasion Rev. B. M. Schmucker, D. D., of Pottsville, Pa., grandson of the former pastor, read an historical sketch of the church, obtaining his data by translating the German record books, which are now held as an interesting treasure by the vestry of the church. Christ Church, which has always been in a prosperous condition, had, in 1907, about 800 communicant members.

The original Sunday school connected with this church was held in the parochial school building to the rear of the church edifice. For half a century the Sunday school was held in the church. In 1892 the congregation erected a chapel on the lot to the rear of the church at a cost of \$15,000. The interior of the chapel is in the form of a semi-circle. The class rooms around the walls of the building have partitions radiating from the centre. The Sunday School, of which J. A. Dempwolf has been the superintendent for the last twenty years, is held in this building and has an enrollment of about 1,000 teachers and scholars.

In 1794 Barbara Schmidt bequeathed to this congregation some property on Queen Street. In 1804 the congregation sold this property and used this money for the purchase of a large pipe organ, which was made at York, by Tannenberg, a noted organ builder, who fell from a scaffold and was instantly killed while placing the organ in position. This historic organ was used by Christ Church in the auditorium until the chapel was built, when it was removed to that building, and after receiving some repairs, is used by the Sunday School and other religious services in this building.

The opening words of the first article of St. Paul's original constitution are these: "This society shall be called and known by the name of the 'English Evangelical Lutheran Church.'" The title which distinguished it then, as the only English Lutheran Church in York, is no longer the exclusive claim of St. Paul's. In these days we do not question whether or not our Anglicized Lutheran populations should be taught in the English language. In fact,

English worship, in almost all of our city work, is the one necessary condition for the retention of the young of our churches.

It was the Rev. Jonathan Oswald, who served for six years as the assistant pastor of Christ's Church, the Rev. Dr. John George Schmucker, pastor, who, with prophetic insight, catching a double portion of Dr. Schmucker's sympathy for the English language, recognized the close relationship which worship in the English tongue would sustain to the future growth of the church in York. Dr. Oswald was regarded as the promulgator of a dangerous innovation, particularly by those who, as Dr. Oswald has written—"Having read the words in the German version, 'Adam, wo bist du?' concluded hence that the language of the Almighty himself was German, and therefore, a language not to be lightly esteemed or abandoned under any circumstances."

Dr. Oswald was himself a splendid student of the German, and it was not his prejudice against that language, but his far-seeing appreciation of the growing demand and necessity for English preaching, which led him to become one of the pioneers in "the Lutheran Pennsylvania linguistic contest." About seventy years ago, some very serious thoughts were filling the minds of the York Lutherans. English or no English was the question with many of our people. Dr. Beale M. Schmucker, writing in the *Lutheran Quarterly*, October, 1888, tells the story in this way: "Unser Herr Gott und seine Gottes dienste, were Hoch deutsch, in the estimate of the official congregation; and if anybody was so foolish as to wish for anything else than German, he might pay for it. . . . So the English might take care of themselves. They did so. In this land they are sure to do so. The future is with them."

When, toward the close of the year 1835, Dr. Schmucker resigned the pastoral care of Christ's Church, the English element naturally looked toward the assistant pastor, the Rev. Mr. Oswald, as the rightful successor of Dr. Schmucker. Disappointed in their desire, through the election of Rev. A. H. Lochman as pastor of the church, and feeling the need of a Lutheran congregation, wholly English in character, the move in this direction began in earnest, centering about the Rev. Jonathan Oswald, the pro-

spective pastor of the prospective congregation. The first meeting for organization was held February 18, 1836. Dr. Luke Rouse was elected president; Frederick Baugher and Adam Eichelberger, secretaries. A board of trustees was appointed, composed of Daniel Kraber, Charles Eppley, Luke Rouse, Michael Sowers, John Immel, Adam Eichelberger, Christian Hildebrand, Christian G. Pfahler, George S. Ziegler, Conrad Shultz, Benjamin Johnston and Abraham Forry. At the meeting on February 26, 1836, held for the purpose of further organization and for the signing of the constitution, sixty-eight "male members" affixed their signatures, and Charles Weiser, Luke Rouse, George P. Ziegler, Charles A. Morris and Adam Wert were elected as trustees, Lewis Miller being appointed treasurer.

On Sunday, February 28, in the lecture room of Zion Reformed Church, the infant congregation held its first worship, after which the first church council was elected, consisting of elders: Frederick Baugher, Jacob Weiser, Abraham Forry, Adam Wert, Dr. Luke Rouse and G. P. Ziegler; deacons: Robert W. Long and John Immel. Plans for a building were immediately considered, a lot of ground having been bought, located at the southeast corner of Beaver and King Streets. The building committee consisted of Charles Weiser, chairman; Adam Wert, Luke Rouse, George P. Ziegler, C. A. Morris, and Lewis Rosenmiller, treasurer.

The corner stone of the first church building was laid, May 29, 1836, the Revs. H. L. Baugher and J. G. Morris, together with the pastor and other clergymen of the town, officiating. On the 19th of the following December, the first worship was held in the lecture room of the new building, the Rev. H. L. Baugher officiating. But "the great day of the feast" in the early history of the church, was June 11, 1837, when the finished building was dedicated. The ministers officiating, besides the pastor, were Rev. Drs. Benjamin Kurtz, J. G. Morris, H. L. Baugher and C. P. Krauth. The Sunday School was organized November, 1836, with Rev. J. Oswald, president; Daniel Kraber, superintendent; Charles A. Morris, treasurer, and Mrs. Charles A. Morris, "female superintendent."

It was in this way and from such begin-

nings that St. Paul's was launched into existence and from the day that it became an independent organization until now, it has grown steadily and healthfully. The Rev. J. Oswald resigned November 27, 1861, after more than twenty years of noble fortitude, in spite of opposition, leaving a name honored throughout the church, and a work, the wisdom of which none can question—the magnitude of which none can estimate.

Rev. Dr. William M. Baum was called to the pastorate of St. Paul's, January 1, 1862, and after seven years of labor, began the work of rebuilding, rearing the present church edifice, which stands today, not only as a monument to his industry and tact, but his foresight as well. The new church building was dedicated March 12, 1871, costing \$62,000. It has a seating capacity of about 800, and has about it that well-kept appearance, which indicates interest, devotion and prosperity. Dr. Baum lives today not only in the memory of his former helpers and supporters, but the very stones speak of his ability and acceptableness, as a pastor and preacher.

Dr. Baum was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. Luther A. Gotwald, April 1, 1874. In entering upon his work, he said, "I simply want to say that I am trying in the fear of God, to do my duty, and I expect to continue trying to the end." For eleven years, he preached most faithfully, presenting the truth in a clear and effective way, winning men by the loveableness of his nature, and gaining for himself the enviable name "the model pastor." He was succeeded December 15, 1885, by the Rev. Dr. William S. Freas, who served the congregation with great fidelity until July, 1898, when he resigned. Under his guidance, characterized as it was by prudence, tact and unwearied diligence, the church continued to prosper and grow. The benevolent spirit has kept pace with its numerical growth, throughout all these years, and too much credit cannot be given the men, who, like Dr. Freas, and his predecessors, were patient and constant in planting the seed.

Dr. Freas was succeeded August, 1898, by Rev. Clinton E. Walter, D. D., the present pastor of the congregation, to whom the author is indebted for the historical sketch of this church. From the proceedings of

the Synod of West Pennsylvania, for the year 1906, we glean the following facts:

"St. Paul's Church at York has a communicant membership of 705. During the past year, more than \$3,000 were contributed to the benevolent boards of the church, in addition to which, the charitable work of numerous organizations within the church reached the sum of \$2,165.66; to be added to this is the benevolent work on behalf of local institutions and needs, making a total of benevolence for the past year \$9,786.08.

"The Sunday School numbers 652, with a credit of \$2,450.59 for benevolence alone, during the past synodical year, which is included in the total above. The congregation has spent about \$20,000 in the past five years in various church improvements and today is in possession of a building admirably equipped in every way for progressive and effectual church work. The congregation has from its very beginning been distinguished by the high character and activity of some of its laymen."

Rev. H. H. Weber, D. D., Secretary of the Board of Church Extension, is a regular worshiper within St. Paul's, while Jere Carl, M. B. Spahr, George E. Neff, and the pastor have a relationship with this church board. Charles S. Weiser was for many years treasurer of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg; Jere Carl was treasurer of the General Synod and of the Board of Church Extension. George E. Neff is a member of the Tressler Orphan's Home Board, and C. E. Eisenhart is a member of the Deaconess Board. The Hon. D. F. Lafean, George E. Neff and Rev. Dr. H. H. Weber are trustees of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa. The Rev. Dr. Frederick G. Gotwald, the secretary of the Board of Education, is also a member of St. Paul's.

The Union Evangelical Lutheran Church is situated on West Market Street. February 12th, 1859, a meeting was held in the school house on Penn Street, for the purpose of organizing a congregation. John Weyer, Joseph Smyser, Adam Smyser, Christian Bender, Jacob Herman and Jacob Kessler were elected elders, and John Kraber and George Leitner, deacons; Rev. C. J. Dininger, of York, presided. A charter was granted March 12, 1859. A lot was purchased for \$1,000; W. M. Weiser contracted

to build the church for \$5,636. On Ascension Day, June 2, 1859, the corner stone was laid, when all the Protestant clergymen of York were present. In February, 1860, Rev. J. H. Menges, was elected pastor, and the church was dedicated the same month. Revs. Kurtz, McCron, Lochman, Oswald, Lilly, Menges and S. Oswald were present. The cost of the church and lot was \$8,007; nearly the entire amount was paid by the time of the dedication. Rev. J. H. Menges entered upon his duties as pastor with eighty-nine members. In the year 1870 the building was repaired and the audience room frescoed at a cost of \$4,062. In 1880 an infant Sunday school room was built to the rear of the lecture room, at a cost of \$1,200. In 1882 the audience room was again frescoed and a new pipe-organ purchased, all at a cost of \$1,900. Rev. J. H. Menges continued his pastorate until August 15, 1874. His successor was Rev. M. J. Alleman, D. D., who began his pastorate November 1 and served the congregation two years. Rev. A. G. Fastnacht, D. D., entered upon his duties as pastor February 1, 1877, and continued until his retirement, June 10, 1903. During his pastorate, the congregation increased in influence and grew in numbers, and more than doubled its membership. A chapel used as a Sunday school room, was erected, facing on Penn Street, at a cost of \$22,000. William H. Bond, a prominent merchant of West York, was superintendent of this Sunday School for a period of twenty-five years. His son, W. S. Bond, for several years, has been superintendent of the school, which in 1907 had an average attendance of 700 scholars.

Rev. A. R. Steck, D. D., of Gettysburg, accepted a call as pastor of this church and entered upon his duties, June 21, 1903. Union Lutheran congregation has always contributed liberally to the cause of home and foreign missions and to all the other interests of the Lutheran Church. In 1907, the congregation numbered 700.

Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church of York was organized October 19th, 1847, as the English branch of the First Lutheran Church. About 100 members of the old congregation joined the new, and elected E. G. Smyser, Adam Klinefelter, George A. Barnitz and Alex. Demuth, el-

ders; and W. F. Shetter, Benjamin Ziegler, John Busser and Adam Bott, wardens.

The causes which brought about this organization were the demand for larger church accommodation, and on the part of many members, for preaching and worship in the English language, exclusively.

Under the arrangement made by the old and new organizations, there were certain franchises granted by the "corporate vestry" to the new or English branch. All the church property was held in common. This arrangement continued until March 3d, 1860, when a committee was appointed, composed of George A. Barnitz, and E. G. Smyser, to procure an act of incorporation for the English branch of the congregation, which was granted by the court. This same committee was intended to confer with a similar committee of the corporate vestry, in relation to the division of the church property. April 6th, 1861, the committees of the two councils met and arranged articles of agreement on the payment of certain church debts, and on the division of the church property, and such other matters as pertain thereto, which articles were signed by the committees as representatives of both congregations. Afterwards these articles of agreement were ratified by the respective church councils. In 1863, the corporate vestry of the First Lutheran Church executed a deed, conveying the church lots fronting on South Duke Street, with Zion Church and parsonage erected thereon, together with the graveyard, and all the ground then enclosed in fences to the Second English Lutheran Church, the corporate title of the English branch.

The first pastor was Rev. J. A. Brown, D. D., of Baltimore, elected January 22, 1848, and resigned May 10, 1849. Rev. A. Essick, of the Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, was the second pastor. He served from September 11, 1849, to April 6, 1850. Rev. Charles Martin, M. D., of New York, was called and entered upon his pastoral work February, 1851. During his ministry the church on South Duke Street was completed. The corner-stone was laid August 15, 1850, while the pastorate was vacant. Rev. Dr. Lochman, pastor of the parent church, conducted the exercises at the corner-stone laying, and contributed much

counsel and encouragement, and the parent congregation assisted largely in the erection of the building. Both pastor and people continued in the most friendly and sympathetic relation with the young congregation during the entire ministry of Dr. Lochman in the old church.

The church was dedicated July 13, 1851. Its dimensions were 72 feet in length and 52 feet in width, with basement, affording ample accommodations at that time for church and Sunday School purposes. It cost \$6,800, and was dedicated as Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Rev. Dr. Martin resigned in January, 1855, after serving the congregation four years, and considerably increasing the membership.

Rev. A. W. Lilly, D. D., of Baltimore, was elected on April 17, 1855, and began his pastoral work June 1. The work prospered, the congregation increased, harmony and good-will prevailed. There was cordial co-operation and the accommodations became inadequate to the necessities of the congregation. In 1869 an addition of twenty-five feet was built to the rear of the church, and a recess of twelve feet was attached for pulpit, library and pastor's study. The interior of the edifice was modernized and beautified. The seating capacity of the main audience room was enlarged to 700. Dr. Lilly continued in the pastorate forty-two years, and was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Thompson Everett, D. D., of New York, who was elected December 15, 1897, beginning his pastorate January 1, 1898.

In 1907 the church was remodeled at considerable expense. At the same time, a new pipe organ was purchased by the congregation at a cost of about \$4,000.

On October 27, 1873, a number of German Lutherans resolved to organize a church. At a meeting held at the residence of John Palmtag, on West Philadelphia Street, the resolution was signed by the following, each of whom at the same time subscribed a certain sum of money for the erection of a church: Henry W. Grothe, Frederick Ottemoeller, Carl H. Schmidt, Frederick Strathmann, John Palmtag, Henry A. Boesch, William Becker, Frederick Carls, William Ottemoeller, Frederick Papa, John Eimerbrink, Henry Kuhlmann, Carl Demp-

wolf, Sr., Henry Schlueter, Sr., and Louis Plitt. The principal cause which led to this step was the introduction of more English services than had previously been the case in Christ Lutheran Church, to which most of the above named members belonged. Another reason was the dissatisfaction among the German Lutherans with the mode in which the services were conducted in the old church, it being in many respects different from the customs in the Fatherland. A third reason was the desire of German Lutheran parents to have their children educated in the German language and in the Christian religion in a parochial school. On December 15, 1873, it was resolved to hold public services, and to invite a minister of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri. The first services were held in the Court House on January 4, 1874, conducted by Rev. C. Schwankovsky, of Harrisburg.

Rev. C. Sturken, of Baltimore, visitor of this district, saw that the appointments for preaching were filled. E. C. Greve-meyer translated the church constitution into the English language, and had the congregation incorporated by the court.

A lot was purchased on West King Street for \$9,000. Rev. Henry Walker, D. D., of Paterson, N. J., who had been pastor of a congregation there for seven years, was called to York. The call, however, was returned by Rev. Walker, his congregation not being willing to let him go. At a subsequent meeting the call was renewed. On April 24, Rev. Walker arrived in York, and on the Sunday following, April 26, was installed as pastor by Rev. Sturken.

The plans for the new church were prepared by J. A. Dempwolf, architect. The building committee was Frederick Greimann, Henry W. Grothe, Carl Hiffmeyer, William Oermann, H. A. Boesch, Louis Plitt, Henry Wagner and Carl H. Schmid.

On July 12, 1874, the corner-stone was laid, and on October 17, 1875, the church was dedicated.

The cost of the church with bell and organ was nearly \$25,000. The cost of ground, church and parsonage, and other improvements, approached \$40,000. The year 1883, being the fourth centenary of the birth of the great reformer, Martin Luther, was a jubilee for the Lutheran

Church throughout the world, and was everywhere marked by the increased activity and zeal in church work.

Frederick Ruenzel, a graduate of the Teachers' Seminary or Normal School of this denomination, at Allison, Illinois, was called as teacher of the school connected with this church. The pastor also taught for two years. G. A. Schwankovsky was afterwards called as assistant teacher. In 1883 A. F. Breihan was installed as teacher and organist of the school and church. The school is under the special care of the pastor.

In the year 1888 a new school building was erected at the cost of \$4,000. At the same time a lot with a dwelling house on it was purchased. This was henceforth to be used as a parsonage. The cost together with necessary improvements was about \$5,000.

In the year 1895 the congregation found it necessary to introduce English evening services twice a month.

In the year 1905 the church was thoroughly renovated at a cost of about \$1,600.

St. Luke's. St. Luke's Lutheran Church is situated on East Maple Street, between Duke and Queen Streets.

The congregation grew from the success of a Sunday school, started in the armory on Maple Street, on July 16, 1882. David Emmitt, a prominent member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, purchased a lot for \$2,100, and in October, 1883, Rev. M. J. Alleman became pastor of the new congregation formed, which at first worshipped in the armory. In April, 1883, N. Weigle contracted and soon after built a brick church, on the lot presented by Major Emmitt, at a cost of \$6,000. In 1885, a Sunday school and lecture room building was attached to the north end of the church, at a cost of \$800. Major Emmitt contributed all the money for the erection of both buildings with the exception of about \$1,700. The church was dedicated in October, 1883. The officiating clergymen were Revs. Lochman, Gotwald, Anstadt and Herring.

Rev. S. E. Herring was pastor of the congregation from 1883 to 1888. He was succeeded by Rev. George S. Bowers, who was pastor from October, 1888, to December, 1893. Rev. Albert Bell has been the pastor since January 1, 1894. Under his pastorate



ZION REFORMED CHURCH, WHERE WASHINGTON ATTENDED RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN 1791



CHRIST LUTHERAN CHURCH AND PARSONAGE IN 1800

the congregation has increased in membership and prospered. David Emmitt, who died May 28, 1894, bequeathed to this congregation \$12,000 for the erection of the present church building. The committee under whose charge the building was erected, were E. G. Quickel, E. W. Bowman, C. W. Krone, Alex. Diehl and the pastor. The building was dedicated April 20, 1902, in the presence of a large audience. The officiating clergymen were Rev. J. A. Singmaster, D. D., Rev. T. T. Everett, D. D., Rev. C. E. Walter, D. D., and Rev. H. H. Weber, D. D., with the pastor, A. Bell.

In 1907 the congregation numbered 235 members and had a flourishing Sunday school.

St. Mark's. St. Mark's Lutheran Church, on East Market Street, originated from a Sunday school begun in 1819. In 1870, a chapel was built in what was then the village of Freystown, the services being conducted by different clergymen of York. A congregation was organized in the chapel at a meeting held October 31, 1881, when Rev. M. J. Alleman was elected pastor. April 30, 1889, Rev. Alleman resigned and the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Copenhagen until July, 1890, when Rev. Peter Livingston was called to the charge. During his pastorate, steps were taken for the erection of a new church building. A lot was secured and the corner stone was laid June 5, 1892. The church was dedicated April 23, 1893. Rev. H. H. Weber preached the sermon at the dedication. The total cost of the church building, lot of ground and parsonage was \$16,000. November 9, 1902, by the will of Mrs. Jacob Sipe, an adjoining lot was bequeathed and improvements made which raised the valuation of the property to \$20,000. In 1907, the church had a membership of 300, and the Sunday School 550 members.

St. Matthew's. St. Matthew's Lutheran Church was organized with ten members on April 19, 1889, by the late Rev. M. J. Alleman, D. D., at that time pastor of St. Mark's Lutheran Church of York. During the previous year the church building had been erected by Rev. Alleman and a few faithful co-laborers on Carlisle Avenue, between Market and Philadelphia Streets, at a cost of \$4,450. Subsequent enlargements

to accommodate an increased membership were made in 1900 and 1903 at costs of \$1,500 and \$1,800 respectively. In 1903 an adjoining forty foot lot was purchased by the congregation. By the year 1905, the rapid development of the congregation and the demands of the field made it desirable to seek a larger and more convenient location. Accordingly a lot of one hundred and forty feet frontage was purchased on the north side of West Market Street between Carlisle and Richland Avenues, upon which the present large Sunday school chapel of the congregation was built in 1906, this chapel being intended to serve all purposes of worship for the congregation until the erection of the church building proper. In the year 1907, the property valuation of the congregation was \$40,000; the membership of the congregation, 450, and that of the Sunday school, 850.

Rev. M. J. Alleman, the founder of this congregation, was formally elected as its pastor, June 2, 1889, and served it until December 9, 1897, the time of his death. He was succeeded by Rev. W. M. B. Glanding, who was elected pastor, January 22, 1898, and served until August 31, 1902. The present pastor, Rev. Robert D. Clare, was elected November 9, 1902, while still a senior at the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, and assumed full pastoral relations, June 7, 1903.

St. Peter's. St. Peter's Lutheran Church, in North York, was founded in 1892. The first religious services of this denomination were held in the school house by different clergymen from York. In 1892 Rev. T. B. Thomas, a recent graduate from the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, organized a congregation, and a house of worship was erected at the corner of George and Church Streets. He continued his ministerial labors with success until 1904, when he accepted a call to a Lutheran church in Altoona, Pennsylvania. Rev. J. B. Baker, a recent graduate of Pennsylvania College and Seminary at Gettysburg, succeeded in the pastorate. The membership of St. Peter's church in 1907 was 230. The Sunday school was originally held in the school house. It grew in numbers and strength, and in 1907 had an enrollment of 500. S. H. Herman has filled

the position of superintendent since 1892. Rev. D. C. Burnite was the pastor in 1907.

In the year 1900, the Rev. **Emmanuel Lutheran.** Peter Livingston walked over the newly laid off plot of ground now known as Wind-

sor Park, and noticed the inscription "Three lots for a church." The lots were at once secured by Rev. H. H. Weber, secretary of the Church Extension Board. In 1902 a Lutheran Sunday school was organized in a dwelling house, which was soon found to be too small. The Sunday school was then moved to the Windsor Park school house and shortly afterward a service was opened by Revs. P. Livingston and A. Bell. This was then carried on by the ministers of the city until January, 1903, when the York County Missionary Committee appointed Rev. E. Lenhart to take the work in charge. In the spring of 1903, steps were taken for the erection of a church at the corner of Windsor and Sherman Streets. This was not the site first selected. The corner stone was laid, July 19, 1903, Rev. A. R. Steck, D. D., preaching the sermon. November 26, 1903, the organization was formed with forty-four charter members. June 26, 1904, the church was dedicated at a cost of \$3,428. At that time Rev. Lenhart resigned and on September 1, 1904, Rev. G. A. Livingston became the pastor. In 1907, the church had a membership of 69.

January 20, 1907, Rev. G. A. Livingston organized Grace Lutheran Sunday school in the school house on Smith Street, in the Thirteenth Ward of the city. The organization was formed by electing E. A. Dempwolf, superintendent; R. R. Kayler, assistant superintendent; Harry King, treasurer, and K. W. Altland, secretary. The first Sunday there were 167 present and the third Sunday, 251. A congregation was being organized in 1907.

REFORMED CHURCHES.

A large number of the early settlers who took up the fertile lands between the Susquehanna and the site of Hanover, in the present area of York County, were members of the German Reformed Church. No authentic record has been found showing who the first missionaries were to preach the doctrines of Zwingli west of the Susquehanna. Soon after the first settlement, re-

ligious services were held among the Reformed people in Kreutz Creek and the vicinity of York. During the succeeding century and a half, this denomination has exercised an important influence in the religious affairs of York County.

James Logan, who had served as private secretary to William Penn until the time of the latter's death, in 1718, afterward served as secretary of the Province of Pennsylvania. In 1743 he came to York and in writing a letter to Thomas Penn, governor of the province, he stated that the Reformed and Lutheran people had selected lots and would immediately erect houses of worship. There were then only eleven dwelling houses in the town.

A Reformed congregation had been organized and in 1743 a block house was erected on the lot granted by the Penns, when the town of York was laid out.

In 1744 Rev. Jacob Lischy came to York, as a visiting missionary. In the official report of his missionary work, Lischy stated that there were 300 members of the German Reformed Church in York and vicinity. His eloquence and fervor pleased the congregation, and he was invited to become the pastor. George Meyer and Philip Rothrock, the elders of the new congregation, extended to him a call to become pastor. His missionary labors extended over a large section of eastern Pennsylvania, and he did not accept until the second call was extended to him by the York people in May, 1745. At this time there was a considerable membership in the congregation. They resided on lands recently taken up in the entire valley of the Codorus.

Rev. Jacob Lischy, early in life, had joined the Moravian church. When he arrived in America in 1742 he proceeded to Bethlehem and was sent out as a missionary by Count Zinzendorf, the apostle of the Moravian people in America. Lischy had not been educated for the ministry, but on account of his ability as a public speaker he attracted the attention of all who heard him preach. When he came to York he claimed to be a member of the Reformed Church. Soon after he began his pastorate it was found he was trying to induce all his members to accept the Moravian faith. This caused a sectional strife within the congre-

gation, which passed through many scenes of excitement during the first fifteen years of its history, on account of the conduct of its pastor. He several times offered to resign, but a strong party took up for him and he was retained as pastor. He finally, under a charge, withdrew in 1760, and organized an independent church in Codorus Township. A biography of Rev. Jacob Lischy appears on page 464. The following is a list of some of the more prominent persons who were members before 1754:

George Mayer,	Christopher Weider,
Casper Kieffer,	John Wahl,
Christian Wampler,	George Grimm,
Jacob Upp,	John Guckes,
Philip Hantz,	Michael Neuman,
John Welsch,	John Appelman,
Abraham Welschans,	Christian Dittenhoffer,
Martin Danner,	Dewalt Enrich,
Peter Wolf,	George Schrum,
Philip Weber,	Jonas Leib,
Henry Glatfelter,	John Bentzel,
George Zinn,	Jacob Schaffer,
George Hoke,	Michael Kann,
Philip Houck,	George Rudy,
Michael Weider,	Christian Wampler, Sr.,
Philip Gnass,	Godfrey Frey,
John Welsh, tailor,	George Weldey,
Kilian Smith,	Nicholas Schrum,
Dieter Meyer,	Jacob Hildebrandt,
Benedict Swope,	Conrad Miller,
Ludwig Krafft,	Henry Everhart,
schoolmaster,	Jacob Welsh,
Ulrich Hess,	John Wolff,
Nicholas Reisinger,	Jacob Wagner,
Abraham Kieffer,	Jacob Shearer,
Gerhart Luc,	Nicholas Kerr,
Nicholas Upp,	Henry Wolff,
Jacob Reiff,	Henry Luckenbaugh,
Michael Greybill,	Matthias Gernshem,
John Gerber,	John Meyer,
Nicholas Scheaffer,	Charles Grimm,
Henry Bier,	Henry Stittler,
Nicholas Wilt,	Henry Linebach,
Zachariah Shugart,	

The congregation was without a pastor for one year. John Conrad Wirtz was then called and entered upon his labors May 9, 1762. He soon brought the congregation into harmony. The church prospered. The block building was taken down and the corner-stone of a large church was laid May 24, 1763. Rev. Wirtz did not live to see it completed. He died September 21, 1763, and was buried under the altar. A vacancy of two years, of which there is no record, occurred. In September, 1765, Rev. Philip William Otterbein was called, became pastor November, 1765, and served five years. A desire to visit his native land pressed upon him, and without resigning he departed for Germany. The congregation

was occasionally supplied by the Rev. Daniel Wagner, who preached at Kreutz Creek. The Rev. Otterbein returned October 1, 1771, continued to serve the congregation three years more, and then went to Baltimore. In May, 1774, Rev. Daniel Wagner became the pastor. He was a man of high character and fine ability as a pulpit orator. The church prospered during his pastorate. He remained during the period of the Revolutionary war. During this time religious services were frequently conducted by Bishop White and Rev. George Duffield, chaplains to Continental Congress which met in York from September 1777 to June 27, 1778. Rev. Daniel Wagner resigned in 1786 and accepted a call from the Tulpehocken congregation, Berks County.

In the fall of the same year the church was supplied by Rev. Philip Stock, who remained until November, 1789. The records show that, in 1790, Rev. George Troldenier was pastor. Not much is learned from records concerning him. His last baptism was on May 31, 1793. During his pastorate on July 3, 1791, George Washington, while serving his first term as President of the United States, attended religious services at this church. Washington records in his diary that there was no Episcopal services that Sunday in York, so he attended the Reformed Church. The sermon was in the German language, not one word of which the President understood. After the religious services he proceeded to Lancaster, on his way from Mt. Vernon to Philadelphia, which was then the capitol of the United States.

The congregation extended another call to their former pastor, the Rev. Daniel Wagner, who accepted, and entered upon his duties August 1, 1793. His second ministry was more successful than the first. During this period the stone church, built in the time of Rev. Wirtz, was destroyed by fire on July 4, 1797, and all the records were burnt save one book. The congregation at once took steps for a new building, which was erected on the same spot, 65x55 feet, with the side on the street to the front. It was dedicated in May, 1800. In May, 1804, Rev. Daniel Wagner resigned and the Rev. George Geistweit took his place. He ministered to this people for sixteen years, until 1820. There is no record from which to es-

timate the work done. He is kindly spoken of by those who knew him.

Rev. Lewis Mayer, D. D., assumed the pastorate of this congregation January 8, 1821. He was a man of great mental vigor. He introduced English preaching with the German, built a lecture and school room on the rear of the lot. He had weekly service for lecture and prayer, and also established a Sunday School. In the midst of his usefulness as pastor he was called to a professorship in the Reformed Theological Seminary. He resigned April 3, 1825. A biography of him will be found on page 467.

The pulpit was vacant for two years. Rev. James Reily was called, April 1, 1827. His health failing he had Rev. Daniel Zacharias, a licentiate, for an assistant and resigned July, 1831.

A vacancy of one year and a quarter occurred, when the Rev. John Cares was called, October 1, 1832. He did effective work. The lecture room at the rear of the lot was destroyed by fire December 8, 1837, and instead of rebuilding it the congregation resolved to alter the interior of the church, taking off ten feet of the audience room, and make a lecture and Sunday School room out of it. Rev. John Cares served eleven years until his death on April 5, 1843. He was deeply lamented by his people.

Now followed an exciting and stormy period in the history of this congregation. Mr. Douglas took charge July, 1843. He remained one and one-half years. On January 16, 1845, Rev. William A. Good, from Hagerstown, Maryland, was chosen pastor. He, like the four pastors who preceded him, preached in the English and German languages, and served congregations in the country. During his ministry, the congregation was chartered by the legislature of Pennsylvania, on March 9, 1849, under the title "The First Reformed Church of the Borough of York and its vicinity," and under this charter, the congregation was authorized to lay out a public cemetery, under the title of "Prospect Hill Cemetery." In the latter part of Mr. Good's pastorate it was resolved to call a co-pastor, to preach exclusively in the English language. This was unsatisfactory. They then resolved to divide into two sections, English and German, each to call its own pastor, and sup-

port him, but to hold their property in common under one corporation. This called for the resignation of both Good and Philips in the fall of 1851.

This opened a new era in the history of the congregation. It was virtually two congregations under one corporation worshipping in the same building. Rev. David Bossler, of Harrisburg, was called by the German section and entered upon his work April 4, 1852; and on November 6, 1852, the Rev. J. O. Miller, of Winchester, Virginia, was called by the English section, and accepted the position January 1, 1853. Each section had the use of the audience room on alternate Sunday mornings; the English preached alternately in the lecture room, and in the evening in the church above.

A mission chapel was built by the pastor of the English section for Sunday School service, 1861, on Queen Street. In the spring of 1862 Rev. David Bossler resigned, and he was succeeded by Rev. Daniel Zeigler. The inconvenience of two congregations worshipping in one building became daily manifest, and steps were taken for a separation of the sections. Terms were agreed upon and the property, all except the cemetery, was offered for sale and sold to the highest bidder. The German members bought it, and paid the English for their rights in the church building, graveyard and parsonage, \$9,725—the English congregation to retain the corporate title, and the cemetery (Prospect Hill).

Zion Reformed.

The congregation which worships in this church was chartered as Zion Reformed Church of York, in 1872. Since the division which resulted in founding Trinity Reformed Church, Zion Reformed congregation has worshipped in the old church which was completed in 1800. The building is of colonial style, unique in design, and modelled after the architecture in vogue during the Georgian period of English history. The church was designed by George Small and built under the direction of George and Peter Small. The steeple, now standing, was erected with the church, and was claimed to be one of the finest specimens of colonial architecture in this country, for more than half a century after its erection. Rev. Daniel Ziegler, who became pastor of the First Reformed Church in

1862, continued his labors with Zion Reformed congregation until 1873. He was a native of Reading, born in 1804, and educated at the University of Pennsylvania and the Reformed Theological Seminary at York. In addition to his pastoral duties, he devoted much attention to the study of entomology, becoming an authority on American insects, of which he made a large collection.

Rev. Aaron Spangler was pastor of the congregation from 1873 to 1886, during which time the church was remodelled. Rev. O. P. Schellhamer was pastor from 1887 to March, 1894, and as a result of his ministerial labors, the membership of his congregation increased two hundred. During his pastorate a parsonage was purchased on West Philadelphia Street. Rev. Morgan A. Peters succeeded as pastor from April, 1894, to June, 1898, and during that period a chapel was erected to the rear of the church, and dedicated November 14, 1897.

Rev. George Stibitz, Ph. D., was chosen pastor November 1, 1898. He is a native of Schuylkill County, a graduate of Ursinus College and Ursinus School of Theology. He served as pastor of a Reformed congregation for two years at Shenandoah, Pennsylvania, and the succeeding two years at Lehighton. For six years he was a member of the faculty of his alma mater and Ursinus School of Theology. He then spent two years at Yale University in the study of Semitics under Dr. Harper, and philosophy under Dr. Ladd. After leaving that institution, he served two years as pastor of a Presbyterian congregation at Glenalvin, and then assumed the duties of Zion Reformed Church, which congregation in 1907 had a membership of 418. The Sunday School has an enrollment of 464.

The congregation which worships in Trinity Reformed Church on **Trinity Church.** West Market Street, was originally the English branch of the First Reformed Church. When the German section of the original congregation purchased the property belonging to the First Reformed Church, the English branch was chartered as the "Trinity Reformed Church of York." This congregation purchased the historic mansion which, before 1800, was the private residence of Colonel

Thomas Hartley, a hero of the Revolution. Upon this site, together with the adjoining lot on the east, Trinity Reformed congregation erected a beautiful church edifice, at a cost of \$60,000, including the organ and the chimes. The church was consecrated October 21, 1866, during the meeting of the Reformed Synod of the United States in York.

Jacob Ott Miller, who for a period of forty years, was pastor of this congregation, was born in Woodstock, Virginia, December 30, 1822, and grew to manhood in Reading, Pennsylvania, where his ancestors lived for a long period. After obtaining a good preparatory education at Reading, he entered Marshall College, at Mercersburg, and graduated from that institution in 1848, and from the Reformed Theological Seminary, at the same place, in 1850. He was pastor of a church at Winchester, Virginia, until 1853, when he assumed his duties as pastor at York. He took an active and prominent part in the classis and synods of the Reformed Church, and in 1871, 1873 and 1893, was president of the Synod of the United States, the highest deliberative body of the Reformed Church in America, and was also president of its Board of Home Missions for several years. He was a trustee of the York County Academy and of Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster. During his long pastorate at York, he built up a large congregation and exerted a wide influence for good, not only with his own church people, but throughout the city and county of York, where he spent a large part of his useful career. He died at York, April 18, 1898.

Rev. Henry H. Apple, son of Dr. Thomas G. Apple, president of Franklin and Marshall College, was chosen pastor of Trinity Reformed Church to succeed Dr. Miller. In the year 1905, a pipe organ was presented to the church by Theodore R. Helb, of York, at a cost of \$7,000. Other decorations and improvements were added to the church within recent years, amounting to \$20,000. Among the liberal contributors to these improvements were Israel Laucks and J. T. Kopp.

Heidelberg Reformed Church **Heidelberg.** was organized under the authority of the Classis which met at Gettysburg, May 10, 1867, in re-

sponse to a petition of forty members of the Reformed Church, residing in York. Religious services were first held in Masonic Hall on North Beaver Street, and a congregation was organized June 9, 1867, under the title of "Third Reformed Church of York." July 15, Rev. Alexander S. Vaughn was elected pastor and served one year. Meantime the name was changed to "Heidelberg Church of York," under a charter obtained from the county courts. Rev. A. Wanner, D. D., was installed as pastor in December, 1869. The Court House was used as a place of worship for several months.

The congregation was now in a prosperous condition, a lot was purchased and a house of worship erected on North Duke Street, at a cost of \$6,000. It was dedicated November 20, 1870. Rev. Dr. Wanner resigned as pastor October 12, 1874, and Rev. James I. Good, then a student in Union Theological Seminary, New York, was chosen his successor and was installed June 16, 1875. His father had served as pastor of Zion Reformed Church. Rev. Dr. Good became president of the Reformed Theological Seminary in Philadelphia, and also wrote a work entitled "History of the Reformed Church." Rev. Frederick J. Sauber was installed as pastor October 28, 1877. During his pastorate a pipe organ was purchased at a cost of \$1,300, and when he resigned September 3, 1887, the congregation had 295 members.

Rev. Henry A. Bomberger, son of the president of Ursinus College, was installed as pastor May 1, 1888, and continued until July 1894. During his pastorate, several lots were purchased on Philadelphia Street, near George, for the sum of \$17,000. Upon this site a church was erected at a cost of \$10,500 under the direction of a building committee composed of M. B. Gibson, W. F. Bay Stewart, Reuben Hildebrand, Samuel Shumaker and William Stuck. The title of the church was changed to "Heidelberg Reformed Church of York." When Rev. Francis C. Yost, D. D., was installed as pastor of the congregation February 1, 1895, the membership was 350. Owing to the growth and influence of the congregation, it was decided to sell the property, exclusive of the chapel for the sum of \$20,000. In 1900 an eligible and convenient site was

purchased on the north side of Philadelphia Street, near Beaver, and a parsonage on Beaver Street, for the sum of \$21,600. Plans were completed for the erection of a large and commodious church from a design drawn by Architect Harry E. Yessler. The committee that superintended the erection of this edifice was composed of M. B. Gibson, E. E. Johnston, Walker A. Dromgold, E. D. Ziegler, S. Howard Welsh, Edward L. Schroder and Harry J. Beitzel. Ground was broken for the new building February 19, 1901, and the corner stone laid August 4, of the same year. The church was completed at a cost of \$41,000, including the pipe organ and the furnishings. Rev. B. B. Royer, formerly of Grace Reformed Church, Chicago, was installed as pastor of Heidelberg Reformed Church, July 1, 1906. The membership in 1907 was 600. A Sunday School of 500 teachers and scholars has been superintended for a number of years by M. B. Gibson. W. F. Bay Stewart, judge of the courts of York county, and Edward D. Ziegler, a former member of Congress, taught large Bible classes connected with this Sunday School.

The movement which resulted in the organization of Grace Reformed. Reformed Church at the corner of Hartley and Park Streets was originated by Rev. J. O. Miller, D. D., then pastor of Trinity Reformed Church. The corner stone of the present church building was laid in June, 1886, and the church was dedicated April 22, 1888. On the payment of \$2,500 to the Rev. Dr. Miller, the church property was transferred to the congregation whose organization was effected July 31, 1888, with the following roll of thirty-seven charter members: Capt. Frank Geise, Sadie M. Laucks, S. Forry Laucks, Irene E. Laucks, George W. Laucks, Fannie Laucks, Laura Coon, Mary E. Landis, Anna M. Gring, Sue D. Gring, Robert L. Motter, Jacob Strine, Emaline Strine, Ida Pfeiffer, J. Z. Hildebrand, Lorina Hildebrand, Peter Feiser, Margaret E. Feiser, George R. Stough, Mrs. George R. Stough, A. J. Stough, Harriet Motter, Julia R. Fink, Edward E. Johnston, Laura E. Johnston, George Shaeffer, Mrs. George Shaeffer, Jennie Shaeffer, Mrs. Rose Spyker, Malinda Rawhauser, Clayton Strickhouser, John M. Strine, Alice Strine,

Charles Strickhouser, Mrs. Charles Strickhouser, Orvilla Becker, George W. Wertz.

This nucleus of laymen entered into the work of the infant church under the leadership and inspiration of Captain Frank Geise, whose interest and faithful service did much toward enabling the congregation to rise out of its "day of small things."

The first minister, Rev. I. N. Peightel, began his pastorate October, 1888. During his ministry ending November 30, 1895, the church developed rapidly and a comfortable parsonage was built at a cost of \$3,000. In February, 1896, the Rev. H. M. J. Klein, a student of the Theological Seminary at Lancaster was called as pastor. Mr. Klein began his pastorate May 15 of the same year and continued his services with the congregation until April 15, 1905. During this pastorate the church enjoyed a period of substantial growth. The growing needs necessitated the erection of the commodious two-story Sunday School building at the rear of the church, at a cost of \$12,000. The dedication of this building took place September 19, 1898.

Rev. Elmer E. Emhoff assumed his duties as pastor of this church May 10, 1905. A prominent feature in the work of Grace Church, is the Sunday School, built up under the wise supervision of a succession of efficient superintendents, Captain Frank Geise, S. Nevin Hench, Dr. J. W. Dehoff and E. A. Rice. The membership of the school is 650.

From the beginning there was cultivated the spirit of benevolence among the members of Grace Church. The Board of Home Missions extended financial aid to the young congregation for but a few years, amounting in all to several hundred dollars. Generous sums were given annually to the work of home and foreign missions, Bethany Orphans' Home and to other worthy benevolent objects.

On November 1, 1903, a mission congregation was organized in West York borough, known as St. Stephen's Reformed Church, under the care and direction of Grace Church.

During the eighteen years of her existence, Grace Church contributed \$55,663 for local congregational purposes and \$18,467 for benevolence. The present membership of the church is 338. Of the present Board

of Trustees and Consistory, Elders P. C. Wiest and S. N. Hench, and Deacons Robert L. Motter and John M. Strine, have been members of these official bodies continuously from the earliest years of the church. These, with a number of other devoted men, gave freely of their means, time and thought in the work of the church they loved and served.

In 1861, seven years after Rev. J. O. Miller, D. D., became pastor of the English congregation of the First Reformed Church, he purchased a lot on South Queen Street. Upon this site a chapel was built and in August of the same year, William H. Welsh, bookseller at Market and Queen Streets, opened a Sunday School, of which, during the succeeding thirty-two years, he was superintendent and Alexander Spangler, treasurer. Its membership at times numbered 200 and it was a flourishing Sunday School.

In 1898 Captain Frank Geise subscribed the sum of \$500 and raised an additional \$1,200 toward the erection of a church building on the site of the chapel. After its completion a congregation was organized with about one hundred members, Rev. E. Bruce Lyttle, formerly a Presbyterian clergyman, was called to the pastorate of this congregation, which was then chartered as Memorial Reformed Church, in memory of Rev. J. O. Miller, D. D., who had recently died, while serving as pastor of Trinity Church. The congregation and Sunday School grew in numbers, and in 1907 the church contained 225 members, with a Sunday School enrollment of 400. Plans were then being laid for the erection of a commodious church edifice.

With the rapid expansion of the city of York, early in the year 1897, ministers and members of the Reformed Church felt that a congregation should be established in the southwestern section of the city. In August of that year a committee purchased a site at the corner of West Princess Street and Hawthorne Avenue. At the annual meeting of Zion's Classis in April of the following year steps were taken to engage in active work. This included authorizing the committee to erect a suitable building and secure a missionary

Bethany Reformed Church.

for the field. Within a month a missionary was secured in the person of Rev. A. Theodore Wright, just graduated from the Ursinus School of Theology. The field was canvassed and after a temporary frame structure was erected on July 24, 1898, a Sunday School was organized. Regular services were held by the pastor and the work of erecting a permanent structure was begun. The corner stone of the church was laid August 14, 1898. The work of building was carried forward rapidly during the latter part of the summer, so that on December 11 a portion of it was ready for occupancy. The way was now prepared for a permanent organization which was effected December 19, 1898, with twenty-one charter members. Reuben Rawhauser and Harry B. Picking were elected elders and William H. Ruby, William Hoffman, Bert L. Wantz, Robert E. Jacobs, deacons. The work of completing the church was continued during the following summer and on October 15, 1899, was formally dedicated.

Rev. A. T. Wright continued pastor for another year, when he withdrew to accept a call to a field in Virginia. Rev. George S. Sorber was elected as his successor, and assumed the work on December 1, 1900. At this time the roll of membership had risen to sixty and that of the Sunday School to eighty. The members received the new pastor cordially and the growth of the congregation continued. Along with the spiritual work devolving on the congregation, it was necessary to remove the indebtedness of \$2,300 that remained on the property. Annual payments were made so that April 11, 1906, the debt was paid. During this time such improvements to the property were made as occasion demanded and all the regular expenses were met with promptness. The second pastorate has continued to the present writing and at the beginning of the year 1907 the membership roll is 210 and the Sunday School has an enrollment of 350. The cost of the church was about \$6,000. This together with a lot 120x125 feet is valued at \$10,000.

St. Stephen's Church.

At a meeting of the Consistory of Grace Reformed Church, held July 26, 1903, it was decided to organize a Sunday School under its care in Eberton, since incorporated and known as West

York Borough. On the afternoon of that day, the pastor of the Grace Reformed Church, the Rev. H. M. J. Klein, with the Consistory and friends, gathered in the school house at Eberton, corner of Adams and Stanton Streets, and effected an organization. The following officers were chosen:

Superintendent, Elder E. A. Rice; Assistant Superintendent, A. D. Greenawald; Secretary, George Yeager; Treasurer, William F. Wiest.

Soon thereafter a desire was expressed for the establishment of a congregation.

At a special meeting of Zion's Classis, held in Trinity Reformed Church, York, on October 12, 1903, a committee was appointed to accomplish this end. The committee consisted of Rev. H. M. J. Klein, chairman; Revs. H. H. Apple, O. P. Shellhamer and Elder E. A. Rice. The committee met the petitioners in the Eberton school house on October 27, 1903, and organized them into a congregation. About fifty names were enrolled. The first officers chosen by the congregation were, elders, William F. Wiest and John C. Ernst; deacons, Jacob H. Crist and Peter Weigle.

On November 1, 1903, Rev. Robert Lee Bair, then pastor of St. John's Reformed Church, Wyoming, Delaware, was elected pastor. At a meeting of Zion's Classis, the new congregation of Eberton, which took upon itself the name of St. Stephen's Church, was constituted, together with the new Emmanuel's Reformed Church, of East York, one pastoral charge, and the call of both congregations to Rev. Robert Lee Bair to become the first pastor was confirmed.

On Sunday, March 25, 1904, ground for a new church was broken on a lot situated on the northeast corner of Seward and Stanton Streets. This lot, valued at \$2,000, was presented to the congregation by Henry Gable. It is significant and worthy of mention in connection with this generous gift, that the donor, fifty-two years previous worked the same soil as a farmer's boy. The church building was erected under the supervision of a committee from Grace Reformed Church, composed of Robert L. Motter, chairman; E. A. Rice, treasurer; S. Nevin Hench and M. W. Bahn.

On Sunday, August 14, 1904, the corner stone was laid. Services were in charge of

the pastor, assisted by Rev. H. M. J. Klein. An address was delivered by Rev. H. H. Apple, of Trinity Reformed Church, York, Pa.

The handsome church edifice was formally dedicated by the pastor, the Rev. Robert Lee Bair, on Sunday, September 10, 1905. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the organizer of the congregation. Its property valuation is about \$14,000.

Emmanuel Reformed Church, East York, had its origin in a **Reformed.** Sunday School, organized July 19, 1903, by Rev. H. H. Apple, pastor of Trinity Reformed Church, and Rev. E. Bruce Lyttle, pastor of Memorial Church. The organization of this school took place at the home of Professor Emanuel Boeckel and consisted of a superintendent, M. L. Van Baman; a secretary, Alvin Dehoff, and a treasurer, Edward C. Boeckel.

The week following the organization a student of the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, Charles Edward Meyers, was called to York to canvass the eastern section of the city with a view to enlisting the Reformed people of the community in the school. Simultaneous with the work of Mr. Meyers, a committee appointed for the purpose secured the building 747 East Market Street as a place for the school to meet. This building soon proved inadequate to accommodate the growing membership and through the courtesy of the Goodwill Fire Company, moved, after one Sunday, to a room in the Goodwill engine house.

A congregation was organized with thirty-four charter members, October 29, 1903. The officers elected were, elders, Augustus Emig and Edward Lauer, and deacons, Edwin E. Harbaugh and Jacob Schroeder.

Until November 15, the congregation was supplied with preaching by Rev. Mr. Apple and student Charles Edward Meyers, after which the first pastor, Rev. Robert Lee Bair, who was installed on March 11, 1904, took charge of the work. He continued as pastor until April 1, 1905, when Rev. C. E. Meyers was elected as his successor, being ordained and installed May 30, 1905.

The congregation worships in a commodious church building on East Market Street, near Sherman, erected at a cost of

\$10,000. The church was dedicated under the pastorate of Rev. Robert Lee Bair, Sunday, November 27, 1904. The membership in 1907 was one hundred.

Faith Reformed Church. Faith Reformed Church is situated at the corner of Pacific Avenue and Elm Terrace. In 1903 a Sunday School was organized in a school house adjoining. Mrs. Kate Schroeder presented a lot upon which a chapel was erected at a cost of \$2,500. The first preaching service was held in this building November 5, 1904. Rev. Arthur C. Ohl was called as pastor and organized a congregation March 12, 1905. He resigned the following year and on May 1, 1906, Rev. Irwin S. Ditzler was called as pastor of this congregation, and the ones worshipping in Quickel's Church, in Conewago Township, and Christ Church at Starview, in East Manchester Township.

MORAVIAN CHURCHES.

Seventeen years after the beginning of the Moravian Church at Hernhut, Germany, in 1727, and nine years after the first Moravian brethren set foot on American soil, near Savannah, Georgia, in 1735, representatives of the Moravian Church began to preach in York and the regions round about. This was in the year 1744. Up to this time, little was known of the Moravian Church in this vicinity, although a few had heard Count Zinzendorf preach at Lancaster. His fame soon spread throughout York county and this was probably the circumstance which led to the sending of Rev. Lischy by the Moravians at Bethlehem to preach the gospel in York. When Rev. Lischy came here, he represented himself as a Reformed minister, and in that capacity was permitted to preach in the Reformed church. His preaching made a good impression among the people in and around York and at Kreutz Creek. In the year 1745, Rev. Nyberg, of Lancaster, preached the funeral sermon of Rev. Candler, the Lutheran minister, near the Conewago, on the present site of Hanover, and again a deep impression was made. Rev. Christian Henry Rauch and Rev. Leonhard Schnell, from Lititz, pioneer clergymen among the Moravians, also visited this place and the former preached occasionally at York and Kreutz Creek.

In October, 1746, a synod of the Reformed Church was held at Kreutz Creek. A short time before this synod, however, it was discovered that Rev. Lischy had come from the Moravian Church and the people were so incensed that he, as well as Christian Rauch, was forbidden to preach at York. Nevertheless, Christian Rauch continued to hold religious services at first in the open air, and afterwards in Immel's house on the Codorus. In April, 1747, Lischy was recalled to Bethlehem and in the following year he severed his connection with the Moravian Church and joined the Reformed Church. He immediately returned to York, and through his efforts all the Moravians at Kreutz Creek joined the Reformed Church, except the families of Berot, Lanius and Fischel. In the year 1749 John Heckendorn and Francis Jacob Miller were the first members of the Moravian church at York. More were added in the following year.

In 1751, Rev. Philip Meurer was appointed to the **First Church.** He lodged with John Heckendorn until a house was rented from Mr. Croll, which was then used for both a parsonage and a church. On the 27th of November of the same year, the Holy Communion was administered for the first time. This year seems to mark the date of the organization of the Moravian congregation in York. In 1753, Philip Meurer was removed from York and Rev. Engel appointed in his place. During the same year quite a number of persons were received into communicant membership of the church. In the year 1754 the congregation was visited by Revs. Peter Boehler, Spangenberg, Matthew Hehl and Nathaniel Seidel. Still more were received into the church membership and steps were taken toward the erection of a church and parsonage.

On the 24th of April, 1755, the foundation stone of the first church building was laid. The dedication of the First Church at the corner of Princess and Water Streets, which was used for a long time as the parsonage, and remained standing until 1889, took place on the 19th, 20th and 21st of December. It had been intended to hold a synod of the American Moravian Church at York, in connection with these dedication services, but on account of the In-

dian troubles on the western frontier of Pennsylvania, it was postponed. The first sermon in the new church was preached by Rev. Lembke, of Lititz. On February 15, 1756, a graveyard was consecrated, on the occasion of the death of Agnes Neisser, the infant daughter of one of the two pastors of the congregation, Neisser and Soelle. In 1757, Rev. Neisser was succeeded by Rev. Schlegel. On the 18th of August of the same year a synod of the Moravian church was held at York, which numbered, including the York congregation, 272 persons.

The foundation stone of the Second church was laid on the 26th of May, 1828, during the pastorate of Rev. Peter Kluge, and on the 9th of November the building was dedicated. At the dedication services, besides Bishop Anders and Revs. Herman and Reinecke and the pastor of the Moravian church, Rev. Hall, of the Episcopal Church, Dr. Cathcart, of the Presbyterian and Dr. Schmucker, of the Lutheran Church, took part. On the 19th, and 20th of December, 1855, during the pastorate of Rev. F. F. Hagen, the centennial jubilee of this church was celebrated. On April 23, 1867, during the pastorate of the Rt. Rev. H. A. Shultz, the work of tearing down the church on Water Street was begun. In the interval between the destruction of the old church and the building of the new one on North Duke Street, the congregation held public worship and Sunday School in the Court House. On October 25 and 26, 1868, Rev. W. H. Rice being pastor, the Third church was dedicated. The ministers present were the Rt. Revs. Shultz and Bigler, Revs. Sylvester Wolle and A. A. Reinecke, of the Moravian Church, and Rev. N. S. Buckingham, of the Methodist Church, Rev. J. C. Smith, of the United Brethren Church, and Revs. Baum, Fahs and Lochman, of the Lutheran Church. In May, 1870, a synod of the Moravian Church was held here.

Ground was broken for the erection of a parsonage on the lot adjoining the church in August, 1871, and by the end of March, 1872, the building was occupied by the pastor and his family. On March 26, 1884, it was decided to remodel the new church. The committee appointed to attend to this work was composed of Capt. W. H. Lanius, Gibson Smith and E. C. Parkhurst. On

July 19, 1885, the work of remodelling the church, which was begun under the pastorate of Rev. T. L. Kampman, was finished, Rev. E. W. Shields being pastor. The new auditorium was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. E. de Schweinetz and Revs. W. H. Rice, C. C. Lanius and C. L. Reinecke assisted in the services.

Since the organization of the church the following ministers have served: Philip Meurer, G. Engel, George Neisser, George Soelle, J. F. Schlegel, S. Herr, H. Lindenmeyer, O. Krogstrup, H. Lindenmeyer, John Schweisshaupt, George Neisser, John Roth, Abraham Reinecke, John Roth, Lewis F. Boehler, John Molther, J. M. Beck, Emanuel Rondthaler, Constantine Miller, J. T. Loeffler, J. P. Kluge, C. C. Dober, C. A. Van Vleck, W. L. Lennert, Samuel Reinecke, Ambrose Rondthaler, F. F. Hagen, S. M. Smith, H. A. Schultz, W. H. Rice, Jesse Blickensderfer, L. T. Kampman, E. W. Shields, J. J. Ricksecker, S. J. Blum, E. S. Hagen, Thomas W. Shields.

The Second Moravian Church, of **Second York**, on East King Street, extended, was organized November 18, 1902. In 1879, Prof. A. B. Carner conducted open air religious services in this vicinity. These efforts resulted in interesting prominent persons in York to continue the successful missionary work already instituted. Samuel Small, Sr., and W. Latimer Small offered liberal contributions toward the erection of a house of worship, in which Bethany mission conducted religious services until the Second Moravian Church was organized. A commodious chapel was erected and dedicated June 6, 1880. A mission Sunday School was regularly held in the chapel under the direction of Mrs. Jeremiah S. Black, Mr. George H. Sprigg, David Fahs and others. In 1887 the Moravian Church sent to the field of labor Rev. M. E. Kemper. Religious services and the Sunday School were continued under the direction of M. E. Oerter, William Allen and Robert W. Herbst. Rev. Leon G. Luckenbach, who had just graduated from the Moravian College and Theological Seminary, at Bethlehem, in 1896 took charge of the mission and continued the work with success. A congregation of 156 members was organized in 1902, under the direction of the Moravian Church

of the United States, which has been prominent and influential in the mission work in America and many foreign countries.

The Second Moravian Church, under Rev. Mr. Luckenbach, with the assistance of a number from other denominations, has prospered from the time of its organization. It has been active and influential in a section of the city susceptible of religious development. It increased in influence, and in 1907 had 200 members, and a flourishing Sunday School under the direction of the pastor. In order to fulfill the requirements of the growing congregation, in 1903, the house of worship was enlarged and improved, doubling the original seating capacity. Since the congregation was organized a parsonage, situated at 800 Rouse Avenue, was erected at a cost of \$3,500 and paid for.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Friends From the year 1683 to 1776 the province of Pennsylvania belonged to William Penn and his heirs. When York was founded in 1741, the Quakers ruled the province, the majority of the Provincial Assembly being composed of men adhering to that religious faith. Three of the commissioners appointed to lay off York County were Quakers. Early in the history of York, Quakers settled in the town and vicinity and in 1754, York Meeting was established. A complete record of its history will be found on page 114.

EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

St. John's Episcopal Church. The history of St. John's Episcopal Church from the time it was founded down to 1831 was written by Mrs. Henry D. Schmidt, one of the founders of the Yorktown Chapter Daughters of American Revolution. The history of the church from 1831 down to date was prepared by her son, George S. Schmidt, a prominent member of the York County Bar. The biography of Rev. Thomas Barton, the first rector of the church, will be found on page 457 in this volume.

Among the many places of historic interest in and about our city there are few over which the memory more fondly lingers than the Protestant Episcopal church of St. John's at York. It is certain that when

Rev. Thomas Barton, the first English missionary to set foot within our town came here in 1755, he found existing a congregation of churchmen regularly organized, but having neither a fixed place of meeting nor permanent rector. He immediately entered upon the work as reader and rector of the small seat of Episcopalians then existing, and performed like duties for the churchmen scattered through what is now York, Cumberland and Adams Counties. For ten years he sustained his relation to the churchmen in Yorktown, and in 1765 was succeeded by the Rev. John Andrews and other missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel sent over from England. His first aim was apparently to give to the struggling congregation a local habitation. A subscription was opened "for the performance of divine service according to the rites and ceremonies of the church of England," and Thomas Minshall, the parish records say, "was appointed to receive the said subscriptions, and as usual in such cases the well disposed of other religious societies were applied to for subscriptions; several gave money, some timber and some hauling, but the whole from such as were not of the congregation that was got in Yorktown was inconsiderable." The donations in money, material and labor not being sufficient to meet the necessities, a plan was resorted to which was common enough at the time but over which in this latter day we would somewhat apologetically slur. A lottery was held to raise a sum of money to pay the debts on certain Philadelphia churches and to build Episcopal churches in York and Reading. This lottery was authorized by the Pennsylvania Assembly and from the proceeds the church at York realized 257 pounds and 5 shillings. A church building was erected on a lot of ground 80x250 feet, for which a warrant was granted to Samuel Johnston, Thomas Minshall and Joseph Adlum as trustees. Two hundred pounds additional was subsequently collected, with which added to the money and other contributions on hand the church was built. Crimson damask hangings for the pulpit were purchased and made by the ladies of the congregation out of their own subscriptions. The original church building was about thirty feet square, with the chancel on the north and

the door on the south, the entrance to the grounds being from what is now Gas Alley. The Rev. Mr. Andrews continued his ministrations here from 1765 until 1772. He was succeeded in 1772 by the Rev. Daniel Batwell, another English missionary. Within a year after he had taken charge a bell was procured for the York church. As the church building then had no belfry the bell on its arrival was deposited on the pavement of Joseph Updegraff, Esq., in Centre Square, where it remained for some time. When in July, 1776, the news of the signing of the Declaration reached Yorktown it was lifted by willing hands from its humble place and hoisted to the cupola of the Court House, when its brazen tongue first told the news to excited multitudes that a free and independent nation was born.

The bell remained upon the cupola of the Court House until that building was torn down in 1841, when it was taken by Samuel Hays, Joseph Holland and Samuel McCurdy, a committee of churchmen, and borne away to the church despite the threats and objections of many citizens. So great was the hostility occasioned by this act that for ten years the bell was unused, but lay stored away in the basement of the church and was only placed on the belfry where it now stands after the lapse of a decade. The Rev. Mr. Batwell was an Englishman, by education, as well as by birth a pronounced Tory, and his political opinions doubtless freely expressed aroused the bitter animosity of the people. One Monday morning he was seized, as Mr. Glossbrenner says in his history, by certain "rude and boisterous friends of liberty, by whom he was at that time several times ducked in the Codorus Creek. Being freed he set out on his return to his dwelling house at York Springs, but he had hardly arrived there, when a company of armed men from York seized him and returning, confined him in the public prison on October 2, 1777."

During the incarceration of the rector and for seven years thereafter, the church at York was without a head, and during the Revolution the church building was used as an arsenal. To what extent it was devoted to such use we have no authentic statement, but it is certain that in 1810 when the

church edifice was renovated and remodelled, several pounds of powder were discovered stored in the base of the old pulpit. Whether the powder so found was simply a remnant accidentally overlooked when the larger quantity stored there was taken away, or whether in that particular spot designedly and with intent upon the life of the Tory rector, is a matter which must always remain open to conjecture, and of which we can never know the fact. During the vacancy of the rectorship in 1784 a letter was received from the Rev. Dr. William White, afterward consecrated the first bishop of Pennsylvania, urging the attendance of the representatives of this congregation at a meeting in Philadelphia, to be held May 24, 1784, for the purpose of proposing a plan of ecclesiastical government for Episcopalians generally throughout the United States. Pursuant to this request Colonel Thomas Hartley, Major William Bailey and William Johnson were chosen delegates to this, the first meeting called for the establishment of the American branch of the Protestant Episcopal church.

In the same year the Rev. John Campbell was called as rector and duly installed. He was the first to devote his time and attention exclusively to the interests of the parish, which he labored to advance in every way. In 1785 he obtained from the proprietaries a deed for the ground opposite the church, upon which in 1787 the rectory and academy were erected. For a dozen years the church controlled the last named institution, at the end of which period the guidance and control were vested in a board of trustees, appointed by the state in consideration of certain financial support given by the state.

In 1804 the Rev. Campbell resigned his charge, and in 1810 was succeeded by the Rev. John Armstrong. That Mr. Armstrong was not only a faithful pastor but an earnest and effective laborer for the advancement of the interests of his church is evidenced by the fact of his success in acquiring means to renovate, enlarge and remodel the church building in the first year of his pastorate, and by the further act that in 1812 he presented seventy persons for confirmation, a number never equalled from the organization of the church to the present time. He was succeeded in 1818 by

the Rev. Grandison Aisquith, who served the parish for a single year.

From 1821 to 1823, Rev. George B. Schaffer successfully officiated as rector, and was succeeded by Rev. Charles Williams, from 1823 to 1825, by the Rev. Richard D. Hall from 1826 to 1829, and by the Rev. John V. E. Thorn from 1829 to 1831.

From 1831 until 1834 the parish was for the most part without a rector, and for a time death and defection greatly decreased the membership. In 1834 the Rev. Benjamin Hutchins took charge of the parish and although he served it gratuitously for a year and a half, he entered into the work with zeal, enlisted the hearty cooperation of his parishioners and added both to the church building and to the rectory certain improvements of which they stood in sore need. In 1836 Rev. Walter E. Franklin became rector, who after two years of service was succeeded in 1838 by the Rev. Edward Waylen, an English clergyman temporarily residing in this country. From 1841 to 1844 the parish was in charge of the Rev. John H. Marsden, who was followed in office by the Rev. John W. Hoffman, the latter's term of service extending from 1844 to 1849. In 1849 a call was extended to and accepted by the Rev. Charles West Thomson, whose name is a holy memory to many parishioners now living. Mr. Thomson was a native of Philadelphia and of Quaker parentage. For seventeen years he labored with signal success in a field for which he was admirably fitted, and, within a twelve-month after his entrance on the work, the attendance upon services so greatly increased that the church building was enlarged to more than twice its original capacity. During a later period of his administration, in 1862, another enlargement of the church was found necessary, and two transepts were added, and a recess chancel built. Mr. Thomson achieved an enviable distinction in letters and his poems were widely read and appreciated. In 1866, on account of advancing years, Mr. Thomson resigned his charge, but remained a resident of York until his death in 1879.

From 1866 to 1873 the parish was in charge of Rev. William P. Orrick, D. D., now rector of Christ Church, Reading, Pa. During his administration the parish building was erected on the lot adjoining the

church, and substantial development of all parochial agencies took place. Dr. Orrick was succeeded in 1873 by the Rev. Octavius P. Perinchief, one of the most gifted orators in the Episcopal pulpit, and a man of marked piety, and untiring zeal. He was succeeded in 1874 by the Rev. Edward L. Stoddard, young, enthusiastic and magnetic. In 1877 he was in turn followed by the Rev. W. T. Wilson, whose sermons afforded rare intellectual treats. In November, 1878, the Rev. Henry W. Spalding, D. D., assumed charge, and performed the duties of his office to the entire satisfaction of his parishioners, until 1882, when a call was extended the Rev. Arthur Chilton Powell. Mr. Powell through six years of service endeared himself to his people, and by his courtesy of manner, his geniality of disposition, and his loving ministrations to the sick, made friends within this parish who follow his life work with keenest interest. Under Mr. Powell's administration the church building was radically altered, enlarged and beautified, and the membership roll was so lengthened and increased that St. John's of York became one of the largest and most influential parishes in the diocese. Mr. Powell accepted a call to Grace Church, Baltimore, and was succeeded in 1888 by the Rev. W. G. Ware, who continued in office until October 1, 1894, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Charles James Wood.

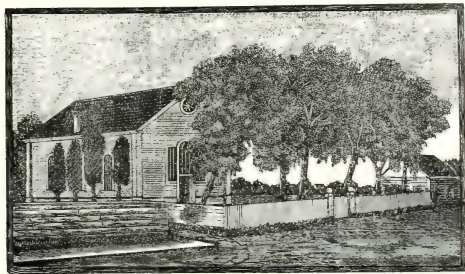
Mr. Wood's ministry in York covered a period of twelve years, and left a lasting impress upon the parish and the city's civic life. He attracted to the church many not theretofore affiliated with any ecclesiastical denomination. His aim was to uplift the people spiritually, morally and physically. His churchmanship was broad and catholic, his mental attitude tolerant and liberal, his disposition happy and his manners democratic. Men were attracted by his cordiality, won by his sympathy and elevated and broadened by his association. In the world of literature he had made for himself an enviable name as author and critic, was widely known and appreciated at his true worth in circles of highest scholarship, and was honored and revered throughout and beyond the diocese in which his life work was performed. His name was prominently mentioned in connection with the bishopric

of the Diocese of Harrisburg when that diocese was created in 1904, and he was for many years a member of the standing committee of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, a position for which he possessed unusual qualifications and in which he rendered signal service. He was a man of most unusual attainments, and added to native capacity the charm of culture and rare intellectual force. He died, after a prolonged illness, May 9, 1906, greatly beloved by his people. Under his ministrations the membership of the parish greatly increased. Devoted to books, he enlarged the parish library, broadened its scope, and assisted its development into a collection of some sixteen hundred well selected volumes. By his will, after providing for the care of his widowed mother, he gave and bequeathed all his property to the parish he so dearly loved, enriching it by his collection of pictures, rugs, antique furniture and bric-a-brac, the result of many years of discriminating purchase.

His chief possession, a superb library of nine thousand volumes and a rich and varied collection of prints and engravings, he bequeathed to the parish on condition that it be held intact and that the books be open to the use of the general public as a reference library for the citizens of York.

Mr. Wood's energies were not confined to the parish of St. John's at York, but feeling that churchmen living in distant parts of the city and county were entitled to receive the benefit of church communion, he organized four missions, one on Linden Avenue, in the western part of the city of York, called the Chapel of the Incarnation, which, under his fostering care, has grown to be a prominent factor in the ecclesiastical life of the city and has practically become self-supporting. Another, called the Chapel of St. Andrews, in the eastern part of the city, which has done and is doing most effective service, a third, in the borough of Delta, in the southern part of the county, out of which last named mission has grown the Episcopal Church, recently incorporated under the name of the Church of St. Davids at Delta; and, fourth, a mission called St. George, at Hanover, in which a lively interest has recently been reawakened.

On October 16, 1906, there was called to



ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH DURING THE REVOLUTION



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN 1790

the rectorship of the parish the Rev. Arthur Russell Taylor, for many years the rector of Trinity Memorial Church, at Warren, Pa. Mr. Taylor is in every sense fitted to take up the work which Mr. Wood left unfinished. A gentleman of ripe scholarship, rare culture and marked intellectual force, he adds to these qualities unusual administrative ability and personal magnetism, under the impulse of which the parish has grown, broadened, strengthened and developed during his six months' stay, in a manner and to an extent which is as noteworthy as it is gratifying.

The Chapel of the Incarnation is situated on Linden Avenue and West Street. The work in the west end began with a Sunday School about 1898 in the old school building on Penn Street. Mr. Matthew Porman began the work and was assisted from time to time by the rector of the parish, Rev. Charles James Wood, and his curate, Rev. Mr. Simpson. The work grew steadily. The present chapel was ready for use March, 1901. This is a comfortable building, seating about 225. The congregation grew and became self-supporting in 1907. The members, about 55 in number, met in January, 1907, and organized as an organized mission, the Bishop of the Diocese, Rt. Rev. J. H. Darlington, appointing Rev. William Vincent Dawson missionary. The members of the vestry are Alvin Reist, James Rudisill, Edward A. Benson and Harry J. Litchfield. The building was greatly improved during the year 1906, a transept and a tower for the bell being added. A large two manual organ was placed in the transept. Those who have been in charge of the work since the beginning are C. L. Thackery, lay reader and deacon; C. L. Dashiell, lay reader; Robert F. Gibson, lay reader; William M. Gamble, lay reader; W. H. Decker, lay reader and deacon. In August, 1904, Rev. William Vincent Dawson became vicar of the Chapel and curate at large in St. John's Parish.

A Sunday School started by Charles Dashiell, at King and Albemarle Streets, in 1900, was the beginning of St. Andrew's Chapel. After removing to "Norway," near Rouse's Avenue, where it remained for a while, it was transferred to

its present location on Elm Avenue, near Albemarle. The lot was presented by Hon. W. F. Bay Stewart and the building, which had previously been a real estate office, was purchased, placed on the lot and fitted up for church use, a great part of this work being performed by Benjamin Dashiell as a contribution. In 1904, the Rev. William M. Gamble, before his ordination, took charge of the Chapel, Charles Dashiell having removed to Philadelphia. He continued the services and Sunday School, with lay assistance, until June, 1906. During his incumbency a guild room was built and a library established. The principal donors of the latter were John C. Jordan and the Misses Bonham. Guilds were organized, a reading room was opened and there is a flourishing chapter of the Girls' Friendly Society, which in 1906 provided communion vessels. Two classes have been confirmed in the Chapel. There are now thirty communicants connected with the work. The services and Sunday School are carried on by a licensed lay reader, R. A. G. Ault.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES

Although York was largely a German settlement, as early as 1750 there were several Presbyterian families residing in and near the town. It is probable that in 1760 a Presbyterian congregation existed, for the minutes of Donegal Presbytery for that year record applications from York and Shrewsbury (Hopewell) for stated ministerial supplies. One record states that a Rev. Mr. Hanna, of the Presbytery of Donegal, ministered to it regularly for some time, worship probably being conducted in the Episcopal Church.

It was of this period that John Adams, writing from York October 25, 1777, during the sessions of Continental Congress here, observes: "There are two German churches, the one Lutheran, the other Calvinistical. There is one church here erected by the joint contributions of Episcopalians and Presbyterians."

In 1785 application was made to the heirs of William Penn for a grant of land, as a site for a church edifice and for a burying ground. September 29, 1785, John Penn Sr., and John Penn, Jr., granted to George Irwin, Archibald McClean and Colonel Wil-

First Church.

liam Scott, in trust, for the use of the Presbyterian congregation of York, a tract of land, situated on the north side of Market Street and on the east side of Queen Street. This grant included the site of the present church property and extended about 130 feet further east.

In 1789, the year of the meeting of the First General Assembly, the erection of the church building was commenced. It was not completed until after the installation of the first regular pastor. That structure stood until its demolition in 1860 and with various alterations and improvements furnished a place of worship for the congregation. It was rectangular in shape, its longer dimensions being from east to west. The entrance was on the southern side, and from it to the pulpit, on the northern side, extended a broad brick aisle. A boardwalk extended from Market Street to the entrance.

In 1788 the York Church was under the care of the Presbytery of Carlisle, which two years before, had been erected from the Donegal Presbytery. In 1792, a call was tendered to Rev. Robert Cathcart, a native of Ireland and a graduate of Glasgow University, who had come to America in 1790, and was at this time connected with the Presbytery. This call was signed by the following persons: Ralph Bowie, James Campbell, Andrew Johnston, James Hall, L. Riddle, John Greer, Robert Kennedy, John Smith, Robert Wilson, John Edie, James Smith, George Irwin, William Harris, John Forsyth, Archibald Street, James Edie, William McClellan, Jennet Grier, Robert Lawrence, Ephraim Pennington, James Kelly, George Armitage, Jean McCalmont and David Mouson.

Rev. Robert Cathcart accepted the call in March, moved to York the beginning of April, and was installed October 2, 1793. August 29, 1793, an exciting meeting of Carlisle Presbytery was held in York Church to consider a further division of that Presbytery, although it had been only seven years since its erection. Presbytery decided for a division into four presbyteries, but the General Assembly in 1794 only sanctioned its division into two presbyteries. By this division York remained in the Carlisle Presbytery.

The congregation applied to the legisla-

ture for a charter of incorporation, which was granted in the year 1813. The first trustees under the charter were Rev. Robert Cathcart, William Harris, John Forsyth, John Greer, William Barber, James Johnson and Penrose Robinson. Dr. Cathcart, who in 1816 received the honorary degree of D. D., from Queens College, later Rutgers, New Brunswick, New Jersey, was assiduous in laboring for the erection of a parsonage. Of his earnings, he contributed \$150 and collected for the purpose various amounts from friends out of town, at one time having in this way collected \$1,100. In 1817 a comfortable brick parsonage was erected which afforded a home for the various pastors of the congregation until 1886, when the present parsonage replaced it.

In 1835 the church was remodelled. The entrance on the south side was closed and two entrances were made on the east side. A gallery was built on the east side, and the pulpit placed on the west side. In 1835 the Synod of Pennsylvania met in the remodelled church, and the memorable trial of Rev. Albert Barnes, for alleged heresy in doctrine, was held. The trial terminated in 142 to 16 for suspension. In the following May the General Assembly reversed the decision by a vote of 134 to 96, and Mr. Barnes was restored to the ministry.

After forty-four years of faithful service, April 12, 1837, Dr. Cathcart resigned the pastorate. His records show that he baptized 320 persons and performed 275 marriages during his pastorate. He was an authority on Ecclesiastical law and a power in the church, not only in this community but also in the United States. During the forty-two years he ministered to the Hope-well congregation, fifteen miles distant, he never missed but one Sabbath, and that on account of illness. He is quoted as having said "punctuality, if not a Christian grace, is certainly a great moral virtue," and his life exemplified it. A biography of Dr. Cathcart appears on page 460.

After his resignation the church was without a pastor until March, 1838, when Rev. Benjamin Wallace, of the Presbytery of Muhlenberg, Kentucky, who was supplying the pulpit, received and accepted the call, to become its pastor, and in May, 1839, was installed.

In 1838 a Sunday School was organized

in connection with the church. Previous to this the Presbyterians had united with other congregations in sustaining a union Sunday School, which originated in 1817. This school was first held in a building west of the Friends' Meeting House, on Philadelphia Street, and later in the York County Academy. In 1838 the Presbyterians removed to their own church and held the Sunday School in the gallery of the church. In a few years that was outgrown and the body of the church was used until 1848, when a frame building was erected on the site of the present chapel. This with various additions served for a Sunday School and chapel until 1867 when the present chapel was erected.

In 1838 the controversy which had agitated the Presbyterian church in the United States for several years culminated in a division of the General Assembly that year, into two bodies, the Old School and the New School branches. The bitter feeling attending this split extended down through all the minor courts of the church and nearly all the synods and presbyteries were divided.

Dr. Cathcart threw the weight of his influence with the New School branch, as did Rev. Wallace and the majority of the church.

In July 1838 the Presbytery of Carlisle passed resolutions declaring its adherence to the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America (Old School Branch). As a result of this action, Dr. Cathcart, with two or three other members withdrew from the Presbytery of Carlisle. The York Church also withdrew, January 22, 1839, on account of objections made by the Presbytery to the reception and installation of Rev. William Wallace.

January 22, 1839, the congregation at York made application to the Third Presbytery of Philadelphia to be taken under its care, and at a special meeting held February 19, 1839, its request was granted. Rev. Wallace at the same time united with that Presbytery. May 9, 1849, he was installed, Rev. Albert Barnes preaching the sermon.

In 1839 Dr. Cathcart, Dr. DeWitt, Rev. Robert Kennedy, Rev. Mr. Wallace and others overtured the Synod of Pennsylvania, for the erection of the Presbytery of Harrisburg. At its organization, October,

1839, Dr. Cathcart presided, preached the sermon and enrolled himself at the head of its members, although this course threatened many of his old friendships. The York Church was identified with this Presbytery from its erection to 1870. In identifying itself with the New School Branch, the church at York was not a unit. There was a minority which adhered to the Presbytery of Carlisle, and which for a short time was supplied by appointment of that Presbytery. Later Rev. Stephen Boyer served as a stated supply. This little band claimed to be the only Presbyterian congregation in the borough of York, and, as such entitled to the church property under the deeds of the Penns and charter of incorporation, and brought an action of ejectment to recover the property. January 14, 1841, the case was tried in the York County Courts before Judge Hays, of Lancaster, Messrs. Evans, Mayer and Chapin being counsel for the New School Branch and Messrs. Hamby and Mason for the Old School Branch. Judgment was rendered in favor of the New School Branch, which judgment was affirmed by the State Supreme Court in May, 1841.

For several years the Old School Branch maintained worship in the lecture room of Christ Lutheran Church, then located on the east side of George Street, next door north of Clark Alley.

Rev. Mr. Wallace resigned the pastorate September 1845.

In May, 1846, Rev. Daniel H. Emerson was installed as pastor. Rev. Stephen Boyer had died and some of the most influential members of the Old School Branch had left town. Time had diminished the bitterness of feeling and most of the remainder returned to worship with their new school brethren.

In 1855 Rev. Mr. Emerson resigned. He was pastor nine years and in that time forty-one were admitted on certificate and twenty-two on confession of faith.

In October, 1855, Rev. Charles J. Hutchins, a native of Erie County, was ordained and installed pastor. During his pastorate the great revival of 1857 reached this church and regular meetings were held in February and March, 1858. Many conversions resulted, the membership of the church being more than doubled. Rev. Hutchins resigned in April, 1859.

In February, 1860, Rev. Thomas Street, of Philadelphia, was installed pastor, and in March the demolition of the church commenced. The congregation worshipped in the Court House while the present church edifice was being erected. During his ministry the new church building was completed and occupied, and the church grew and flourished. He resigned in May, 1864, carrying with him the respect and affection of his church and their regrets at his departure.

A call was extended to Rev. Henry E. Niles, of Albion, New York, and he was ordained as pastor April 16, 1865. The history of the church from that time until his death in May, 1900, is the record of his best life work. Coming to the field in his prime, ably assisted by a help-meet of rare intellectual and spiritual attainments, Dr. Niles and his wife identified themselves with all the interests of the church and under their ministrations it enjoyed a period of uninterrupted growth, influence and prosperity. Dr. Niles held numerous positions of trust and influence in the church at large and his congregation was ever given the benefit of his association with those who stood high in her ecclesiastical councils. The accessories to the church during his pastorate were 985 and the membership at its close was 452.

It was in 1870 this historic church became identified with the Westminster Presbytery, the legal successor to the ancient Presbytery of Donegal, antedating the former by more than 100 years. In 1883 Calvary Presbyterian Church, and in 1887 Westminster Presbyterian Church were organized.

After thirty-five years of faithful and effective service and just when an assistant pastor had been secured in the person of Rev. David S. Curry, to help care for the growing congregation, Dr. Niles was, after a brief illness, called to his reward. His active service had continued to the end of his long pastorate and his remains were laid to rest by those who loved him in "God's Acre," in the shadow of the church he served so well.

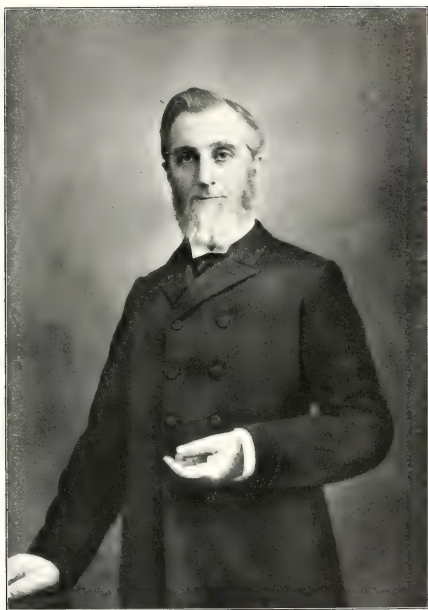
The Rev. Mr. Curry was made acting pastor and November 13, 1900, was installed as regular pastor. He was born in Ireland, of Presbyterian ancestors. After obtaining

his preliminary education, he completed the classical course at Queen's College, Galway, and was graduated from the Royal University of Ireland, at Dublin. He began his theological studies at New College, under the auspices of the United Free Church at Edinburgh. He came to America in 1898 and graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1900. The membership of this congregation in 1907 was 629. The Sunday School had an attendance of 700.

(For the above excellent history of this church the author is indebted to Miss Margaretta B. Evans.)

REV. HENRY EDWARD NILES, D. D., was born August 15, 1823, at South Hadley, Massachusetts. He came of an old New England family, being a descendant in the seventh generation from Captain John Niles, who came to America from Wales in 1630, settling first in Abington, Massachusetts, and afterward removing to Braintree. William Niles, father of Dr. Niles, married Sophia Goodrich, and Henry, their second child, was about five years old when the family removed to Spencertown, Columbia County, New York. There, in a home which had natural surroundings of unusual beauty, he grew to manhood, and in that locality he had his first work in the ministry. In 1844, he graduated from Union College, at Schenectady, New York, after which he took a theological course at Princeton Seminary, and was graduated in 1848. October 24, 1848, he was ordained by the Columbia Presbytery and installed as pastor of Valatie (Kinderhook), New York. His pastorate there covered a period of several years, but in 1855 the condition of his health demanded rest and recreation, and he spent about a year in travel. On his recovery, in 1856, he became pastor of the church at Angelica, New York, where he continued until 1859, in which year he was "pastor elect" of the North Church of St. Louis, Missouri. He served as such until the outburst of the Civil war, in 1861, receiving a call to Albion, New York, where he had a successful ministry of four years. His last change was from that place to York, where he labored as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church from April 16, 1865, until his death.

Such are the main facts in a busy life



A. E. Niles

whose earthly span covered a period of seventy-six years, fifty-two of which were spent in active Gospel ministry. In all of his charges he met with unusual success. But he was more than the successful pastor of a flourishing church. He was a practical advocate of that practical Christianity which is to-day recognized as the highest aim of human achievement, the most liberal interpretation of the new commandment. He had the industry, the perseverance and the executive ability which are necessary in the make-up of a good business man; the thirst and capacity for knowledge which made him a devoted student all his life; and the high morality which made all these serve a common end—the good of his fellowmen. It was his well-rounded character which won to his projects the respect of all who were associated with him in any kind of work.

Dr. Niles by his indefatigable labors brought the First Presbyterian Church of York to the highest mark of efficiency, not only as the church home of a large and intelligent congregation, but also as the working centre of many religious interests.

Dr. Niles in 1874 was moderator of the Synod of Philadelphia; in 1876 he was elected a director of the Board of Ministerial Relief of the Presbyterian Church, becoming a charter member of that board, on which he served until his death; in 1877 he was an associate member of the Pan Presbyterian Council which met in Edinburgh, Scotland; in 1899 he was a member of the General Assembly which convened in Minneapolis, and this was the last honor of the kind he accepted. When Samuel Small was making his plans for the foundation of the York Collegiate Institute, he was actively interested, and he served as a trustee of that institution from the beginning. As a trustee of Lincoln University he did effective work for the uplifting of the colored people, in whom he was much interested.

Dr. Niles was married at Lowell, Massachusetts, on June 26, 1850, to Jeannie E., daughter of Sumner Marsh. Mrs. Niles and the three sons born to this union survive. Henry C. Niles, the eldest son, is one of the most prominent lawyers in Southern Pennsylvania. Alfred S. Niles, the second son, is one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Baltimore. Edward, the youngest son,

is pastor of a Dutch Reformed Church in Brooklyn, New York.

Dr. Niles died at his home in York, May 14, 1900.

Calvary Church. The Calvary Presbyterian Church had its origin in the South Duke Street Presbyterian Sunday

School and grew out of the efforts of various members of the First Presbyterian Church to meet the religious wants of the South End. In June, 1882, at a joint meeting of the elders and deacons of that church it was resolved unanimously to take "immediate steps toward organizing a mission Sabbath School" in that part of the city. Several committees were appointed and Samuel Small, Sr., an elder of the First Church, agreed to donate the ground for a building at the southeast corner of Boundary Avenue and South Duke Street. Meanwhile, without waiting for the proposed building, Samuel Small, Jr., a nephew of the above, found a temporary home for the School in Snyder's cooper-shop on the block just south of its present and permanent home. Here on the afternoon of August 6, 1882, the school was formally organized with seven teachers and thirty-seven scholars. Mr. Small became its superintendent and an office he has since continued to hold.

The work grew rapidly. It was evident from the start that a Sunday School alone would not meet with the religious requirements of the community and for weeks after the organization of the school an evening service of praise and prayer, with occasional preaching, was inaugurated. Soon the building on Boundary Avenue was completed and on the afternoon of November 19, 1882, the school, led by the superintendent, marched by classes to its beautiful and comfortable new home where dedicatory services were held. Here the school is still to be found, though the building has greatly changed during the last quarter of a century to meet the expanding needs of the Society. The name "Calvary Chapel" was adopted as the official title of the new building. For a year the work was carried on by volunteer helpers alone, and then the Rev. George L. Smith was engaged to give his whole time to it. He began work in August, 1883. In October following, the Calvary Presbyterian Church was organized by a committee from the Westminster

Presbytery. There were twenty-seven charter members. Four elders were chosen, one of whom, B. F. Willis, still continues in office. In 1885 the present church edifice was erected and on February 16, 1886, it was dedicated.

In 1890 a commodious parsonage was built from a legacy left by Mrs. Isabella C. Small, wife of Elder Samuel Small. The buildings, after twenty-five years, are now surrounded by large and umbrageous trees and covered with ivy. They form one of the most pleasing sights in that section of the city. Rev. Smith resigned in the spring of 1898 and in September following, the Rev. William J. Oliver, a graduate of Harvard College and of Union Theological Seminary, took charge of the work. The church and school have grown steadily in spite of many and serious obstacles. The former now has 175 active members on its roll, while the latter numbers thirty-three officers and teachers and 300 scholars with an average attendance of two-thirds of the total enrollment.

Westminster Church. Westminster Presbyterian Church, of York, was constituted in 1887, but its real life began earlier. In 1867 Henry S. Myers, recently graduated from Princeton College, came to York. In the summer of 1869 he attended a Y. M. C. A. convention in Portland, Maine, where he met D. L. Moody, the "Prince of Evangelists." Returning home under that inspiration Mr. Myers began mission work in Groethe's Row. A Sabbath School was gathered and Miss Sallie B. Small was among the first to assist in the work.

Samuel Small, Sr., built a chapel on North Duke Street, near Arch, which was in 1907 used as a kindergarten. The Sabbath School occupied this building August 7, 1870.

On September 16, 1877, Miss Small opened a "Mothers' School" and summoned to her aid Mrs. Dr. Henry McClellan, Mrs. William Smith, Mrs. Jane Thompson, Mrs. Wagner, Miss Sarah McIlvaine, Miss Lydia Rupp, (now Mrs. H. S. Myers) and Miss Laura Kirkwood. Several men then and later took part in the mission, among them, Samuel Small, Jr., Professors T. H. Dinsmore and Albert B. Carner, William A. Cook, Henry Kraber, William F. Weiser,

Dr. N. H. Shearer. In 1884-5, eighteen persons from the mission united with the mother church. To meet this new development D. M. and J. Scott Butt, who had been boys in this Sabbath School, but who were then in Princeton Theological Seminary, and Claude Broadhead and Wilmer McNair, also Princeton students, were successively engaged to work in this field.

A meeting was held in the Duke Street chapel March 14, 1887, to organize a church. F. M. Crawford presided. Thirty-eight persons from the First Presbyterian Church formed the new organization. Henry S. Myers and Albert B. Carner were chosen elders and H. S. Myers, William L. Crossley, George A. Shatrone and A. B. Carner composed the first Board of Trustees. On April 14, the congregation took action that led to the ordination of Mr. William McNair and his appointment as "stated supply." He was called to the full pastorate September 26, 1889. He resigned August 1, 1890, to accept a professorship in Wentworth College, Sumner, Washington state.

Meantime Miss Anna M. Small gave to the congregation a lot of ground on North Queen Street, west side, just north of the railroad property. Trustees Carner and Logeman were appointed to act with Samuel Small, Jr., as a building committee. The corner stone was laid on June 30, 1887, Rev. William C. Rommel, of Philadelphia, making the address. The building was dedicated December 15, 1887, Rev. Dr. McDougall preaching the sermon.

The church was enlarged in the winter of 1891-2.

The second pastor was Rev. Charles A. Oliver, formerly of Roxborough Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. He was installed at Westminster December 16, 1890.

In March, 1895, the session was increased by electing Robert J. Dick as elder. At the same time a board of deacons was organized, the first to fill the offices being John W. Tredway, Bernhardt Holtzman and Peter E. Vail.

Miss Sallie Small died August 28, 1895. A tablet to her memory was placed in the church and unveiled December 15.

In 1907 the membership of the church was 240, and the Sabbath School enrollment, including all departments, 300.

**United
Presbyterian.**

In the spring of 1902, Big Spring Presbytery, of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, decided to begin work in the city of York, looking toward the organization of a United Presbyterian congregation. Different members of the presbytery held services in a hall at the corner of Market and Newberry Streets, during the summer. In September of the same year, the Rev. Charles E. Newcomb took up the work under the appointment of the Board of Home Missions. He preached his first sermon to an audience of six people, this was a small beginning, but realizing that "Great oaks from little acorns grow," he pushed forward in the work. On the tenth day of January, 1903, the congregation was organized with fourteen charter members, under a provisional session appointed by the presbytery, composed of John E. Jamison and T. A. McPherson, of Guinston, and W. McB. Grove, of Airville congregations.

The congregation is now fully organized and equipped in all departments for religious services and is making very encouraging progress in the work. The church building, situated on Market Street, above Hartley, was dedicated January 31, 1904, at a cost of \$7,000. The work of building up a congregation is progressing under the direction of the Rev. Charles E. Newcomb.

**Faith
Church.** In June, 1894, a number of members of Zion A. M. E. Church, on King Street, laid plans for the organization of a Presbyterian Church in York. Rev. E. W. Coberth, who had recently graduated from Lincoln University, came to York and held religious services in a hall above Reineberg's shoe store on South George Street. The attendance was encouraging and in December, 1894, the church building vacated by Heidedberg Reformed congregation on North Duke Street, was purchased for the sum of \$5,000. A congregation was organized during the early part of 1895, when Rev. Mr. Coberth was installed as pastor. He remained six years. In 1900 Rev. Thomas Lee, recently graduated from Lincoln University, who had won a philosophical prize from Chicago University, was called as pastor and remained six years. He was succeeded, in 1906, by Rev. Charles McLurkin.

There were about sixty members in this congregation in 1907. The entire church debt was then paid.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

A quarter of a century before the birth of American Independence one John Moore secured lot No. 295, facing on South Beaver Street, 57 feet, 6 inches, in breadth and 250 feet deep. On June 20, 1750 he assigned this property to Casper Stillinger, who erected thereon a stone dwelling house. In 1776 Joseph Schmidt purchased the house and lot from the heirs of Casper Stillinger and presented them to the small and struggling congregation of St. Patrick to be used for public worship.

When and where the first mass was said cannot be determined, as there are no records of the parish until 1776, but the congregation was formed about 1750, and was attended by missionaries from Baltimore, Conewago and Emmitsburg.

After considerable remodeling and repairing, the old stone dwelling was converted into quite a respectable place of worship. After its dedication to the service of God, there being no resident priest, the parish was attended by priests from Conewago, Adams County, Pa., who attended to the wants of the congregation by celebrating Holy Mass and administering the Sacraments. This church continued to be used until 1809 when Rev. Thomas Neal, of Georgetown, Maryland, now District of Columbia, visited York and finding the church too small, determined to build a new one. As there was some doubt about the legality of the deed, Father Neal resolved before building, to obtain a new deed and succeeded in having the heirs of William Penn grant him the following deed:

"To the Rev. Thomas Neal, in trust for his heirs and assigns, to and for the only proper use, in behalf of the Roman Catholic Congregation of York, their successors and assigns forever. Sealed and delivered in the presence of John Small and John Forsyth."

This deed remained in the custody of some unknown person for a number of years unrecorded. At the present writing we find it was recorded in the York County courts in the year 1875, Book F. F. F. Page 347.

The corner stone of the new building was laid in 1810 by the Rev. Father DeBarth, who occasionally visited York from Baltimore.

In the interval from 1810 to 1819 the congregation was supplied with priests from Baltimore, Conewago and other places, as up to 1819 there was no stationary priest here. In 1819 the first permanent rector made his advent in the person of Rev. Lawrence Huler, who remained in York six months, and was succeeded by Rev. G. B. Hogan, who remained two years and in turn was followed by Rev. P. J. Duen, in 1822, whose stay in York as rector covered a period of sixteen years. During his pastorate he found the church too small and he built an addition of fifteen feet, which was completed in 1833. Father Duen also attended Carlisle and devoted much of his time to that mission. He died February 22, 1838, and was buried beneath the church.

Shortly after the death of Father Duen, the congregation was blessed by the venerable Father Rafferty, who furnished the church with new pews, organized a choir, bought an organ, added the steeple to the church and later procured a bell. Being removed from York in 1841, he went to St. Francis Xavier Church in Philadelphia, and for one year the parish was without a pastor. In 1842 Father Kelly was sent to York, but remained only eight months visiting also the parish at Columbia. On his departure the church was again left without a pastor for one year. Rev. Father Mackin was the next priest stationed in York. He came in 1844 and after a short stay of seven months was changed. Rev. B. A. Shorb, a native of York County, succeeded Father Mackin and remained until 1846, when Father M. F. Martin assumed charge.

During his residence in York Father Martin improved the church in many ways. In 1851 he purchased the property adjoining the church on the north side. (Recorded in Book I. I. I. L., Page 555. April 10, 1862). After repairing and remodelling the house he changed it into a pastoral residence. He also remodelled the building on the rear of the property and he opened the first parochial school.

Being called by the Bishop of Philadel-

phia to take charge of St. Mary's Church in that city, he left York in 1854 and was succeeded as pastor of St. Patrick's by Rev. Patrick Reilly, who remained but a short time and was followed by Rev. Father McLaughlin. After a few months he was changed and was succeeded by Rev. Sylvester Eagle in 1855. Father Eagle placed an additional story on the pastoral residence and made many other improvements. He died in 1866 and his remains were interred in the northeast end of the old church. After Father Eagle came Rev. Father McGuinis, who was succeeded in 1867 by Rev. Father Murray. Father Murray held a fair in the Court house and realized \$1,200. He remodelled the church generally, introducing gas, frescoing the interior and placing a furnace in the basement.

In 1870 Rev. Father McGovern, afterwards Bishop of Harrisburg, came as Father Murray's successor. He built an addition to the pastoral residence, placed granite steps in front of the house and made many other improvements. He organized a temperance society and later St. Patrick's Beneficial Society, which at present is in a very flourishing condition with a strong membership. Father McGovern left in 1873 and was followed by Father McElvaine, in the same year. Toward the end of the year Father McGonigal was appointed pastor.

Father Charles Kenney was the next pastor, coming in 1875. On August 10, of the same year Father Kenney introduced the Sisters of Charity of Mt. St. Vincents, as teachers in the parochial schools, Sister Innocentia being the superior. Father Kenney was followed in 1880 by Father McKenna who remained until 1882.

Father John B. Shannahan was the next pastor. During his pastorate he purchased in 1883, from William Felty, over six acres of ground along the Baltimore turnpike, south of this city, to be used as a cemetery. In 1885 he left York to study in Europe, Rev. James O'Reilly taking his place. Father O'Reilly built a beautiful school and hall on the rear of the church property. In 1890 Rev. Charles Galligan came as assistant to Father O'Reilly and remained six months. In 1891 Father O'Reilly was removed to Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Church, Mt. Carmel, Pa. Father Galligan returned to take charge until 1892 when Rev. T. F.

Kennedy was appointed regular pastor. Father Kennedy remained only one year, then Father Galligan returned as pastor.

In 1895 Father Galligan undertook the work of erecting a new church on the site of the old one. The old church was torn down to give place to a larger and more beautiful edifice. The corner stone was laid in October, 1895, by Rt. Rev. Bishop, McGovern. Father Galligan's health failing he was obliged to leave York in 1896 and Rev. John Thompson was given temporary charge of the parish.

On February 13, 1897, Father W. J. Hooman came from Lewistown as pastor, and at once undertook to complete and furnish the new church. It was dedicated September 11, 1898, by the very Rev. J. J. Koch, D. D., the administrator. The Mass was celebrated by Father McCann, with Father Foin, of Hanover, as Deacon, and Father Mewoese, of Mt. Carmel, Sub. Deacon, with Father Benton, of Steelton, as Master of Ceremonies. The sermon was preached by Father D. I. McDermot, of St. Mary's Church, Philadelphia. The priests present on the occasion were Rev. Fathers Crotty, from Littlestown; Schleuter, from St. Mary's, York; Hollern, from Columbia; Reudter, from New Freedom; Walsh, from Baltimore, and Kohl, from Harrisburg.

The cost of the church was between \$35,000 and \$40,000. It was during Father Hooman's pastorate in York of over seven years that the parish rapidly increased and the work became too much for one priest. Father Dougherty was the first assistant appointed, coming in 1901. He was succeeded in turn by Fathers Brady, Costigan, Clarke and Burchard.

According to the last annual report the congregation numbers 268 families with 1,228 souls. One hundred and ninety children attend the parochial schools taught by four Sisters of Charity from Mt. St. Vincents on the Hudson.

Father Hooman left York on May 22, 1904, and was appointed to St. Peter's Church, Columbia, Pa. The debt on the church when Father Hooman left was \$7,500.

Rev. J. J. Hollern, of St. Peter's, Columbia, Pa., was appointed to succeed Father Hooman, and took charge on the Feast of Pentecost, May 22, 1904. July 1, Rev. D.

Carey came to take the place of Father E. Burchard who, on account of ill health, was forced to take a vacation.

St. Mary's Church. St. Mary's Catholic Church was founded in 1852. Till then the German Catholics of York had belonged to St. Patrick's

Church, of which the Rev. Father Martin was pastor. The German Catholics of York had repeatedly forwarded a petition to Rt. Rev. J. H. Neuman, Bishop of Philadelphia, for permission to build and form a separate parish. In 1852 the bishop deputed the Rev. J. Cotting, S. J., of Conewago, Adams County, to call a meeting of the Catholic Germans, in which they decided to build a church and they then bought the plot of ground on South George Street. The first pastor was Rev. Father Wachter, a Tyrolean, who started a German school and bought a lot for a graveyard on the Baltimore pike, now part of the upper end of South George Street. About that time the small congregation of German Catholics, near New Freedom and Shrewsbury, which had been attended from Baltimore by the Redemptorist Fathers, became an out-mission of St. Mary's parish, York, as was also the case with the congregation of Dalls-town. Father Wachter then received for an assistant the Rev. F. X. Treyer, a Swiss, who died on June 4, 1859, and was buried in St. Mary's cemetery, York. Rev. Philip Woerner was the next pastor and was succeeded in 1859 by the Rev. Matthew Meurer, a young priest, who had celebrated his first Mass in St. Mary's Church, under Father Wachter. Rev. Matthew Meurer remained until October 20, 1861, when the Rev. Joseph Hamm was appointed to St. Mary's Church. During his term the old school house was removed to the rear of the church and a new two story pastoral residence of brick was built adjoining the church. In December, 1866, the Rev. R. Baumeister, Westphalia, became rector of St. Mary's and during his incumbency the large Diocese of Philadelphia, comprising nearly the whole state of Pennsylvania was divided into four dioceses, namely, Philadelphia, raised to the rank of an arch diocese, Harrisburg, Scranton and Wilmington. The Bishop of Harrisburg had under his charge the Catholics of York and seventeen other counties of Pennsylvania. The

Rev. J. George Pape, a native of Warrendorf, Wexphalia, took charge of St. Mary's congregation and out-missions in November, 1868. In the following year he began a new school building and gave the parochial schools into the charge of the Franciscan Sisters of Philadelphia, Sister M. Hieronyma, being the first superior. In 1863 the old St. Mary's cemetery, having become too small, the Rev. Father Pape bought six acres of ground from William Felty (lying along the Baltimore pike, about two miles from the church) for a new graveyard, into which, after the cemetery had been blessed by the pastor, the dead were transferred from the old one. In 1884 a fair was held and funds collected for a new church which was begun in the spring of 1884. The congregation assisted the pastor to their utmost ability. New bells were purchased by F. Pfeffer and J. Mayer and blessed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop J. F. Shannahan, December 29, 1884. Beautiful stained glass windows and the stations of the cross oil paintings were given by different parishioners and friends of the pastor, while the church societies presented the handsome Gothic altar. The church has three steeples, the main steeple, the center one, being 185 feet high, with a large gilt cross on top, and in this steeple are three fine bells. The new church was dedicated on Whit Monday, 1885. It is built in New Gothic style, has a seating capacity of 860 and cost \$30,000. The two large chandeliers were given by J. Mayer and the iron fence in front of the church by H. Boll. An organ was bought for \$3,000. In the fall of 1888, the Rev. J. George Pape, owing to ill health, resigned from the pastorate of St. Mary's Church, and was succeeded by the Rev. Henry Relt, who soon won not only the affection of his people but also of a great many non-Catholics. Pastor Relt died on May 25, 1895, and his demise was universally mourned by the people of York. The Rev. L. Augustus Reudter, who had been in charge of St. Mary's during the Rev. H. Relt's illness, changed places with Rev. Clement Augustus Schleuter, of New Freedom, who became the successor of the Rev. H. Relt on June 19, 1895, where he remained until 1904, when he was succeeded by the Rev. George Seubert, who frescoed the church and bought the house below the

church for a rectory, but owing to ill health resigned after an incumbency of eleven months to go to Los Angeles, California. The Rev. L. Augustus Reudter took charge of St. Mary's parish on Palm Sunday, 1905, and remained until the 14th of July, 1906, when he was followed by the present rector of St. Mary's Church, Rev. Clement C. Berger.

METHODIST CHURCHES.

The doctrines of Methodism were first preached to the people of York and vicinity by Freeborn Garretson, near the close of the Revolution. Garretson was a native of Maryland and of Quaker descent. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers in the upper end of York County. John Wesley had visited America shortly before the Revolution, and preached the doctrines which he originated, from South Carolina to New York. One of the missionaries who visited this country was Francis Asbury, who became the first bishop of the Methodist Church in America. Asbury travelled through the states preaching the gospel of peace and goodwill to thousands of listeners. About this time, a wave of infidelity had spread over France and gained a foothold in the United States. It was to counteract this influence that these pioneer Methodists labored in America with zealous interest in the cause of christianity.

Freeborn Garretson had listened to the preaching of Wesley and Asbury and accepted their faith in 1775. From that time forth, he devoted his whole career to evangelistic work, preaching from Nova Scotia to the Gulf of Mexico. He was a man of fine personal appearance. His persuasive manner and eloquent voice attracted all his hearers. James Worley owned and occupied the farm on West York Avenue, extended, later the property of Jacob Loucks. During the latter part of December, 1780, he sent his hired man with a four horse wagon to Baltimore, and on the return trip a violent snow storm required the team to halt at a tavern twelve miles north of Baltimore, on the way toward York. This wagon was loaded with goods for York merchants. On account of the snow the hired man sent home for two horses to aid in drawing the heavy load to York. James Worley took the horses down, and while

stopping at a tavern on the wayside between York and Baltimore, met Freeborn Garretson and heard him preach from the text, "Therefore, if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature and old things are passed away, behold all things are become new."

Worley was impressed with the earnestness of the young preacher and invited him to York. The invitation was accepted and on January 24, 1781, the first Methodist sermon was preached to the citizens of York at the farm house of James Worley. He was invited to become the guest of Rev. Daniel Wagner, and at the request of many people, preached his new doctrines in the German Reformed Church. Pastor Wagner at first became deeply interested in the evangelist, but when it was discovered that Garretson desired to establish a congregation of Methodists, the German Reformed Church doors were closed against him. He then proceeded on his evangelistic tour, stopping next at Lewisberry, where he preached to the Quakers of that vicinity. The religious services which he conducted at the Worley farm house, near York, resulted in the conversion of a number of persons, among whom were James Worley and his family.

Jacob Sitler, then a prominent citizen of York, and a friend of **First Church.** Methodism, erected a building at the northwest corner of Philadelphia and Newberry Streets, in which the early Methodists worshipped. It was a wooden structure with a fireplace at one end and the ground for a floor. The congregation had been organized in 1782 and the principal male members were Weirich Pentz, John Dobbins, Daniel Nailor and George Test. Class meetings were organized and prayer meetings held regularly in this pioneer building. Preaching services were occasionally held by travelling missionaries. Some time before 1800, the Methodists began to hold services "at early candle light." Previous to this time, no churches in York had conducted evening services because it was claimed that such meetings would "corrupt the morals of the young people." Crowds attended these meetings. Some troublesome visitors created a disturbance, even going so far as to throw two young lambs into the audience room where revival services

were being held. John Joseph Henry was president judge of the York County Courts from 1793 to 1811, and when his attention was called by the Methodists to the riotous conduct of some persons who attended their meetings the venerable judge failed to entertain a charitable view of the situation. He issued no mandate only remarking there was sufficient time during the day to hold religious services.

There was no regular supply of preaching until 1800, when Rev. James Smith, of Baltimore, was sent by the conference to minister to the growing congregation at York. He was a man of force and impressive eloquence. His zeal for the cause which he advocated and the doctrines of the Methodist Church, which he preached so eloquently, attracted large audiences. Not only the church was filled with people but hundreds stood in the yard outside and listened through the windows to this devoted follower of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism. His evening meetings attracted so much attention, that other churches in York adopted the same plan and thereafter held regular evening services. Under Rev. Smith, the Methodist congregation was increased in membership, and the church building was enlarged and improved.

In 1807, Francis Asbury, the first bishop of the Methodist Church in America visited York and preached to large audiences in the primitive church. While here he was the guest of Weirich Pentz, one of the founders of the church. The same year, the first camp meeting in York County was held in a grove on the land of Weirich Pentz, a short distance southwest of town. The congregation at York then belonged to the Carlisle Circuit. In 1818 the conference made York a station and Rev. Daniel Hall became pastor. He was a physician as well as a clergyman.

Rev. Andrew Hemphill was sent by the conference in 1819 and during his pastorate an addition was built to the western end of the meeting house. The congregation was incorporated as the First Methodist Episcopal Church of York in 1820, when George Nailor, John Dobbins, Weirich Pentz, John Lay, Ezekiel Boring, William Jones, John Voglesong, James S. Cauley and Henry Doll became the original board

of trustees. The children of the Methodist congregation joined the first Union Sunday School, organized in 1817, in a building next door west of the Friends' Meeting House, on Philadelphia Street. In 1824 the Methodists established a denominational school and the same year erected a Sunday School building adjoining the church.

The congregation continued to worship in the original meeting house until 1836, and two years later sold the building and site to the First United Brethren Church of York. In 1833 the congregation purchased a lot at the northwest corner of Philadelphia and Beaver Streets. In 1836 a church building, with a lecture room, was erected on this site at a cost of \$16,000. It was dedicated June, 1837, Rev. George Cookman officiating. In order to pay a part of the debt, the board of trustees decided to purchase mulberry trees to the amount of \$400 and have them cultivated as a profitable investment. As early as 1835 silk culture had been introduced into southern Pennsylvania. Hundreds of people purchased the mulberry tree, technically known as the *Maurus Multocaulus*. In 1840 the business had declined because the silk worm could not be successfully utilized in this climate and the Methodists lost money by their venture.

In 1850 gas was introduced into the church building. The debt on the church was finally paid in 1853, during the pastorate of Rev. Robert S. Vinton. As the result of revivals while Rev. John Stine was pastor, 1855-60, 300 members were added to the congregation. The Pennsylvania Conference met in this church in 1863. It was presided over by Bishop Scott. In 1864 a melodeon was purchased for the Sunday School and later used in the church services. A fair was held that year in Washington hall, and the sum of \$800 was realized.

In 1873 the meeting house was torn down and a church built upon the same site at a cost of \$24,500. At the laying of the corner stone, June, 1873, Bishop Simpson preached an eloquent sermon. The dedication services took place December 28, 1873.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church, of York, has had a prosperous existence since the time it was chartered in 1820. Duke

Street Church was founded by members of this congregation in 1861. Ridge Avenue, Epworth and West Street churches of York, have also been founded by support received from this congregation. The First Church has always been liberal in its contributions to home and foreign missions, and is the second congregation within the Central Pennsylvania Conference in lending financial support to the general work of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this country and abroad. The pulpit has always been supplied with clergymen of ability and experience. Improvements have frequently been made to the church property. In 1905 the sum of \$15,000 was expended in frescoing and carpeting the audience and lecture rooms, painting the church and purchasing a pipe organ at a cost of \$4,000.

The membership of this congregation under the pastorate of Rev. J. Ellis Bell, in 1907, was 700. The Sunday School, which was founded in 1824, has been continued since that date. In 1907 it had a membership of 600. Charles H. Stallman has been superintendent for a period of ten years.

The pastors who have served this congregation in order of succession since 1820, have been: William Prettyman, Robert S. Vinton, Tobias Reily, Joseph Larkin, Charles A. Davis, Basil Barry, Henry Smith, John A. Gere, Edward Smith, Charles Kalfus, Tobias Reily, John L. Gibbons, John Poisel, John C. Lyon, John A. Henning, George C. Chenoweth, Joseph France, James Sewell, William Wicks, William D. Clemm, Robert S. Vinton, James Brads, John Stine, Joseph A. Ross, D. S. Monroe, Joseph France, John H. C. Dosch, N. S. Buckingham, William R. Mills, Henry C. Westwood, W. M. Ryan, M. D., D. S. Monroe, A. M. Barnitz, S. L. Bowman, D. D., J. H. McGarrah, S. C. Swallow, J. Max Lantz, B. C. Conner, J. H. McGarrah, Richard Hinkle, M. L. Ganoe, D. D., J. Ellis Bell.

On March 21, 1861, Rev. W. Maslin Frysinger was appointed to the **Duke Street Church.** York Mission and preached on the street until July 14, of the same year, when the mission chapel was dedicated, the money and materials being furnished largely by the members from the York station. A Sunday School was organized with forty scholars. The

mission, by the next conference numbered 139 scholars. Dr. Frysinger returned the second year, and Gates J. Weiser was elected superintendent of the school in 1862. Rev. W. W. Evans was appointed 1863, and remained three years. The first trustees were Caleb Kepner, John Mitzel, Henry Reisinger, D. A. Warfield, William Gehring, J. W. Buckingham, O. P. Weiser, all of whom were chosen in 1861.

Rev. E. T. Swartz was appointed in 1866, and served one year. In 1867 Rev. L. S. Crone was appointed and served one year, being succeeded by Rev. J. H. S. Clarke, in 1868. Rev. W. H. Norcross was appointed in 1870. It was during this year the charge was connected with Goldsboro appointment, and became self-sustaining.

Rev. G. D. Pennypacker was appointed March, 1871, and this year the church was built. The corner stone was laid June 19, 1871. The lecture room was dedicated by Bishop E. R. Ames the following November. The work on the church was then abandoned until the next spring, because of the lack of funds. Rev. G. W. Miller was appointed in March, 1872, and the church was dedicated November 29, 1872, by Bishop Thomas Bowman.

The indebtedness on the church was carried ten years, through the pastoral terms of G. W. Miller, H. R. Bender, T. S. Wilcox and John Vrooman. The last of these finally cancelled it, after being decreased. He served the church one year more, and was succeeded in 1883 by Rev. A. R. Crouce. During his pastorate of three years improvements were made on the church property to the amount of \$1,000, and all debts paid. The pastors in order of succession since 1886 have been: William H. Ferguson, A. M. Barnitz, John R. Dunkerly, W. Perry Eveland, Orlando G. Heck, E. E. A. Deavor, Charles W. Wasson. In 1907 the church membership was 350 and the Sunday School had an enrollment of 300. A pipe organ was purchased in 1905 at a cost of \$2,500.

Rev. George W. Miller, D. D., one of the pastors of this church, has since become one of the most noted pulpit orators of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America. During the Civil war a Confederate bullet lodged in one of his lungs. This wound impaired his health for many years, but

he finally recovered from it. Rev. W. P. Eveland has recently been chosen president of Williamsport Seminary, a prominent educational institution in Pennsylvania.

Ridge Avenue. Ridge Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1883, as the result of a mission

and Sunday School founded by Rev. Silas C. Swallow, D. D., who was then pastor of Beaver Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The same year a church building was erected at a cost of \$2,500 at the corner of Ridge Avenue and East Philadelphia Street, extended, then situated in the village of Freystown, until its annexation to the city of York. Ridge Avenue Church being situated in a section of the city which is growing rapidly has prospered. The pastors in order of succession have been: M. J. Runyan, J. W. Forrest, O. T. Metzler, J. B. Brenneman, Edwin L. Esslinger, J. P. Buiford, John Horning, J. B. Mann, F. T. Vought, Joseph Gray, S. C. Carnill.

Rev. Carnill became pastor of the congregation in 1905. The church membership in 1907 was 165, and the membership of the Sunday School fifty.

Epworth Church. Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church, at the corner of Hartley Street and Salem Avenue, was founded in 1881 through the efforts of Rev. S. C. Swallow, D. D., pastor of the First M. E. Church. A lot was purchased on West Princess Street, near Hartley, and a chapel erected. It was dedicated free of debt January 8, 1882. Rev. W. M. Frysinger officiating. A revival service was held in the new chapel. This service, as well as the Sunday School, organized about a year prior under the leadership of William H. Shelley, attracted the families which became the nucleus of the new church, known as "The Princess Street Methodist Episcopal Chapel."

Members of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Methodist Church served this growing congregation, preaching in the chapel on Princess street as follows: G. W. Stevens, the first pastor, 1882-1884; M. J. Runyan and J. W. Forrest, 1884-1885; O. S. Metzler, 1885-1888; R. T. Whitney, 1888-1890; V. T. Rue, 1890-1894; F. M. Welsh, 1894-1895; H. D. Flanagan, 1895-1898; F. C. Buyers, 1898-1900. It was under the pas-

torate of Rev. Buyers that the church was incorporated May 2, 1898, and its name changed to "The Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church." Lots were purchased on Hartley Street and Salem Avenue and an imposing brick edifice was erected, through the efforts of the pastor. The corner stone was laid September 11, 1898. The dedicatory services were held May 14, 1889, Revs. V. T. Rue, M. L. Ganoe, D. D., and E. J. Gray, D. D., president of Williamsport Dickinson Seminary, taking part in the exercises.

The following preachers have since served the charge: E. A. Pyles, 1900-1903; E. G. Baker, 1903-1905. The present pastor, Rev. Alvin S. Williams, was appointed in 1905. During his pastorate a parsonage was built on Hartley Street. In 1907 the congregation had a membership of 250 and the Sunday School an enrollment of 300. The valuation of the church property, including the parsonage, is \$20,000.

Early in the year 1888 Rev. B. C. West Conner, then pastor of the First Street Methodist Episcopal Church of York, and some of the leading members of his congregation, conceived the idea that there was a field for a Methodist Episcopal church in the rapidly growing western portion of the city. For this purpose money was readily contributed by the congregation and a lot of ground on the corner of Philadelphia and West Streets was procured from Lewis E. Smyser. Here a ground-breaking service was held July 2, 1888. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate services on the evening of August 4, and the West Street Methodist Episcopal Church was dedicated November 25th of the same year, Bishop Cyrus D. Foss preaching the dedication sermon.

It was on December 2, that 120 persons met in the lecture room of the church to organize a Sunday School. Prof. W. H. Shelley was elected superintendent. The work continued under the direct control of First Church until the Annual Conference, which met May 20, 1889, at Shamokin, Pennsylvania, appointed Rev. Richard Brooks pastor to take charge of this new work. The congregation was organized April 21, 1889, with a membership numbering thirteen. During the year 1895 a parsonage was built,

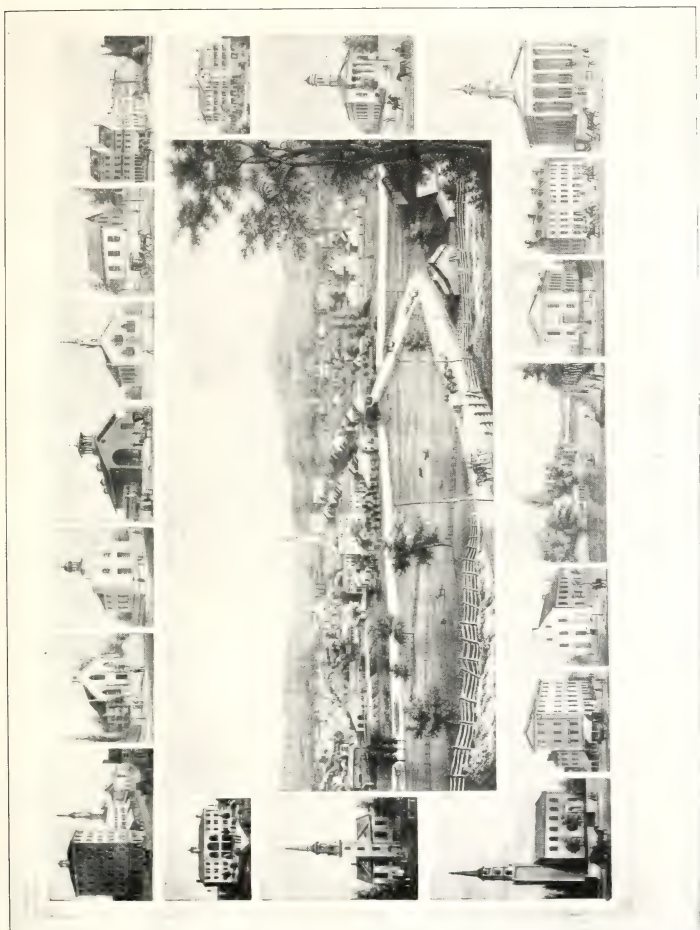
and the arrangements for the work of the church were completed. The membership numbers sixty-five, and the Sunday School has enrolled in all its departments 175 members. An Epworth League, with both senior and junior departments organized, guards the interests of the young people.

The following pastors have served the congregation since its organization: Richard Brooks, 1889-1890; J. F. Kerlin, 1890-1892; P. F. Eyer, 1892-1897; A. M. Barnitz, 1897-1900; J. B. Brenneman, 1900-1902; F. H. Brunstetter, 1902-1904; M. N. Walker, 1904-1905; Amos M. Bruce, 1905-1907.

During the early history of York, people of the colored race attended divine services at different churches and occupied seats on the gallery. There were a number of colored slaves in York until the abolition of slavery by act of the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1781.

As early as 1810, a number of negroes, some of them escaped slaves and others free negroes who were manumitted in the south, began to pass through the town. Most of them crossed the Susquehanna at Wrightsville and remained at Columbia, while others crossed the river at Etter's Ferry and took up their abode at Middletown. Still others moved farther northward even to the borders of Canada, and some remained in York.

In 1819, the descendants of the early colored people of York, and some of those who migrated here from the south, began to hold religious services under their own auspices. They received encouragement from the other churches of York and with the assistance of some prominent citizens purchased a site and erected a church on North Duke Street. This church stood on the east side of the street, on a site later owned and occupied by the Billmeyer & Small Co., near the railroad. The church was dedicated November 28, 1819. The first trustees were John Joice, Richard Butler, John Lindenberger, Edward Young and Israel Williams. Richard Butler lived to an advanced age and died in the year 1905. The colored people of York worshipped in this building which was also used as a colored school for sixty years, when the building and site was purchased by the Billmeyer & Small Co. In the year 1880, the congregation which belonged to the African Methodist Episcopal Church, purchased a site on East King



VIEW OF YORK IN 1850

Street, between Duke and Queen, where a brick church was erected at a cost of \$5,000. The building committee, composed of members of the congregation, were James L. Smallwood, Greenbury Robinson, A. Howard, I. Gooden, R. S. Wilson. James L. Smallwood, for a period of twenty-five years, taught the colored school in York. The corner-stone of the church was laid October 24, 1880, and dedicated August 14, 1881. The church has since prospered and increased in membership and has connected with it a flourishing Sunday School.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

This religious denomination was founded through the ministrations of Rev. Philip William Otterbein, who was born in Dillenber, Germany, June 4, 1726. He obtained a liberal education in his native country, and was ordained minister in the German Reformed Church at Herborn in 1749. In 1752, at the age of 26, he came to America as a missionary and preached in Lancaster and York Counties. Otterbein introduced in his religious teachings, prayer meetings, class meetings and conducted religious services in the open air. He was pastor of the First Reformed Church at York from 1765 to 1774, and also preached to various Reformed congregations throughout York County. In 1766, while holding religious meetings in Lancaster County, he met Martin Boehm, a noted Evangelist of the Mennonite Church, who was then preaching to large audiences in the barn of Isaac Long, a prominent farmer. After hearing Boehm preach an impressive sermon, Otterbein congratulated him and said "we are brethren." It was this incident that gave rise to the name of the denomination United Brethren in Christ.

Otterbein was an earnest and impressive speaker and his eloquent sermons were listened to by large audiences. In the year 1774 he went from York to Baltimore, where he remained thirty-nine years as one of the leading clergymen of that city. At first he was the pastor of a Reformed church and later organized the first congregation of the United Brethren in Christ in Baltimore in a church standing at the corner of Sharp and Conway Streets. While Otterbein advocated revivals and promulgated the doctrines of which the denomination

of United Brethren in Christ was founded, he never seems to have withdrawn his connection with the German Reformed Church which had licensed him to preach the gospel in his native land after he had completed his theological studies. He died in Baltimore, November 17, 1813, at the age of 87 years. His high Christian character and his ability as a pulpit orator and a theologian were universally recognized by all who heard his eloquence. At the time of his death, his denomination had 100 active ministers of the gospel, and its membership had reached 20,000. The first Conference of the church was held in Baltimore in 1799, and the second near Big Spring in Cumberland County, at the house in which Rev. John W. Nevin, D. D., the distinguished theologian of the Reformed Church, was born. The pioneer church of this denomination in York County was founded in Windsor Township, now within the limits of the Borough of Windsorville, where its history will be found.

In 1840, the Missionary Society **First** in connection with the Otterbein Church. Church at Baltimore, established a mission in York and sent Rev. Christian S. Crider to begin the work. At the same time, the Methodist Episcopal congregation of York, offered their church for sale. It stood on the site of the United Brethren Church, at the corner of Philadelphia and Newberry Streets, and was bought for \$1,500. Peter Rawhauser, of Dover, and Adam Strayer, of Winterstown, and Jacob Ehrhart, of York Township, were chosen trustees. Rev. Crider organized the congregation and ministered to it for two and one-half years and was succeeded by Rev. Jacob Rinehart, who remained two years, during which time a parsonage was built. Rev. Enoch Hoffman succeeded, remaining two years. In 1847, Rev. J. C. Smith, one of the fathers of the denomination, became pastor. He found a membership of fifty. At the expiration of four years the congregation increased to 125 members. In 1851 Rev. W. B. Wagner assumed charge, remained three years and was followed by Rev. W. B. Raber for three years. Rev. J. C. Smith became pastor again in 1857 and remained four years. When he retired there were 237 members. Rev. Samuel Enterline succeeded as pastor for two

years, and Rev. Jacob Erb, two years, until 1866, when Rev. J. C. Smith became pastor a third time. During this pastorate a new church was built at a cost of \$13,000. The building committee was composed of Charles Lafean, Rev. D. Eberly, Jacob Allison, Henry Licking, and Rev. J. C. Smith. There were 357 members. Rev. W. B. Raber was called a second time and was followed by Rev. J. P. Smith and Rev. J. P. Miller. Rev. J. R. Meredith was called and remained three years, during which time the church was repaired and partly refurnished at a cost of \$1,500. Rev. I. H. Albright served from 1885 to 1890, during which time many were added to the church. Also through his efforts the Third United Brethren Church was organized.

In 1890 Rev. J. D. Killian was appointed to the pastorate. Under his direction in 1891 Semi-Centennial anniversary services were held, which were a credit alike to pastor and people. Rev. M. J. Heberly became pastor in 1892. Rev. H. B. Spayd followed him in 1894 and served the congregation for seven and a half years. During this time the Fourth and Fifth churches were organized. Rev. C. L. Wisswaesser became pastor in March, 1902, and served for twenty months. During his pastorate the Sunday School room was repaired and a fine pipe organ installed.

In October, 1903, Rev. Joseph Daugherty was appointed to the charge. During the first year of his pastorate improvements were made to the parsonage to the extent of about \$600. Every department of the church is thoroughly organized and efficient work is being done. The membership of the church has been increased from the beginning of his pastorate to 1907, from 337 to 406. The Sunday School has an enrollment of 685, including the Home and Cradle Roll departments. C. B. Pennypacker, principal of the York High School, is the superintendent.

The Second United Brethren Church in Christ of York was organized by Rev. J. H. Young in 1873. Twenty members of the First United Brethren Church joined the new organization and soon thereafter a plot of ground was bought on the southeast corner of Duke and South Streets for a

consideration of \$4,000. On the said lot was a brick building suitable for a parsonage.

Immediately Rev. Young began the task of building a house of worship and in this he succeeded by erecting a frame structure costing \$1,070. He was assisted in his labors by Rev. W. B. Raber, pastor of the First United Brethren Church. Rev. Young served the charge two years, from March, 1873, to March, 1875. The congregation grew rapidly under his pastorate. In the spring of 1875, Rev. A. H. Rice was appointed pastor and served the charge for a term of two years, until March, 1877. At the conference of 1877 Rev. J. C. Smith was appointed pastor and served for a term of five years, ending his pastorate March, 1882. He was succeeded by Rev. H. B. Dohner, from March, 1882, to March, 1884. In the spring of 1884 Rev. C. A. Burtner was appointed pastor and served the charge for three years, ending his pastorate in March, 1887. He was succeeded by Rev. J. T. Sheaffer until March, 1890. Rev. H. A. Schlichter was appointed pastor in the year 1890, who served one year. During his short pastorate he solicited several thousand dollars preparatory for the building of a new church. He was succeeded by Rev. C. A. Burtner in the year 1891. This was the second time Rev. Burtner was appointed pastor of this congregation and before him was the task of paying a considerable debt on the parsonage and of building a new church edifice. He succeeded and after a term of three years was elected Presiding Elder of the Baltimore District, and left the charge in 1894. All these years the charge was in part supported by the Missionary Board of the Conference, but now it showed signs of being able to support its own pastor. In 1894 Rev. C. T. Stearn, D. D., took charge of the congregation and served for eight years, ending his pastorate in the year 1902, at which time he was elected presiding elder and appointed to the Baltimore District. During his pastorate the charge became self-sustaining. Rev. A. R. Ayres was appointed in 1902. The new church built by Rev. Burtner, with the parsonage adjoining, is valued at \$15,000. The membership in 1907 was 260. The Sunday School has an enrollment of 570 scholars.

Allison Memorial.

This church was dedicated October 23, 1887, by Bishop E. B. Kephart, with Rev. I. H. Albright in charge, and Rev. A. H. Rice as presiding elder, and Jacob Allison, David Crider and William Witta as trustees. The church was built and furnished by Jacob Allison, hence known as Allison Memorial Church. The congregation was organized Sunday, February 19, 1888, by Rev. I. H. Albright, then pastor of the First United Brethren Church. Jacob Allison, M. H. Long and Frederick Brunhouse were named as trustees of the organization, which was composed of twenty-eight members. During the eighteen years of its existence the number has increased from 28 to 320, and the Sunday School from 40 to 525 enrolled. The following pastors have served the congregation: Rev. J. P. Smith, March, 1888, to his death, January 12, 1892; Rev. J. R. Jones, March, 1892, to March, 1895; Rev. J. R. Hutchinson, March, 1895, to March, 1899; Rev. J. P. Anthony, March 1899, to 1902; Rev. A. H. Rice, March, 1902, to November, 1904. Rev. R. R. Rodes was called to the pastorate in 1904. During the pastorate of Rev. J. R. Jones an addition was built to the church at a cost of \$1,500. In 1903, during the pastorate of Rev. A. H. Rice, the church was again remodelled at a cost of \$3,500. A tower was built and circular pews put in, making the church one of modern appearance and convenience.

Fourth Church.

This church was dedicated October 1, 1893, by Rev. C. I. B. Braine, of Washington, D. C., with Rev. J. P. Koontz, pastor. The class was organized October 22, 1894, with five members transferred from the First United Brethren Church. The cost of the first church building and grounds, situated on Hartman Street, was \$2,200. April 1, 1903, this property was sold to the Mennonites, and a site at the corner of Market and Lehman Streets was purchased, and a church erected at a cost of \$12,000, including the ground. It was dedicated December 6, 1904, by W. M. Weekly, D. D., of Dayton, Ohio. The building committee were Rev. J. Lower Grim, Sylvester Heindel and C. A. Stambaugh. The pastors who served this congregation have been Rev. J. P. Koontz, 1893-96; Rev. Sheridan Garman,

1896-98; Rev. Jay W. Yohe, 1899-1901. On March 15, 1901, Rev. James Lower Grim was called to the pastorate. The membership in 1907 was 220, one hundred and fifty being received during the pastorate of Rev. Grim. The Sunday School contains 300 teachers and scholars. A Seth Thomas clock, costing \$450, donated by George B. Rudy, was placed in the tower of the church.

The Fifth United Brethren Church in Christ, situated in North York borough, was founded under the leadership of C. A. Burtner, presiding elder of the Pennsylvania conference. Religious services were held at stated times in the village school house for two or three years and were conducted by clergymen from York and in 1895 the congregation was organized. A frame church was erected and dedicated by Rev. C. T. Stearn, D. D., October 6, 1895. The congregation was then served by the pastor of the Fourth United Brethren Church of York. Rev. Sheridan Garman was pastor from 1896 to 1898; Rev. J. W. Yohe to 1901, and Rev. J. Lower Grim for one year. In 1902 this congregation was made a separate charge and Rev. E. H. Hummelbaugh became the pastor. The congregation grew rapidly in numbers and in 1907 had 235 members. The Sunday School, which was originally held in the school house has also grown in numbers and strength and contains an enrollment of 450 members. Levi Stough has served as superintendent for several years.

UNITED EVANGELICAL CHURCHES.

The United Evangelical Church is a religious body which has a large membership in York County. After the division of the denomination in 1891 the majority of the congregations in York County became a part of the new church entitled "The United Evangelical Church," which was organized at Naperville, Illinois, in 1894.

The Evangelical Association is an ecclesiastical body which originated in Pennsylvania in 1800. Its founder was Jacob Albright, a man of earnest piety. Early in life he was a Lutheran; afterward united with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He began to preach in 1796 and in 1803 was ordained a minister of the gospel. He labored among the Germans, and, as the

Methodist Episcopal Church was entirely English at that time, the congregations he gathered banded themselves together into a separate denomination, adopting the name "Evangelical Association of North America," in early days called "Albright," after the founder. In doctrine, the denomination is Arminian. The church organization is similar to that of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Bishops and presiding elders are elected every four years by the general and annual conferences respectively. The itinerant system is practiced. The progress of the church has been rapid, and, although originally German, conferences are now entirely in English.

Pioneer Churches.

The Evangelical Association was first introduced into York County in 1810, by Revs. John Erb and Matthias Betz, who established three preaching places: One at the house of Jacob Klinefelter, in Shrewsbury Township, about one mile south of Glen Rock; the second at the house of John Seitz, in Springfield Township, and the third at the house of Adam Ettinger, in Dover Township. The eighth conference session of the Association was held at the house of Jacob Klinefelter in 1815 at which time there were fifteen ministers present. In 1822 the members in the vicinity of Shrewsbury united with the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in building a log meeting house. This was the first church building used by the Association in York County, and the second in the Association, the first having been built at New Berlin, Union County, Pa., in 1816. In 1827 a stone church was built at Mt. Zion, in Springfield Township, entirely by the Evangelical Association. In 1831, under the labors of Rev. W. W. Orwig, Dr. George Brickley and J. Roesner, who had charge of the work in the county for that year, a successful revival took place in the Conojohela valley. Among the families that united with the church were those of J. G. Thomas, Henry Thomas, Henry Burg and J. A. Jacobs. This was the beginning of the congregation at Millersville (Yorkana) and East Prospect. In 1842 a mission was established in York with twelve members. George Brickley was the first missionary. Rev. U. F. Swengel was the first English missionary.

Bethlehem Church. This church, which belongs to the Evangelical Association, was built under the leadership of Benjamin Thomas. In 1842, George Brickley, a practicing physician of York, had this charge assigned him. He labored until 1844. During his administration the trustees of the church obtained a charter. Among the early pastors who served this congregation were: George Brickley, 1842-1844; W. W. Orwig, 1844-46; J. Boas, 1846-47; L. Eberhart, 1847-49; G. Weirick, 1849-50; C. Hammer, 1850-52; C. F. Deininger, 1852-54; E. Kohr, 1854-56; H. Althouse, 1856-58; S. Wolf, 1858-59; D. Kreamer, 1859-60; A. L. Reeser, 1860-62; B. Hengst, 1862-64; J. Young, 1864-66; S. Smith, 1866-68; A. Rairich 1868-69; J. Bowersox, 1869-70, who was then sent to Oregon as missionary; J. C. Farnsworth, 1870-72; G. Brickley, 1872-73; S. Aurund, 1873-75; C. F. Deininger, 1875-77; A. F. Leopold, 1877-79; C. Philibar, 1879-80; R. Deisher, 1880-82; J. Koehl, 1882-84; J. Shambach.

The services were altogether German. For some time they were German in the morning and English in the evening, until 1871, when a part of the membership was organized into an English mission. At the general conference held in 1875, this church was added to the newly organized Atlantic Conference, but in 1883 it was again placed in the Central Pennsylvania Conference. In 1868, while Rev. A. Rairich was stationed here, a brick parsonage was built at a cost of \$2,700. Rev. J. Young, Joshua Young and Jacob Seachrist constituted the building committee.

In 1898 the church property on North Queen street was sold and a lot for a new house of worship at the corner of Wallace and Vine Streets purchased. Upon this site a church edifice was erected during the pastorate of Rev. John D. Farnsworth.

Trinity Church. Trinity United Evangelical Church was established by the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Evangelical Association in March, 1871. Rev. U. F. Swengel became its first pastor. He organized the church in the Court House, August 5, 1871, with fifty-seven members, most of whom had withdrawn from Bethlehem Church. A Sunday School was organized the same

year. Religious services were held in the Court House until October 1, 1871, when the congregation took possession of the chapel on East King Street, which was dedicated on that day. The lot and chapel cost \$3,400. Rev. H. B. Hartzler preached the dedicatory sermon, and Rev. Jacob Young, presiding elder, dedicated the church as "Trinity Chapel of the Evangelical Association." Jacob A. Sechrist, Rev. U. F. Swengel, Adam Sechrist, J. M. Ettinger and John Sechrist composed the building committee.

Rev. Swengel served the congregation three years. In March, 1874, Rev. H. B. Hartzler succeeded. During the second year of his ministry there was a great revival. Soon afterward he resigned and went to another field of labor. Rev. A. W. Bower, a student of Union Seminary, was appointed to fill the unexpired term. In March, 1877, Rev. E. Swengel was appointed. Rev. S. Aurand succeeded in March, 1878, and remained two years, during which time a parsonage was built. In March, 1880, Rev. P. W. Raidabaugh began a pastorate of three years, when the remaining indebtedness on the church property was paid. In 1883 Rev. A. H. Irvine was appointed. In 1884 John F. Thomas, P. W. Keller and John Sechrist were appointed a building committee, and the church was enlarged and remodelled. The main audience room was frescoed and the entire floor carpeted, new furniture was placed in the pulpit and altar.

In 1886 Rev. A. Stapleton, the historian of the United Evangelical Church, was appointed pastor of this congregation and continued three years, during which time eighty-six persons were admitted to membership. Afterward he was elected presiding elder of the Carlisle District. Rev. W. E. Detwiler succeeded as pastor in 1889 and remained for two years when he was appointed presiding elder of the Carlisle District. Rev. U. F. Swengel succeeded as pastor in March 1891, and served three years, during which time he organized a class in Evangelical Normal studies, the first within the boundaries of the Central Pennsylvania Conference. The pastorate of Rev. Edward Crumbling began in 1894 and in 1896 the congregation, with I. M. Jacobs, M. E. Hartzler, Rev. E. Crumbling, F. L. Bair and C. S. Stark as the building committee,

erected a church on the site of the old one at a cost of \$14,230, including the furnishings. The church was dedicated January 24, 1897, with Bishop R. Dubs officiating.

Rev. U. F. Swengel was called as pastor for the third time in 1898, and after serving one year was elected presiding elder of the York District. Rev. J. C. Reeser served as pastor from 1890 to 1893, when he was chosen presiding elder of the Carlisle District to succeed Rev. A. Stapleton. Rev. H. A. Benfer succeeded to the pastorate of this flourishing congregation in 1903. In 1906 the church was enlarged and improved, giving the auditorium a seating capacity of 700. A Sunday School building was erected with a seating capacity of 1,260. The Sunday School of this church during that year numbered 650 teachers and scholars.

In 1895, during the pastorate of Rev. E. Crumbling, the name of this church was changed from Trinity Church of the Evangelical Association to Trinity United Evangelical Church of York. After a long controversy, the religious denomination to which this church belonged was separated into two church bodies, nearly all the churches of York County forming a part of what has since been designated as the United Evangelical Church of the United States.

Grace United Evangelical Church. Grace United Evangelical Church on Broad Street, near Market, was built in the year 1895, and dedicated the same year by Bishop Rudolph Dubs. This congregation originated as the result of a division of the Evangelical Association in 1891 and the organization of the United Evangelical Church in 1894. Bethlehem Evangelical Church on North Duke Street retained its membership with the Evangelical Association. About fifty of its members left the church and decided to organize a new congregation. Rev. Benjamin Hengst was chosen as the pastor in 1895 organized a congregation which had a temporary place of worship until a church was built at a cost of \$4,000, including the lot. Rev. Hengst continued to be pastor for four years. He was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Fox, a young man, who died soon after he entered upon his duties as pastor. Rev. D. P. Kepner was pastor in 1905, with a membership of 150.

St. Paul's Church. St. Paul's United Evangelical Church, at the corner of Belvidere and Poplar Streets, was founded in 1902. Some time before this Rev. Benjamin Hengst held the first services in his parlor, Mrs. Hengst playing the organ. Although the attendance was very small, the labors of the aged pastor accomplished good results. A congregation was organized which grew rapidly in numbers and prospered. In 1902 a chapel was built in which a flourishing Sunday School was started under the direction of the pastor. In 1903 Rev. E. B. Keen was appointed pastor of the congregation. In 1905 a new church was built at a cost of \$12,000.

Bethany Church. Bethany United Evangelical Church, on Boll's Avenue, was founded in the year 1905. As early as 1860 religious services had been conducted a short distance southwest in York Township, at Green Hill, where a frame church building had been erected in 1864. Rev. Benjamin Hengst organized the congregation of fifty members, which in 1905, erected a church, using part of the material in the Green Hill church. The new church cost \$3,700 and was dedicated December 10, 1895, Bishop Dubs officiating.

Zion Church. Zion United Evangelical Church, of West York Borough, was founded through the missionary efforts of Rev. Benjamin Hengst, who held the first services in the public school house. The church was built in 1900 and dedicated by Bishop Rudolph Dubs that year. The cost of the building and lot was \$3,000. Rev. W. L. Shambaugh became the second pastor. Rev. W. E. Pfeiffer was pastor in 1907.

Rev. Benjamin Hengst, the founder of this church, and three other congregations of the United Evangelical Church in York, was born in Windsor Township in the year 1826. He taught school in his native township in 1845, and in 1846 entered the ministry, first preaching at Seitz's Church, in Springfield Township. In 1847, together with a colleague, he was stationed at twenty-six appointments in Centre and Huntingdon Counties, travelling over this region on horseback. For twenty years he was pastor of churches in Baltimore; sixteen of

these years he labored among the Germans in that city. He was presiding elder of the York District and was four times pastor of Bethlehem Church of York. During his early career he was on terms of intimate association with the fathers of this church.

Jackson Street Church. In June, 1901, religious services under the auspices of the United Evangelical Church, were held in a tent at the corner of Jackson and Water Streets. The mission work prospered and a congregation was organized in June, of the same year, with a membership of eighty-four. A lot was purchased for \$1,300. The corner stone for the church was laid October, 1901, and the building completed October 13, 1901. The pastors of this congregation in order of succession have been: Revs. R. C. Walker, H. C. Farley, E. Fulcomer and C. H. Goodling.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

Prior to 1850 no effort had been made to establish a Baptist Church in York. It is known that an occasional sermon was preached by Baptist ministers passing through the place. One of these, Dr. Horatio G. Jones, baptized a young woman in the Codorus Creek, and preached to a large company upon its banks. In August, 1850, a young dentist, George M. Slaysman, visited York, and found an enterprising and wealthy town of 8,000 inhabitants. Dr. Slaysman found some Baptists but they had no place of meeting and held no services. This so impressed him that he gave up a lucrative profession in Hollidaysburg, Pennsylvania, and returned to York in November to establish a Baptist Church.

First Baptist Church. He rented a hall on the third floor over a store in the center of the town. Buying lumber they made seats and a pulpit and fitted up the hall in time to worship in it on the first Sunday in December. Mr. Davis gave a stove and paid to have the lumber planed for the seats. John Hartman gave the pulpit Bible, and donated a year and a half rent, sixty dollars. Eleven persons voted to form themselves into a Baptist church; seven of these were women and two were colored. On May 21, 1841, they called a Council of Recognition and were recognized by the Baptist Churches, as the

First Church of York. George M. Slaysman was elected pastor. In June the church united with the Central Union Association. During the first year eleven persons joined the young church, which doubled its membership. The first person to be baptized was Miss Mary A. Wireman. Pastor Slaysman secured a lot on South George Street and on application to the Court, a charter of incorporation was granted to the church. The pastor raised the money, superintended the work, doing much of it with his own hands, and erected a church building. Since its organization in 1850 the church has had ten pastors, and to the credit of the church it should be noted that the first pastor was recalled three times and the present pastor, Charles D. Parker, is in his second term. The pulpit Bible is a fine one and has a history of which the church is very proud. At the beginning of the Civil war in 1861, the government brought troops here and marched them to Penn Park, which at the time was called the Public Common. They had no tents or protection of any kind, and it is said that even food was very scarce. The volunteer soldiers had not much experience in warlike preparations in those early days. When the pastor and members of the First Baptist Church learned of the sad plight of the soldiers they invited them into the church, and as long as the troops remained here they occupied the church building as a barracks and when they were ordered to the front they asked the church for their bill, expecting it would be a large one, but the members would take nothing. The soldiers expressed their gratitude and afterwards sent a present, the pulpit Bible, which is treasured so highly.

German Baptist Church. The German Baptists were among the first to settle in the western and southwestern sections of York County. A complete account of these settlements will be found in this volume in a chapter beginning on page 135. This denomination erected its first house of worship in York at the corner of Belvidere Avenue and King Street in 1883. In early days and at the time this church was built York belonged to the Diocese of the Codorus, whose central point of interest in 1883 was a church in Dunker Valley, near the borough of Loganville.

The Diocese, in the language of the German Baptists, was known as the Codorus Congregation, which, sometime before the York meeting was founded, was presided over by Isaac Myers, assisted by Thomas Gray. This congregation included a part of Maryland, bordering on the Pennsylvania line. Elder Jacob Shomberger, of Maryland, in 1883, was the bishop of the Codorus congregation. Under his direction the house of worship in York, was built. In December, 1883, Elder David Long, of Washington County, Maryland, father of Rev. J. A. Long, preached the dedicatory sermon. Soon after the house was erected Elder J. A. Long came to York as assistant to Elder Shomberger, and after the latter's death became the pastor.

Meantime the German Baptists of York were separated from the Diocese of the Codorus and became an individual congregation. Under the pastorate of Rev. J. A. Long, the membership has been increased and in 1907 numbered about 300. There are two missions connected with this congregation within the city limits. Owing to the increase in membership the first church was removed and another, 45x85 feet was erected on the same site and dedicated during the fall of 1898.

This congregation belongs to what is known as the progressive branch of the church, which has institutions for the higher education of both men and women at Huntingdon, Elizabethtown, Penn'a; Bridgewater, Virginia; Union Bridge, Maryland, and Mt. Morris, Illinois. The York congregation has a large Sunday School which meets regularly in the church.

In 1827, Rev. John Winebrenner, **Church of God.** Church, in Harrisburg, started a series of revivals in his church. He soon afterward began evangelistic work in the northern townships of York County, and in parts of Dauphin and Lancaster Counties, frequently holding open air meetings, and also conducting religious services in school houses and private dwellings. He had a large number of followers resulting from revivalistic work, and then organized a denomination which became known as the Church of God. His followers for many years were called Winebrennerians. This denomination is Presbyterian in polity.

Great earnestness and zeal were the characteristics of the early clergy. In 1835, and shortly after, a number of congregations were formed in York County, by Revs. Winebrenner, Maxwell, Ross, Mulnix, Weishampel, Kiester and others. There are now about a dozen churches of this denomination in the county, in Newberry, Warrington, Monaghan, Franklin and Windsor Townships.

The Church of God, on Vander Avenue, in East York, was organized in 1887 by Rev. O. J. Farling. At the same time the congregation erected a house of worship. He was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Martin, who was pastor for seven years and built up a prosperous congregation. Rev. S. E. Kline was pastor for one year and was followed by Rev. H. W. Long, who remained until 1905, when he was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Sollenberger, who ministered to a congregation of about seventy members. After his retirement from the Vander Avenue Church, Rev. Joseph Martin organized a congregation on Poplar Street, in the western part of the city and erected a brick church building. He was succeeded in the pastorate of this church by Rev. W. J. Grissinger, who remained three years. Rev. J. T. Fleege became pastor in 1904.

Mennonite Church.

Among the early settlers in York County were a number of Mennonites, who took up lands east and southeast of the site of Hanover, where two different congregations were organized before the Revolution. Some of these religious people settled east of York in the Hellam Valley, where there have been two or three meeting houses for more than a century. This denomination has houses of worship in several other townships in the county. Preaching services had been held in East York by the Mennonites for several years before the congregation purchased from the Fourth United Brethren Church a house of worship on Hartman Street, in East York. Rev. Theodore B. Forry, who ministers to several congregations in this county, is the regular pastor of the church which holds its services in the Hartman Street meeting house. A complete history of the early Mennonites in York County will be found on page 134 in this volume.

Beth Israel. a Reformed Hebrew congregation, which in 1907 erected a beautiful temple on South Beaver Street, was organized September 1, 1877, with S. Rosenthal, president, and Leon Herz, secretary. The first religious services were held September 3, 1879, at the residence of Solomon Kahn, on West Market Street. The original membership was composed of the following persons: Hess Goodman, Isaac Goodman, Nathaniel Goodman, Daniel Reineberg, Leon Herz, Isaac Heller, Simon Rosenthal, Bernard Mier, Meier Eisennau, Adolph Robert, Nathan Lehmayr, Samuel Weil, Isaac Herz, Joseph Lebach, Jacob Lebach, Solomon Kahn, I. Walker, Henry Bailey, John Lewis, A. Ornauer, H. Ornauer, L. Rosenbaum, S. Trattner, B. Rubenstein, S. Rosenthal. For several years the congregation worshipped on the third floor of the Hartman building and also the Jacob Stair building and in 1907 was composed of forty male members, representing some of the prominent citizens engaged in the business interests of York. In 1906 a site was purchased on the corner of South Beaver Street and Newton Alley, where the present temple, with a seating capacity of 300, was completed in 1907. Some of the stained glass windows are of the most artistic workmanship. This temple, designed by Charles Keyworth, of York, is a model of architecture. When the building was erected, Lee Reineberg was president of the congregation; N. Goodman, vice president; Adolph Adler, secretary; Sol. Fuld, treasurer. The building committee was composed of the following members: N. Rosenau, chairman; F. R. Mayer, secretary; Solomon Walker, Max Grumbacher, I. Metz, Leon Herz, R. M. Granat. In 1907 the board of trustees was composed of N. Goodman, A. Bellak and M. N. Lehmayr.

Ohev Sholom. Ohev Sholom Hebrew congregation was organized as an orthodox congregation with a male membership of twenty-five, May 18, 1902, and a charter was granted August 4, of the same year. Simon Ohlbaum was chosen president; Abe Trattner, vice president; Frank Rosenbaum, secretary; L. Rosenbaum, treasurer; David Kauffman, Max Tewel, A. Hollander, trustees. In 1903 a

site was selected at the corner of Water and Princess Streets, where a house of worship was erected at a cost of \$12,000. It was dedicated August 21, 1904. Religious services have been held by the center, Rev. J. L. Fisher.

Adas Israel is an orthodox Hebrew congregation which owns a neat and attractive house of worship on South Water Street. The membership in 1907 was about thirty.

Young Men's Christian Association. The Young Men's Christian Association is one of the foremost religious and educational organizations in the city of York. With a

total membership of 633, its influence extends over every section and in every sphere of life in the city. P. A. Elsesser is president of the board of management. The general secretary is H. A. Bailey. Dr. D. G. Evans has entire charge of the physical department. Ray F. Zaner is the boys' secretary, and Frank S. Goodling is an assistant whose work is of a general clerical character.

Educational classes, including music, mechanical drafting, shop mathematics, are held each evening. A reading room, with all the standard monthly magazines, together with daily and weekly newspapers, is always open to the general public. Game rooms, conversation rooms, gymnasium, swimming pool and bath rooms are constantly in use. Bible study classes are held both in the senior department and by the boys. Religious services are frequently held. The association building is taxed to its utmost capacity to meet the growing demand for its activities in a growing manufacturing city.

The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in the First Presbyterian Church, February 11, 1868. Samuel S. Hersh was the first president of the association. He was succeeded February 9, 1869, by David E. Small. In 1871 rooms were rented on the third floor of the Spahr building in Centre Square and reading rooms were opened. Later the association moved to rooms in Temperance Hall, on North George Street.

The first general secretary was George F. Stackpole, of Lewistown, Pennsylvania,

who was elected August 9, 1879. He was succeeded October 29, 1883, by Serenus B. Herr. In this year the home of William Hay, 140 West Market Street, was purchased for \$12,000. A gymnasium and hall were erected at the rear of the building. A number of years later the addition of a swimming pool made the building yet more attractive.

The following gentlemen have served successively as president of the board of management: Samuel S. Hersh, David E. Small, David Fahs, Henry Small, J. G. Eisenhart, M. E. Hartzler, M. B. Spahr, Arthur King, J. Hamilton Small, S. Nevin Hench and P. A. Elsesser. No small credit is due to the following gentlemen, who have served successively as general secretaries: George F. Stackpole, Serenus B. Herr, George M. Rynick and H. A. Bailey.

The Young Women's Christian Association was organized April 18, 1891, by Miss Dyer, of Scranton, state secretary. Her efforts were at once successful and in May of the same year rooms were rented on West King Street and fitted up for the use of the association. Mrs. Mary Clayton was elected president, Mrs. Charles Weiser, vice president; Mrs. A. F. Holahan, secretary; Miss Fannie E. Evans, treasurer. Soon thereafter the property on West King Street was purchased by the board of trustees and equipped for the active work of the association. Miss Mollie Koons was general secretary from 1891 to 1906, when she was succeeded by Miss Jennie M. Stravig. The association has prospered since its origin and now has more than 400 members. The board of managers in 1907 are: Mrs. Albert Bell, president; Mrs. Albert Immel, vice president; Mrs. Albert Carner, secretary; Mrs. George S. Billmyer, treasurer; Mrs. A. F. Holahan, Mrs. D. G. Foosse, Mrs. Peter McLean, Miss Cassandra Smith, Mrs. E. W. Spangler, Miss Lizzie Forney, Mrs. Horace Basehore, Miss Isabel C. Small, Mrs. L. M. Lochman, Mrs. Elmer C. Smith, Mrs. John J. Frick. The board of trustees are the following: A. B. Farquhar, Charles S. Weiser, Dr. J. H. Yeagley, George S. Billmyer, J. A. Dempwolf, Philip A. Small.

CHAPTER XL

SCHOOLS, SOCIETIES, LIBRARIES

Early Schools—Public School System—City Superintendency—York County Academy—Reformed Theological Seminary—Collegiate Institute—Literary Societies—Libraries—Music—The Drama.

The early settlers at York brought the school as well as the church with them from their homes across the sea. Soon after the Germans had built the First Evangelical Lutheran Church in 1743, Bartholomew Maul taught a school in a log building which stood to the rear of the church on South George Street. He was a man of influence and soon after York County was formed in 1749, became one of the county commissioners. Ludwig Kraft, an intelligent German, opened a school about the same time in a log building in the yard to the rear of Zion Reformed Church, which was completed in 1744. William Matthews, a surveyor for the Penns opened an English school for the Quakers and the English Episcopalians on Philadelphia Street about 1750. Jesse Kersey, who became one of the most noted ministers among the Society of Friends, also taught an English school at York a few years later. Philip Rothrock taught the first parochial school on South Water Street adjoining the Moravian Church. Rev. John Andrews, one of the early rectors of St. John's Episcopal Church, taught the first classical school within the limits of York County. He began this work ten years before the Revolution, in a building on North Beaver Street.

In 1787 the York County Academy was founded on the site where it now stands through the efforts of Rev. John Campbell, rector of the Episcopal Church. The teachers mentioned were the pioneer educators among the early settlers west of the Susquehanna.

Church schools in York as well as elsewhere in Pennsylvania, during the colonial period of our history, were usually conducted by teachers who had received good intellectual training. Subscription schools, independent of the churches, were opened before 1800 and were conducted with success until the establishment of the free school system in 1834. School buildings in town and country were rude in their con-

struction and usually built of logs. The desks were placed against the walls on every side of the school room. The teacher's desk was in the center of the room, near which stood a large ten-plate stove, repeatedly filled with long sticks of hickory and oak. Among the teachers who taught private schools before 1834 were John Dobbins, W. H. Brown, D. B. Prince, Roger Dougherty, John A. Wilson, Lewis Miller, J. Hart-rick, Michael Bentz, Henry M. Skelton, Abner Thomas, Patrick McDermott, Emanuel Spangler, John Smith, James B. White and daughter, Robert W. Long, Howard Gilbert, Mrs. Beard, Mrs. Davis, and Mrs. Montgomery.

In 1811, H. D. Beardsley opened an English school in York and had associated with him J. F. Livermore, of Dartmouth College. Besides teaching the common school branches, they gave instruction in book-keeping, geography, illustrated with maps and globes, and the ancient classics. Robert Howel opened an English school in a building to the rear of Zion Reformed Church, March, 1818. In 1819, Mrs. Jamieson taught a ladies' seminary in which she gave instruction in needle work as well as the ordinary branches of an education. A. E. Bacon, a Yankee school teacher, started an English school on West Market Street, March, 1819. T. Penney taught a school of penmanship in 1819. N. Auge, in 1822, began to give instruction in the French language and on the piano forte, at his residence on Queen Street. B. F. Barstow in 1822, announced that he had introduced Greenleaf's English grammar.

Miss Sarah Caldwell, in 1823, conducted a seminary in which she taught the English branches, plain and fancy needle work and painting. Captain Bingham, a trained soldier, opened a military school at York, in 1823, and conducted it for some time. In 1824, the Society of Methodists erected a brick school building on the north side of Philadelphia Street, between George and Beaver, and there founded an English and classical school, which existed for a period of thirty years. John G. Joints was one of the last instructors of this school. Miss Hache taught the French language in York, in 1826, and required all the conversation of her pupils in school to be conducted in that language.

Miss M. Torrey, in 1829, opened a school where she taught painting, drawing, bead, rug and various kinds of lace work, as well as astronomy, botany and the French language to her advanced pupils. Her school was kept at the residence of Mr. Gardner, on the south side of West Market Street, near the Square. H. Van Dyck, opened a school for young ladies on South George Street, near Centre Square, in 1829. E. F. Blech, of Nazareth, opened a select school in the Moravian parsonage on South Water Street, in 1831.

Richard Bland opened a classical academy on the Plank Road about 1835 in the historic building erected by Baltzer Spangler, nearly a century before. For a dozen years or more, he trained a large number of young men for college and the active duties of life.

The parochial school exercised a strong influence in the German sections of Pennsylvania even to the middle of last century. The introduction of the free school system in the state of Massachusetts attracted wide attention. In 1834, largely through the influence of George Wolf, governor of Pennsylvania, Thaddeus Stevens, a leader in the state legislature, and Thomas H. Burroughs, one of the ablest educators in the country, an act was passed establishing a public school system for the state of Pennsylvania. The adoption of this system was optional. Some districts accepted its provisions immediately after its passage. The law was most popular among the English speaking people, for the Germans feared that the adoption of a free school system would require all the teaching to be conducted in the English language.

The duties of the tax collector under the new law were difficult, and his remuneration was small. He was relieved from militia duty which required all the able-bodied men of the state to go through the manual of arms at least four times a year. The collector who first went around in York as well as elsewhere in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, received the maledictions of the rich and poor alike.

A record of the first county meeting to vote for or against the acceptance of the common school law in York County is given on page 542. At this first meeting

held November 4, 1834, the boroughs of York and Hanover and the townships of Chanceford, Lower Chanceford, Peach Bottom and Fairview voted in favor of accepting the provisions of the school law passed that year. So the winter of 1834-5 marks the introduction of the public school system into the borough of York, which then contained a population of 4400. The original board of school directors were Daniel Kraber, Frederick Baugher, John Voglesong, Dr. T. N. Haller, Jacob Launmaster, James Chalfant, Joseph Garretson, Charles A. Morris, Dr. Alexander Small, Dr. Luke Rouse, Jacob Emmett and James Myers.

Three or four public schools were opened in different sections of the borough and their work was chronicled as a success by the local newspapers. When it was found that the results obtained were meritorious, the opposition to the system declined. Michael Bentz continued to teach his school in a building to the rear of Christ Lutheran Church, and parochial schools were kept up in connection with the other churches for years. Gradually the free school became popular and the church schools declined. Among the teachers who taught in the public schools of York soon after the system was introduced and during the succeeding thirty years were the following: Sarah Jones, Ann Love, Lydia Love, Sarah White, Jane White, Margaret Hunter, Joseph McPherson, Samuel R. McAllister, G. J. Joints, Patrick McGuigan, Robert W. Long, Benjamin Ziegler and Malona Gowin. Miss Ann Love continued in the employ of the board until December 19, 1870, when her resignation was reluctantly accepted, after a service of thirty-four years. Patrick McGuigan taught in the public schools thirty-two years, from 1836 to 1868, and died while in service. William Kraber taught for a period of twenty-two years; Miss Rebecca Welshans, who died in April, 1876, thirty years; Miss Rebecca Kraber, who died in 1872, twenty-four years. Daniel M. Ettinger, the surveyor and mathematician, did good service for fourteen years in York schools, and afterwards taught mathematics in the York County Academy.

From 1834 to 1870, nearly all the school buildings used in York were imperfectly built, badly ventilated and equipped with furniture characteristic of the period. The

original Central School on West King Street, near George, was the first school building where improved desks and school apparatus were put into use. It was built in 1850 at a cost of \$2,200. The advanced pupils in York under the instruction of Charles Austin, Andrew Dinsmore and James W. Latimer, attended that school from the time of its erection until the High School was established. The highest grade contained a small library of well-selected books, a physical laboratory, maps, charts and other essentials for advanced methods of teaching. Duke Street building, opposite the City Market House, was erected in 1860. Later, in 1868, a school house on the rear of the same lot was erected.

The High School was founded in the Duke Street front school house **High School.** in 1870 and remained there for two years. A lot was purchased on Philadelphia Street, between Water and Beaver Streets, and a High School building completed in 1872, at a cost of \$35,544. Edward Haviland, of York, was the architect. The Philadelphia Street building was used by the High School for twenty-five years. Originally the second floor only was occupied by the High School, but as the town grew and the number of pupils increased, almost the entire building was used by this institution.

In 1897, the school board obtained an eligible site on the north side of College Avenue, facing Penn Park, and erected the York High School, a building imposing in appearance, large and commodious, possessing all the requirements of the most improved school buildings. It was built from a design made by Architect B. F. Willis. The entire building was completed in 1899 and furnished at a cost of \$170,000. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 1600. It is frequently used as a meeting place for the York County Teachers' Institute, public lectures and entertainments.

The York High School, originally founded for the purpose of preparing its students for higher educational institutions and for the active duties of life, graduated its first class in June, 1872. The faculty of the institution was then composed of William H. Shelley, George R. Prowell, Peter Bentz and Miss Mary E. Kell. The members of the board of education were Daniel Kraber,

president; A. R. Blair, secretary; Alexander Duncan, George W. Reeve, John M. Brown, John M. Deitch, Henry Lanius, Clay E. Lewis, Alexander Spangler, Herman Noss, Zachariah Dugan and Edward H. Pentz.

Miss Flora B. Hays, who became a successful teacher in the public schools of York, and Edward P. Stair, since 1882 cashier of the Farmers' National Bank of York, composed the first graduating class. Dr. Edward Brooks, principal of the State Normal School at Millersville, and later superintendent of schools at Philadelphia, delivered a public address at the time of the first commencement held in the Court House. Originally the High School had but one course of study, which included careful training in mathematics, the English branches, and ancient and modern languages. In order to meet the demands, subsequently, besides the regular courses required for graduation, elective courses were added to the school curriculum. The York High School, which during its first year had sixty-five students, in 1907 had an enrollment of 476. The entire number who graduated from 1872 to 1907 was 823.

Miss Mary E. Kell, a member of the first faculty of the school, continued to teach in various departments of the institution, until her voluntary retirement in 1904. William H. Shelley continued as superintendent and principal until 1880. Since that date, A. Wanner, William Shearer, Otis L. Jacobs, F. M. McLaury and Charles B. Penny-packer, in order of succession, have filled the position of principal of the York High School. Among the assistant principals and instructors who served for many years, have been Kolce Preston, H. C. Brenneman, F. W. Porter, S. Weiser Ziegler and Miss Anna E. Wellensiek.

As the city grew, large and commodious buildings were required in most of the wards. They were supplied with modern apparatus and furniture. The following is a list of these buildings, together with the cost and time of erection: Original Cherry Street, built in 1875, at a cost of \$13,470; original Burrows, West King Street, in 1872, \$13,694; East Market Street, 1873, \$3,315; East King Street, 1878, \$887; Salem Road, 1880; West Princess Street, 1889, \$8,560; Stevens, West Philadelphia Street, 1890.



YORK HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

\$15,985; North Pine Street, 1892, \$25,850; old Arch Street, 1892, \$2,595; Smallwood, South Water Street, 1892, \$4,150; Central, King Street, 1896, \$23,690; Garfield, North Penn Street, 1896, \$25,336; Fairmount, 1896, \$1,637; Ridge Avenue, 1901, \$4,069; Franklin, East King Street, 1903, \$38,300; Hartley, West Princess Street, 1904, \$40,493; Noell, East College Avenue, 1905, \$39,723; Jefferson Building on Jefferson Avenue, 1907, \$45,243.

City Superintendency.

From the time of the passage of the act creating the office of county superintendent of schools in 1854, until the year 1871, the schools of York were under the supervision of that officer. The field of labor was too extensive for him to devote much special attention to York. Stephen G. Boyd, then county superintendent, urged upon the York board of education the necessity of taking advantage of the act allowing them to elect a borough superintendent, a part of whose salary would be paid by the state appropriation. The board being composed of men of intelligence and enterprise, passed a resolution accepting the provisions of the act and elected W. H. Shelley borough superintendent. He was formerly from York, but at that time was professor of languages in Albion college, Michigan, and thoroughly prepared for the position. After the borough was incorporated into a city in 1887 the office was changed to that of city superintendent of schools.

William H. Shelley continued in office until 1890, when he resigned and became one of the instructors in the Woman's College, Baltimore. A. Wanner, a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, who had served with success as principal of the York High School, was elected city superintendent in 1890. During his administration York has grown rapidly in population and the number of schools has increased from 59 to 139. They are taught by an enterprising corps of teachers and the public schools under Superintendent Wanner, during the past eighteen years, have made commendable progress, and now rank with the best in the state of Pennsylvania. The number of pupils enrolled in York in 1855 was 1,111; 1870, 2,135; 1880, 2,435; 1890, 3,226; 1900, 4,615; 1906, 6,493.

York County Academy.

At the foot of Beaver Street in York, stands the historic old York County Academy, within whose sacred walls many incidents have transpired dear to the hearts of a great number of persons of all ages and conditions in life. For nearly three-fourths of a century, it was the leading educational institution in York County where the higher branches were taught. The land on which it is situated was lot No. 636, in the original plot of the town of York. In 1777 Conrad Leatherman became the owner of the lot. In 1785 he sold it to St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church of York. Rev. John Campbell, then rector of this church, obtained the sum of \$5,000 toward building an academy on this lot and a rectory on the adjoining one. The academy building was erected in 1787. The same building, with a few slight changes, is standing and in use. On September 20, 1787 the academy was incorporated with the St. John's Episcopal Church, to which the institution then belonged. The Revolutionary soldier, Colonel Thomas Hartley, was then president of the board of trustees; Robert Hetrick, secretary; General Henry Miller, treasurer; Hon. James Smith, Colonel David Grier, William Harris and Rev. Mr. Henderson, trustees. March 1, 1788, Rev. James Armstrong, who afterwards was rector of St. John's Church, became the first teacher in the English department and principal of the academy. He was required to teach reading, writing and mathematics. The price of tuition to the children of the town and county was forty shillings; others, three pounds per annum. Robert Hetrick was engaged to teach the Latin, Greek and French languages, rhetoric, experimental philosophy, geography, astronomy and history; Rev. John Campbell, moral philosophy and divinity.

By a second act of the legislature, approved March 1, 1799, the academy was tendered as a public school for York County by the rector, wardens and vestrymen of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, in whom the property by the previous act had been vested. By this second act, all right and title to said buildings, and grounds were conveyed to and vested in the trustees of the York County Academy. By specification in the act it was established as a

"school or academy for the education of youth in the learned and foreign languages, in the useful arts, sciences and literature."

Under the specifications of this charter it became a representative institution for the education of the young of all denominations in the County of York, and twenty-one trustees were appointed as follows: Rev. John Campbell, rector of the Episcopal Church; Rev. Jacob Goering, pastor of the Lutheran Church; Dr. Robert Cathcart, pastor of the Presbyterian Church; Rev. Daniel Wagner, pastor of the Reformed Church; Colonel Thomas Hartley, Hon. James Smith, signer of the Declaration of Independence; Captain John Edie, Major John Clark, Dr. Jacob Hay, Sr., Jacob Barnitz, Conrad Laub, Jacob Rudisill, of Hanover, Elihu Underwood, of Warrington; William Ross, of Chanceford; Colonel Michael Smyser, of West Manchester; William Paxton, of Newberry; Captain Philip Gossler, of York; William McClellan, Colonel William Scott, John Black and George Bard, of that portion of York County now embraced in Adams County.

James Smith served as president of the board of trustees until 1800, when, on account of the infirmities of age, he resigned and John Edie was elected.

Robert Adrain, who afterward became a noted mathematician, was appointed teacher at this time and girls were admitted as pupils.

The following named persons, in addition to several charter members, served as trustees in regular succession: Henry Miller, David Cassatt, Ralph Bowie, Dr. John Morris, Andrew Robinson, Josiah Updegraff, Maxwell McDowell, William Barber, William Nes, Thomas Taylor, George Small, James Kelly, Rev. John G. Schmucker, Charles A. Barnitz, Rev. Lewis Mayer, Dr. William McIlvaine, John Schmidt, C. A. Morris, Daniel Durkee, James B. Webb, George S. Morris, Richard Rush, Philip A. Small, James S. Connellee, Jacob Emmitt, Jacob Barnitz, Charles Weiser, John Voglesong, John Evans, Captain Donaldson, Jacob Spangler, Peter McIntyre, Dr. H. McClellan, Rev. Solomon Oswald, Eli Lewis, Dr. T. N. Haller, Thomas E. Cochran, J. G. Campbell, Dr. Jacob Hay, A. J. Glossbrenner, Rev. C. W. Thompson, William Wagner, Robert J.

Fisher, Rev. C. J. Hutchins, Rev. A. H. Lochman, D. D., Edward G. Smyser, Rev. J. O. Miller, D. D., V. K. Keesey, Rev. Johnathan Oswald, Henry Lanius, William Danner, Gates G. Weiser, Charles S. Weiser, David E. Small, M. B. Spahr, Lewis Carl, Israel Laucks, Rev. William Baum, D. D., George F. Leber, Rev. L. A. Gotwalt, D. D., W. Latimer Small, Rev. A. W. Lilly, Jere Carl, W. H. Welsh, W. H. Souder, John J. Vandersloot, John W. Buckingham, Rev. E. W. Shields.

On May 7, 1874, Dr. C. A. Morris died, having served for more than fifty years as a member of the board. November 20, 1819, the name of D. B. Prince, first occurs as a teacher. He continued to serve in the female department, with the exception of a few years, until July 18, 1866, a period of forty-five years. Upon his retirement, the male and female departments, which had been separated during forty-three years (1823-1866), were again consolidated, and George W. Ruby, who had served as principal of the male department from 1850, was elected to the principalship of both departments.

Prominent among the teachers who died while in the service of the institution was Rev. Stephen Boyer, whose faithful labor of twenty-five years (1823-1848), received a worthy tribute from the board of trustees.

On April 1, 1870, the female department was discontinued.

The following names appear among the teachers of an early date: Thaddeus Stevens, Bacon, Carothers, Steen, Smith, James, Livermore, Beardsley, Morillas, Blanchard, Skinner, Daniel Kirkwood, afterward known as the great astronomer; Miss Coulson and Mrs. Young. Thaddeus Stevens began his legal studies in York, while a teacher in the academy. George W. Ruby, Ph. D., a graduate of Marshall College, at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, occupied the position of principal for nearly thirty years, commencing in 1866 and served continuously until his death in 1881. During that period he prepared a large number of young men for college and the business activities of life. He was succeeded as principal by George W. Gross, who served for a period of three years. C. C. Stauffer was elected in 1885 and filled the position until 1887, when David H.



YORK COUNTY ACADEMY, FOUNDED IN 1757



Gardner was elected. When the latter was chosen county superintendent of public schools in 1893, George W. Gross was again elected principal of the academy and continued in the position until his retirement in 1898. E. E. Wentworth, of Massachusetts, served in this position from 1899 to 1905. James H. Crowell, who had served for six years as one of the instructors in the institution, succeeded as principal and served until his voluntary retirement on account of ill health in March, 1906. David H. Gardner, who for twelve years was the active and efficient county superintendent of schools, was then chosen principal of this institution. The board of trustees in 1907 were: John W. Bittenger, president; Jere Carl, secretary; William R. Horner, treasurer; John C. Jordan, Capt. W. H. Lanius, George P. Smyser, Rev. C. E. Walter, D. D., Charles S. Weiser, Philip A. Small, W. F. Bay Stewart, D. K. Trimmer, Israel Laucks, George S. Billmeyer, John J. Vandersloot, Horace Keesey, Henry Small, Fred. A. Beck, William H. Welsh, Rev. A. G. Fastnacht, D. D., Rev. Adam Stump, D. D.

The Centennial celebration of the York County Academy was held September 19 and 20, 1887. The exercises began in the York Opera House on the evening of September 19, in the presence of a large audience. Alumni and students were seated on the stage. Rev. J. O. Miller, D. D., presided at the meeting; Hon. James W. Latimer, judge of the York County Courts, delivered the anniversary address. An ode, written by H. C. Niles, adapted to the tune "Jerusalem the Golden," was sung by a chorus, assisted by the audience. Hon. John Gibson, president judge of the County Courts, read an historical sketch of the institution; an ode, written by Mrs. Amanda C. Crider, to the tune "Star Spangled Banner," was sung; an original poem was read by Hon. William H. Welsh, and an ode, written by Robert F. Gibson to tune, "Auld Lang Syne," was sung.

Exercises were held in the York County Academy on the following day. George W. Gross, the principal, delivered an address of welcome; letters were read from members of the alumni, not present; and a biography of David B. Prince, a former principal, was read by one of the pupils.

At the evening session Rev. Dr. John G. Morris, of Baltimore, who had been a student at the academy from 1817 to 1820, gave his recollections of his school days. Rev. Dr. Charles Hay, of Gettysburg, read a paper referring to the early history of the academy written by Rev. Samuel Bacon. George W. Heiges read a poem prepared by Mrs. Catherine L. Moore; D. K. Trimmer read a paper written by a former pupil on the life and character of George W. Ruby, who served as a principal for thirty-two years. George H. Gibson, of the regular army, a former student, delivered a brief address. A poem written by Daniel M. Eptinger, a former teacher, was read by Capt. Frank Geise.

Lancastrian School. The "Lancastrian System," so called in honor of Joseph Lancaster, a native of England, who visited Pennsylvania about 1815, was based upon monitorial or mutual instruction. It required that a school should be divided into several sections, according to the acquirements of the scholars; over each one of these sections the head teacher appointed a "monitor," generally the most advanced pupil, whose duty it was to superintend the instruction of his companions in the section in which he belonged.

A school of this kind was opened in York "on Water Street, in the house of Jacob Wampler," on April 1, 1816, by Abner Thomas and Amos Gilbert, two educated members of the Society of Friends. They were then both intimate associates of Thaddeus Stevens, who was a teacher at the academy. They taught reading, arithmetic, writing, English Grammar, and the English classics, and furnished the pupils with books and paper. Amos Gilbert afterward became a noted educator. The school was moved to a building adjoining the Friends' Meeting House on Philadelphia Street. In 1820 Francis McDermott was teacher. This school prospered for a number of years.

Reformed Seminary. The Reformed Theological Seminary, now an influential and prosperous institution at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was founded by act of the general Synod of the Reformed Church, held at Bedford, September, 1824. The institution was opened at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, May 17, 1825. It

occupied rooms in Dickinson College, where Rev. Lewis Mayer, D. D., then one of the prominent clergymen of the Reformed Church, and the chief founder of the Seminary, lectured to the students. His lectures covered the whole range of the theological thought. His biography appears on page 467.

When the institution was opened there were only five students, but the number increased from year to year. In September, 1828, by order of the Synod held at Lebanon, the seminary was removed from Carlisle to York, where it occupied a convenient building at the northwest corner of Market and Penn streets. Rev. Dr. Mayer was chosen professor of Dogmatic Theology. The institution was opened at York with a good attendance and encouraging prospects for future success. Rev. Mr. Young was elected assistant professor in the seminary.

A classical school connected with the seminary was established May, 1832, at York, by authority of the Reformed Synod which met at Harrisburg in 1831. The school was conducted in a building on the east side of South George Street, on the site of the parsonage of St. Mary's Catholic Church. The first principal was Rev. William A. Good, afterward pastor of Zion Reformed Church. In September, 1832, the synod appointed Rev. F. A. Rauch principal of this institution and professor of sacred literature in the theological seminary. Rev. Rauch was born in Germany and was graduated from the University of Marburg. He came to America, in 1831, and after serving one year as professor of German at Lafayette College, came to York. The classical school under his principalship was successful. Rev. John H. Agnew, formerly professor of languages in Washington College, Pennsylvania, was appointed assistant, and upon his resignation in September, 1833, Rev. H. Miller was elected his successor. Rev. Charles Dober, pastor of the Moravian Church at York, was engaged as assistant in May, 1832, and in the spring of 1834, upon the resignation of Mr. Miller, Samuel W. Budd was appointed to the vacancy. The classical school continued at York until 1835, when it was removed to Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, where it was incorporated with Marshall College, with Dr. Rauch as the first presi-

dent. A library composed of nearly 4,000 volumes was a part of the equipment of the theological seminary and the classical school at York. These books were chiefly in the German language, among which were some rare works.

The seminary remained at York until 1837, when it also was removed to Mercersburg. Marshall College remained there until it was removed to Lancaster, where it was incorporated in 1853, with Franklin College and became Franklin and Marshall College. The Goethean Literary Society of this college was organized under Dr. Rauch, in the classical school at York. During the nine years that the Reformed Theological Seminary was in York it educated large numbers of young men for the ministry. Rev. Mr. Riegle, of Dillsburg, who served as pastor of the Reformed congregation in that borough, and lived until 1889, was the last survivor of Reformed clergymen educated in the Seminary at York.

This institution was started as a young ladies' seminary by Rev. T. F. Hey, of Baltimore, who had a large attendance of students for a number of years. Rev. Daniel Eberly, D. D., was his successor. During his presidency it became a chartered institution, in connection with the conference of the United Brethren in Christ, with powers to confer degrees upon completing a course of study. For a time S. B. Heiges and W. H. Griffith conducted a normal school in the building. For school purposes it was last used by the Misses Thornbury and Mifflin, who had the "Young Ladies' Seminary of York" in this building for a number of years.

The Cottage Hill College was situated near the Codorus, within the present limits of the Thirteenth ward.

Before 1870 Samuel Small, Sr., conceived the idea of providing in his own town, means for the liberal education of its youth.

The Norwich Free Academy, which he saw on a visit to the town where it is situated, seemed to embody almost his own idea. Soon after returning home he selected a quarter square on the northeast corner of Duke Street and what has since been known as College Avenue, and in 1871 the corner-stone of the first building was laid.

Cottage Hill Seminary.

Collegiate Institute.



YORK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

He added a liberal endowment which was increased by the generosity of the founder's widow, Mrs. Isabel Cassat Small. The Cassat library of two thousand, five hundred volumes was a later gift. A board of trustees of Mr. Small's own selection, was organized April 14, 1873, a charter was obtained August 27, of the same year, and on September 15 the Institute was opened for students. A faculty of five with Rev. James McDougal, Ph. D., as president, had been chosen, and fifty students were ready to be enrolled. On July 14, 1885 the venerable founder and president of the board of trustees died, and his nephew, Samuel Small, was chosen to fill the place. On December 7, of the same year, the building was entirely destroyed by fire. Recitations were conducted in the York County Hospital, another of Mr. Small's gifts to the city, until a new building was completed. This new building, erected by his nephews, W. Latimer, Samuel and George Small, is larger, more convenient and more elaborate than the first, and was dedicated Tuesday, March 15, 1887. The front door of the main building is the entrance to memorial hall. Facing the door is a portrait, almost life size, of the honored founder.

During the thirty-three years of the life of the Institute, the average attendance has been a little over one hundred each year. The graduates have averaged ten. About fifteen hundred different students have been under instruction, and over three hundred have been graduated. Of the young men who have graduated, twelve have become lawyers, twelve physicians, thirty-three clergymen, six teachers, four farmers, thirty-six business men and three journalists. Nine have filled important positions as superintendents, chemists, draughtsmen or civil engineers. Many are pursuing their studies at colleges and technical schools. Of the young women graduates forty-five are married, nine are teachers, eight are continuing their studies. Of the non-graduates many are in the professions and in college.

The plan of the school, as the founder designed it, was two-fold, both to give the young people of York and vicinity, who wished to finish their studies at home, a well rounded literary and scientific education, and also to fit for college any boys who

were preparing for a higher education. For more than ten years the course here fitted the graduate for the junior class in the best colleges. When it was found that most students preferred to enter the freshman class, the course was changed to meet the demand. Another change made in 1893, admits young women to the classical and scientific courses, that they, as well as the young men may be fitted for college. Graduates have entered and have been graduated from Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke, Swarthmore, Woman's College of Baltimore, Wilson, Bucknell, and Lebanon Valley.

Of the original board of trustees but two remain, the president and John M. Brown. The other members are: Col. W. S. Franklin, W. M. Franklin, George S. Schmidt, J. S. Miller, M. D.; Rev. Charles A. Oliver, Philip A. Small, A. M. Grove, Samuel Small, Jr., J. A. Dempwolf, Rev. W. J. Oliver, Rev. George W. Ely, Rev. F. C. Yost, Rev. D. S. Curry.

After the death of Dr. McDougall, Prof. A. B. Carner, senior professor, conducted the affairs of the school until Rev. E. T. Jeffers, D. D., elected in February, 1893, took up the duties of the presidency on May 1, of the same year. The other members of the faculty are A. B. Carner, A. M., elected in 1876; Charles H. Ehrenfeld, Ph. D., elected in 1887; Miss M. S. Bixby, elected in 1877; R. Z. Hartzler, A. M., elected in 1898; Miss Edith Latane, A. B., elected in 1902, and Edith H. Chapman, B. S., elected in 1904.

The Phi Sigma Literary Society, composed of the young men of the three higher classes and the male members of the faculty, meets every Friday evening for the cultivation of the art of composition and expression.

A Y. M. C. A. has been in existence for twenty years and does effective work in developing the spiritual life of its members.

The board, faculty and students work together to make real the hope of the founder, expressed on the day of the dedication of the first building, as the closing words of his address, "And may God's blessing ever rest on this Institute and make it a means of promoting sound Christian education."

The development of the business and manufacturing interests of York necessitated

**Commercial
Schools.**

the establishment of schools for the special training of young men and women for position in the counting room, the business office and the bank. T. Kirk White, a noted penman, opened a commercial school before the Civil war, which prospered for several years. He trained a large number of young men in penmanship, bookkeeping and business arithmetic. S. B. Gensler conducted the next school. About 1875 John Schlee, an Englishman and a student of Pitman, the originator of the system of shorthand, introduced the subject of stenography into York and taught a class for several months. Commercial schools were taught by Leeds and Batchelder for several terms. About 1894 W. H. Patrick opened a commercial school in which he has since trained a large number of students in stenography and bookkeeping. The York School of Business, with departments of shorthand, bookkeeping and telegraphy, was opened in January, 1904, and has successfully trained many stenographers, bookkeepers and telegraph operators. It is owned and conducted by George R. Prowell.

Children's Home.

The Children's Home, which occupies a conspicuous building on East Philadelphia Street, York, was founded through the generosity of Samuel Small, Sr., in 1865, the last year of the Civil war. The school received a charter of incorporation in which it is stated that the institution is for the purpose of educating, training and providing a means of livelihood for friendless and destitute children distinct from the state provisions for soldiers' orphans. On May, 18, 1865, when the institution opened in a private house, a large number of the original pupils were children of soldiers who had recently returned from the war. The project was a success and in 1867, a four story brick building was erected, largely through the generosity of Samuel Small, Sr., assisted by certain contributions from his brother-in-law, Charles A. Morris. The cost of the building was \$40,000. At this time children of soldiers from the counties of York, Dauphin, Adams and Cumberland were admitted to the institution and carefully trained for usefulness in life. Up to the year 1885 ninety soldiers' children had received their early training in this home. At the age of ten they were transferred to the soldiers'

orphans schools in different parts of the state. In 1884 Samuel Small added improvements to the building at a cost of \$8,000. The children's home is largely supported by donations and contributions from charitable and benevolent citizens of York and vicinity.

In 1890 the late Samuel Smyser presented to the Children's Home a farm containing 125 acres, situated in West Manchester Township. This farm was originally purchased from the proprietaries of Pennsylvania by his paternal ancestor, Mathias Smyser, who came to York County from Germany and settled on this land in 1745.

Charles A. Morris, in his will bequeathed \$5,000, the interest of which is to be used in support of the institution. Miss Helen Kell has served as instructor in this school for seventeen years. This institution has filled an important mission in the city and county of York. Its board of trustees in 1907 was composed of the following: Samuel Small, president; John M. Brown, first vice president; William H. Welsh, second vice president; Clarence Eisenhart, secretary; George S. Schmidt, treasurer; J. A. Dempwolf, Peter McLean, George H. Buck, E. E. Johnson, John W. Steacy, Dr. J. S. Miller, George P. Smyser, William Laucks, David P. Klinedinst, Fabs Smith, Dr. J. H. Yeagley.

SOCIETIES.

Among the literary institutions of York was the Franklin Lyceum, originally the Franklin Debating Society, an association for "mutual improvement," by means of debates, essays and lectures, which held its meetings in the York County Academy. Many of the young men of that day, pupils of the academy and others, derived great benefit from its teachings and discussions. The society was formed in December, 1839, and continued in active operation until 1845. In the State House, that stood in Centre Square, and was torn down in 1840 was the York County Library, a large collection of standard works, which was removed to the room occupied by the Franklin Lyceum. Some of the members of the Lyceum were G. Christopher Stair, David F. Williams, D. Spangler Wagner, Joseph Garretson, Charles M. Smyser, William Sayers, David E. Small, Erastus H. Weiser, Daniel Kirk-

wood, the astronomer, Rev. Augustus C. Wedikind, D. D., Rev. John Fritz, Commander William Gibson, United States Navy, General H. Gates Gibson, United States Army, Thomas Franklin, civil engineer, W. Henry Welsh, formerly state senator from York County, Hon. John Gibson and Henry J. Stahle, editor of the Gettysburg Compiler. After the dissolution of the Lyceum, in 1845, there was formed the Franklin Literary Association, with the same object. The Franklin Lyceum was subsequently reorganized in 1849 and continued for several years.

The Irving Literary Society, composed of representative men of York was organized in 1866. The society held its meetings in the second story of Masonic Hall. It existed several years, during which time its members participated in many lively debates. The subjects discussed were the issues of the day. This was shortly after the close of the Civil war, when the policy of the government during the reconstruction period in the South, interested the whole country. The general amnesty bill, demonetization of silver, the Franco-Prussian war, the San Domingo question and topics of a similar kind were debated before this society. Among the prominent members were: James W. Latimer, Martin S. Eichelberger, Colonel Levi Maish, Captain W. H. Lanus, Hiram S. McNair, John Gibson, George W. Heiges, James B. Ziegler, S. B. Gensler, Hiram Young, Dr. Charles H. Bressler, Rev. Octavius Perinchief, Rev. Charles J. Williams, Edward Haviland, Peter Bentz, A. H. Chase, George W. McElroy, D. Bigler Bailey.

The last meeting of the society was held in the spring of 1873, when George W. Heiges was president and George R. Prowell, secretary. As a part of the program, one of the members of this society at each meeting was called upon to stand before the audience and make a speech of ten minutes, without preparation, upon any subject that the president might assign him. Topics relating to current events were generally selected. Sometimes, however, the most abstruse questions of philosophy, science or law were assigned to the speaker, and if he could not perform his duty any member of the society could take his place.

Historical Society.

The Historical Society of York County was organized in 1895, when the annual dues were fixed at \$5.00. The Society started with encouraging prospects, but never held any regular meetings until 1902. During that year a vigorous effort was put forth and the membership of the Society was increased from forty to two hundred and fifty, and the annual dues reduced to \$2.00. The sum of \$2,200 was raised for the purpose of starting a library of works relating to Pennsylvania; local imprints, historic views, and purchase any mementos or souvenirs relating to York County and Southern Pennsylvania.

The work went on with encouraging success. The county commissioners gave, free of rent and supplied with heat, a large room on the third floor of the County Court House.

Since the year 1902 at least 12,000 persons annually have visited the room to consult the library, view the articles in the museum and the large collection of portraits and views which decorate the walls.

The whole thought and ambition of the society has been to collect and preserve for all time to come, any and everything of historic interest, typical of the modes of life of our ancestors, from the time of the first settlement down to the present year.

The library contains two thousand volumes, nearly all of which relate to Pennsylvania. The collection of specimens of Indian life are unique and very complete. They were all found within the limits of York County.

The last accession to the museum is the collection of all the birds, birds' nests and eggs, found in Southern Pennsylvania; also a collection of butterflies and other insects. This collection was made by George Miller, an amateur naturalist, of York, who spent thirty years of his life in his chosen occupation.

The original board of trustees of the society in 1895, was composed of the following named gentlemen: Rev. Charles James Wood, John W. Bittenger, E. W. Spangler, Jere Carl, D. K. Trimmer, J. W. Steacy. The first officers elected were: John C. Jordan, president; George P. Smyser, vice president; Charles M. Billmeyer, treasurer; Charles A. Hawkins, recording secretary;

William F. Weiser, corresponding secretary. The presidents in order of succession have been: John C. Jordan, Jere Carl, Rev. H. E. Niles, D. D., John W. Bittenger, M. B. Spahr, George P. Smyser and Robert C. Bair. Charles A. Hawkins has served as recording secretary since the organization in 1895. George R. Prowell has been the curator and librarian since 1902, and Miss Lena T. Root, assistant.

LIBRARIES.

The York County Library Company existed as early as 1794, when James Smith, of York, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was its president. A published list of the library for that year shows that it contained 125 volumes. Most of these books related to history theology and general literature. This library was kept on the second story of the Court House, which stood in Centre Square. It was patronized by many people for nearly half a century. Meantime, it was removed to the second story of the office building which stood east of the Court House.

In 1818 the library company was reorganized as a stock company, and the following year was removed to the public house of Thomas McGrath in Centre Square. In 1822 a number of new books were purchased. At this time Rev. J. G. Schmucker was president; Samuel Small, secretary; Jacob Emmit, treasurer; John Evans, assistant secretary; D. Heckert, M. W. Ash, D. B. Prince, C. A. Morris, Samuel Wagner, John Vogelsong, Jonathan Jessop, James Lewis, Philip Smyser, James B. Webb, W. S. Franklin, Eli Lewis, directors.

In 1829 more books were added to the library and a catalogue was published. About 1840 the library was removed to the room occupied by the Franklin Lyceum in the York County Academy. Although the library never contained more than one thousand volumes it filled an important mission in cultivating a taste for literature among the early citizens of York. Many of the books, however, were taken out and never returned.

Public Library. A public library under the name of the United Library Association, was established in York in 1874, chiefly through the efforts of lodges of the Independent Order of Odd

Fellows. Prior to the adoption of definite plans by the lodges, the project took shape through the efforts and interest of a few individuals. George E. Sherwood was the originator of the enterprise. Mt. Zion, Humane, Harmonia and Mt. Vernon Encampment are the I. O. O. F. lodges referred to; with these, the Conewago tribe of Red Men, the Mystic Band, the White Rose Lodge of the Knights of Pythias united and contributed to establish the library.

Upon the payment of a nominal fee, a small amount collected to meet expenses, any one secured the privileges of the library. In addition to the sum collected in that way, the interested lodges contributed a certain sum yearly to maintain and increase the number of books. Additional shelves were soon needed to receive books donated by the public and those obtained by purchase, till the once commodious quarters on the first floor of Odd Fellows' Hall became too small. Necessary expenses, notwithstanding the practice of rigid economy, confronted the lodges yearly in the shape of a deficit to be met by a general assessment, moreover the rooms were needed for other purposes, so that the library was closed in 1893.

It was suggested to the school board that these books, stored in Odd Fellows' Hall since 1893, might be secured, and by being put in the new High School, made to fulfill the purpose for which they were originally collected. Communication with the lodges interested, resulted in joint meetings and led to the donation of the books to the school board in accordance with certain provisions, which were agreed to and adopted.

During the summer of 1897 the books, 3,195 in number, were taken from the upper floor of Odd Fellows' Hall, at the corner of George and King Streets, to the Central School building. The following constituted the first board of managers: F. James Evans, A. Wanner, O. L. Jacobs, F. M. Dick, J. F. Gable, James Eppley, J. Ilgenfritz, A. B. Farquhar, Capt. Frank Geise, Rev. Charles James Wood and Henry Small. Through the liberality of A. B. Farquhar and Henry Small, an expert cataloguer was secured. Under her supervision the books were classified according to the Dewey decimal system. Meantime, contri-

butions were solicited and received so that by the time the work of the cataloguer was completed, the total number of volumes had been increased to 4,200. The books were placed in a room on the first floor of the new High School and the library opened to the general public April 19, 1900. The city superintendent, A. Wanner, was appointed librarian. In June, 1901, the position of assistant librarian was created, the salary attached being paid by the school board. To this office F. L. Spangler was elected.

For several years funds to maintain and increase the library were obtained chiefly through High School entertainments. An occasional donation from some other source was received. In 1903 the school board made the first appropriation of \$300 for the purchase of new books. Since then the board has yearly appropriated a small amount for this purpose.

The librarian's report for 1906 shows that there are 8,323 books on the shelves; that for the preceding year there were 16,193 book charges; and that the average monthly circulation equalled 1,157 volumes. The yearly catalogues of the York public schools compiled by the city superintendent, contain full information of the history and management of the public library. The statements in this article have been obtained from that source, to which the reader is referred for any additional information that may be desired.

Wood Library. Rev. Charles James Wood, who served as rector of St. John's Episcopal Church from 1894 until his death in 1906, bequeathed to this congregation, his private library containing about 8,000 books and pamphlets. The conditions of this bequest require the vestry of the church to furnish a place so it can be utilized as a public reference library. It is a valuable collection of books and in 1907 provisions were made to open this library in the parish house, adjoining St. John's church, for the use of the people of York and vicinity.

Cassat Library. The Cassat Library was founded by the trustees of the York Collegiate Institute soon after that institution was established. It was named in honor of Isabel Cassat, wife of Samuel Small, Sr., founder of the Institute. It originally contained a few hundred

volumes. During the progress of this institution the library has been enlarged and in 1907 contained 3,000 volumes. This library is made up of a selection of the best works of literature, science, art, philosophy and history.

The First Presbyterian Church, of York, has a well selected library, containing 1,500 volumes. This number does not include a Sunday School library in the chapel of that church.

As early as 1850 patrons, friends and students of the York County Academy began the collection of a library for use in that institution. Originally most of its volumes were reference books but many other volumes on history, science and literature have been added. John C. Jordan, a member of the board of trustees and a prominent citizen of York, recently contributed funds for the purchase of reference works and such other books as are needful for the students of the academy.

The Historical Society of York County owns a collection of rare books and historical works, numbering about 2,000 volumes. The Law Library, owned by the bar association, contains 4,000 volumes. It is used as a reference library for the attorneys of York.

MUSIC.

The earliest settlers of York, who came from the Palatinate on the Rhine, were a musical people by inheritance. Soon after the First Lutheran Church was founded, a pipe organ was placed in the church, and a few years later a pipe organ was bought by the congregation which worshipped in the First Reformed Church on West Market Street. Both these congregations had good choirs, which gave public entertainments before the Revolution. The pipe organ of the Reformed Church was played by a trained organist on July 2, 1791, when Washington worshipped with this congregation, while a visitor at York. The organ was destroyed by a fire which burned down the building in 1797, but another was purchased soon after 1800, when the new church was dedicated. The Moravians, too, were a musical people, and the congregation which worshipped in that church on South Water Street, had a choir and an organ at an early date.

John Barnitz and others led the choir of the First Lutheran Church as early as 1800. He was followed by Michael Bentz, a noted teacher of the parochial school. The best singers of the choirs in York gave musical entertainments in the County Court House to the delight of the citizens of York. George Doll had a school for instruction in sacred music in York in 1818. The Harmonic Society, an excellent musical organization, gave frequent concerts in the churches and the Court House in 1822 and later. The Independent Musical Association, which contained musical talent, was formed in 1822. Michael Bentz trained a class in music in the school building to the rear of Christ Lutheran Church in 1823 and many years later.

Orphean Society. The Orphean Society was popular in York in 1822 and during the succeeding ten years. In 1822 this society gave a public concert in Christ Lutheran Church, for the benefit of the poor of York and for the Union Sunday School, organized in 1817. In 1829 George Small, the merchant, and father of Philip A. Small, was secretary of the Orphean Society.

The choir of St. John's Episcopal Church gave concerts in the church to large audiences before 1820, and musical entertainments were frequently given at that early period in the York County Academy. In 1826 Joel Harmon taught sacred music to a class organized for that purpose. Jungmann's Musical and Juvenile Seminary occupied rooms on West Market Street, near the German Reformed Church.

Carl Blisse, the violinist, gave a concert at the home of Judge Daniel Durkee in June, 1830.

In 1831 Mr. and Mrs. Canderbreck gave a concert in the Court House on the harp and violin. They sang several selections in the presence of a large audience.

The Rainer family, the famous Tyrolean vocalists, appeared in York March, 1837, and February, 1840, and gave concerts at the Franklin House.

In 1847 the Swiss Bell Ringers gave a delightful entertainment in the Lottman building on the site of Odd Fellows' Hall. These musicians, not long before, had appeared in a concert given before the Queen of England.

After the erection of Odd Fellows' Hall in 1850, musical organizations gave concerts and entertainments in this building which were attended by large audiences. The York Musical Association was organized in 1855 with Rev. F. F. Hagen, president; John H. Small, secretary; James A. Schall, treasurer. Rev. Mr. Hagen was chosen musical director; Peter Bentz, conductor of the choir, and Captain Philby, conductor of the orchestra. This association met regularly for practice on the third floor of Odd Fellows' Hall, twice a week, Monday and Friday. Captain Philby became a leader of cornet bands and also organized an orchestra which rendered excellent music in many public entertainments.

The York Band, composed of about thirty members, was organized before 1838. During that year, it went to Harrisburg to take part in a Fourth of July celebration. While in that city on this occasion, this band received the highest commendation for the music it rendered while marching in the parade. The Springgarden Band, organized in East York, before the Civil War, entered the army in 1861 as a military band for the Eighty-seventh Regiment, and continued in the service two years. It was then led by Captain William Frey. Matthias Selak, one of the musicians of the Eighty-seventh Regiment, formed an orchestra in York after he returned home in 1864. The Selak orchestra played many times for concerts and entertainments. Prof. Thiele, a native of Germany and a trained musician, led an orchestra in York for ten years. His son, Ernest Thiele, also became a noted musician. The City Band of York, since the time of organization, has been famous for its rendition of fine music.

Peter Bentz, who owned a music store on East Market Street, conducted musical societies in York for a long time and was frequently the leader in giving concerts. At one time he led a successful oratorio society which presented to large audiences some of the masterpieces of the German and Italian composers. The Haydn Quartette, whose members were Hollingsworth Gipe, M. L. Van Baman, B. F. Thomas and H. C. Pentz, sang at the centennial celebration in York in 1876, and also at the borough centennial in 1887. This quartette

gave frequent concerts with different soprano soloists.

Oratorio Society. During the past third of a century a notable improvement has been observed in church music.

Most of the large congregations of the city now have trained choirs and the churches are provided with costly pipe organs, which are equal in tone and quality to the best instruments of their kind used in the other cities of Pennsylvania. The study of sacred music of the highest order in the city of York received an impetus in 1904 when the York Oratorio Society was organized with A. B. Farquhar, president; David P. Klinedinst, secretary, and Charles C. Frick, treasurer. The Society secured the services of Joseph Pache, a German musician who trained an oratorio society in Baltimore. Soon after the formation of the York Society, it contained 300 active members, all of whom became deeply interested in its future success. The Society met regularly in the auditorium of the Collegiate Institute, where the conductor trained the members for the presentation before public audiences of some of the masterpieces of Mendelssohn, Handel, Haydn, Liszt and Rossini. Two concerts each year have been regularly given to vast audiences. The ablest soloists in America have been secured to assist in giving these concerts.

The progress made in the study of sacred and classical music as the result of the excellent work of this Society, is in the highest degree encouraging. It has stimulated the young people of the city to accept the advantages of musical culture, rarely afforded in inland cities of any state in the Union.

THE DRAMA.

The histrionic art seems to have been introduced into York during the Revolution. The second story of the Court House in Centre Square and a hall on South George Street were used as places of public entertainment when Continental Congress held its sessions at York, during the winter of 1777-8. According to a diary reference of one of the delegates to Congress, a Shakespearian play was presented in the presence of an intelligent audience. The names of the actors are not given. Dramatic performances were frequently held in the York County Academy before 1800.

About 1810, Peter Wilt, who owned a public inn on the south side of Market Street, east of Queen, erected a hall for entertainments. In the surrounding yard and on the Public Common, small traveling circuses had exhibited before and after this period. In 1813, while the second war with Great Britain was in progress, a dramatic performance of merit, was presented to the citizens of York, in Peter Wilt's hall. The actors on this occasion were the Durang family, composed of Frederick Durang, Mrs. Durang, Charles and A. Durang, Miss I. C. Durang, Mr. Carroll and Mrs. Jacobs. They presented the striking scenes of Richard the Third, and then varied the program with lighter drama in order to please and delight the audience. It was Frederick Durang who first sang the "Star Spangled Banner," which was written by Francis Scott Key, in September, 1814, during the battle between the British and Americans at Baltimore. At the time of their appearance in York, the Durang family entertained the audience with patriotic airs.

The Thalian Association, composed of amateur players, was in existence at York in 1818. In December of that year, this company presented Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," in the Court House, for the benefit of the English and German Sunday Schools. The earliest traveling circuses gave dramatic entertainments. At an exhibition of the "Pavillion Circus," on the Public Common, in 1826, there was a fine display of equestrian feats, which was followed by an interesting melo-drama. The Philosophical Society played the comedy "Who's the Dupe?" in the York County Academy, in 1831. The Athenaeum, a literary, musical and dramatic association, organized about 1830, gave frequent entertainments and concerts. The officers in 1831 were Rev. James R. Reily, president; George S. Morris and Rev. S. J. Boyer, vice-presidents; John F. Fisher, secretary; B. Johnson, treasurer; James S. Connelley and Robert J. Fisher, executive committee.

In June, 1832, Mrs. Knight, who had appeared at the prominent theatres in London and New York, gave a musical entertainment, interspersed with recitations, at the Court House. Her husband played the accompaniments on the piano. Eberle's The-

atrical Company, in 1833, gave a performance in the public house of Mrs. Lottman, which stood at the southwest corner of George and King Streets.

Before 1850, there was no large hall in York for concerts and public entertainments. It was during that year, that Odd Fellows' Hall was built. This building, four stories in height, was looked upon as an imposing structure at that period. Dramatic companies visited York more frequently after its erection. The second story of this building, known as Washington Hall, has since been used by theatrical companies and musical associations. Charlotte Cushman appeared in Washington Hall, shortly after the Civil War. Joseph Jefferson, one of the greatest of American actors, played "Rip Van Winkle" in this hall, about 1872. Janauschek, the tragedienne; Mrs. John Drew, Mr. and Mrs. Bowers, J. L. Shewell and other actors of national reputation appeared at the same place. Blind Tom, the musical prodigy of the colored race, entertained large audiences here, with three or four piano concerts. A novel entertainment was once given by General Tom Thumb, Minnie Warren and Admiral Dot, the three midgets who exhibited all over America and throughout the countries of Europe. The Siamese twins, known throughout the world as one of the freaks of nature, were present at an entertainment given here, in 1874. Odd Fellows' Hall continued to be the chief place for public entertainments until the erection of the York Opera House on Beaver Street.

York Opera House.

In the year 1880, an incorporated company composed of N. F. Burnham, president; John Blackford, vice president; Frank Geise, secretary, and Jere Carl, treasurer, erected the York Opera House on South Beaver Street at a cost of \$38,000. It was an ornamental building with good accommodations which gave encouragement to trained companies of the histrionic art to appear in York. The opening attraction was presented by the distinguished comedian, John S. Clark, in "Toodles," to a large audience, May 23, 1881. Several noted opera companies appeared soon afterward, much to the gratification of the amusement loving people of York. In 1892, the Opera House was remodeled at a cost of \$15,000.

It became popular as a place of entertainment and owing to its limited capacity, the original building was enlarged during the summer of 1902, under the direction of B. C. Pentz. The officers of the Opera House Company in 1907 were: James A. Dale, president; William H. Burnham, vice president; Dr. J. R. Spangler, treasurer; B. C. Pentz, secretary and manager.

CHAPTER XLI

VISITS OF FAMOUS MEN

Franklin—Washington—Adams—Jackson—Lafayette—Harrison—Van Buren—Taylor—Buchanan—Clay—Webster—Johnson—Grant—Garfield—Roosevelt.

Benjamin Franklin, the greatest American philosopher and statesman of the Revolutionary period, visited York in 1755. He came here for the purpose of securing wagons and supplies for Braddock's army on its march against the Indians in the western part of Pennsylvania. From September 30, 1777, to June 27, 1778, when Continental Congress held its sessions in York, sixty-seven delegates attended, representing the thirteen original states of the Union. Of these twenty-six were signers of the Declaration of Independence. York has been honored by visits from ten presidents of the United States and many other distinguished men. Detailed accounts of these visits are given in the succeeding pages.

President George Washington was
Washington. employed as a surveyor, by

Lord Fairfax, in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, he passed through York on his way to the land office in Philadelphia. No authentic account of this visit can be given. All that is known about it, is the fact that he passed over the Monocacy Road through York and crossed the Susquehanna at Wright's Ferry. Washington never came to York during the whole period of the Revolution. The published diaries of this distinguished American tell where he spent his time almost every day during the eight years that the War for Independence continued.

In 1790, just after the first session of the First Congress, he made a tour of the New England States. In March, 1791, shortly

before the second session of the First Congress had ended at Philadelphia, President Washington wrote to Lafayette that he intended to make a tour of all the southern states. He made this trip for the purpose of coming in closer contact with the people, and proceeded through Wilmington, Delaware; Annapolis, Maryland, going as far south as Charleston, South Carolina. He was received with demonstrations of joy at every place he stopped, and receptions were given in his honor in all southern towns and cities. Upon his return to his home at Mt. Vernon, he spent two weeks superintending the affairs of his farms. He then proceeded to Georgetown in the District of Columbia, and after meeting the commissioners and selecting sites for the Executive Mansion, the National Capitol and other public buildings, he entered in his diary:

"Being desirous of seeing the nature of the country north of Georgetown and along the upper road, I resolved to pass through Frederick, Maryland, York and Lancaster in Pennsylvania, to Philadelphia."

At another place in his diary, he states:

"I was accompanied by my private secretary, Major Jackson. My equipage and attendants consisted of a chariot, and four horses, driven in hand, a light baggage wagon and two horses, four saddle horses, besides a led one for myself, and five persons, namely, my Valet de Chambre, two footmen, coachman and postillion."

Washington arrived at Frederick at 7:25 P. M., June 30. A correspondent from Frederick to Claypole's Daily Advertiser in describing this visit says:

"So sudden and unexpected was the visit of this illustrious and amiable character, as to leave it entirely out of the power of the citizens to make the necessary preparations for his reception. On notice being given of his arrival the bells of the Lutheran and Reformed churches were rung. Fifteen rounds from a cannon were fired."

He left Frederick at seven o'clock the next morning and lodged for the night at Taneytown. At 4 o'clock on the morning of July 2, he left Taneytown, and passed through Littlestown. He wrote in his diary: "After traveling seven miles from Littlestown, we came to Hanover, (commonly called McAllister's town) a very pretty village with a number of good brick

houses and mechanics in it. At this place, in a good inn, we breakfasted." He spent about four hours in Hanover and during that time walked around the town with Colonel Richard McAllister and other soldiers of the Revolution. About 10 A. M. he set out for York and was met some distance up the road by a delegation of citizens and two military companies which escorted him to town. What notification the citizens of York had of his arrival cannot for a certainty be given.

Rev. John Roth, pastor of the Bells Moravian Church, recorded in his Rang. diary: "Upon the arrival of the

President all the bells in the town rang in honor of the event, as if the voices of the archangels were sounding in harmony and commanding attention. I could not repress my tears at the thought of all this. Indeed, I cried aloud, not from a sense of sadness, but from a feeling of joyfulness. In the evening there was a general illumination and at the Court House in each pane was a light, forty-one pounds of candles being used."

In his own diary Washington says: "Eighteen miles from Hanover we arrived at York, where we dined and lodged. After dinner, in company with Colonel Hartley and other gentlemen, I walked through the principal streets of the town, and drank tea at Colonel Hartley's. The Court House was illuminated."

On August 30, the county commissioners paid Henry Pentz two pounds and eighteen shillings, or about \$14.00, for forty-one pounds of candles to illuminate the Court House in honor of the President of the United States. The Pennsylvania Herald and York General Advertiser, published at York, in its issue of July 6, 1791, says: "Saturday last the President of the United States arrived here from Mt. Vernon on his way to Philadelphia. His arrival was announced by the ringing of bells. The Independent Light Infantry Company, commanded by Captain George Hay, paraded, and being drawn up before his Excellency's lodgings, fired fifteen rounds. At night there were illuminations and demonstrations of joy."

"The next morning his Excellency was waited upon by the Chief Burgess and the principal inhabitants, and the following ad-

dress was presented to him, after which he attended services and then proceeded on his journey."

He attended religious services at Zion Reformed Church, on the south side of West Market Street, near Beaver. The address presented to General Washington and doubtless written by Colonel Thomas Hartley, then a member of Congress from York, reads as follows:

Sir:—With sentiments of the most perfect esteem and attachment, the citizens of the borough of York beg leave to present to you their sincere congratulations on your safe arrival here, after an extensive tour through that country, which owes so much to your brave and prudent exertions in war, and to your wise and just administration in peace.

We cordially join in the general satisfaction and joy which all the citizens of America feel in seeing you, and in those universal sentiments of regard for your person and veneration for your character, which dictate the address that in various expressions have been offered to you. We join in the general satisfaction that every friend to human happiness must feel on finding that the people of the United States do not show a great and convicting proof to all the world that freedom and good government are perfectly compatible. And that a first magistrate, unanimously chosen by the people, may at once possess their utmost veneration and most hearty regard.

We wish you a safe return to the Seat of Government, and do sincerely unite with the millions in America in praying that the Supreme Governor of the universe may long continue a life which he has so eminently distinguished, in preserving and securing the best rights and happiness of the citizens of this greatly favored country.

In response to this eloquent address Washington wrote the following reply:

President's Reply.

Gentlemen:—I receive your congratulations with pleasure, and I reply to your flattering and affectionate expressions of esteem with sincere and grateful regard.

The satisfaction which you derive from the congeniality of freedom with good government, which is clearly evinced in the happiness of our highly favored country, at once rewards the patriotism that achieved her liberty, and gives an assurance of its duration.

That your individual prosperity may long continue among the proofs which attest the national welfare is my earnest wish.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

After arriving at Lancaster the President recorded in his diary: "July 3—Received and answered an address from the inhabitants of York, and there being no Episcopal minister present in that place, I went to hear morning service performed in the Dutch (German) Reformed Church—which being in that language, not a word of which I understood, I was in no danger of becoming a proselyte to its religion by the elo-

quence of the preacher. After services, accompanied by Colonel Hartley and half a dozen other gentlemen, I set off for Lancaster. Dined at Wright's Ferry, where I met General Hand and many of the principal characters of Lancaster and was escorted to the town by them, arriving about 6 o'clock."

On the following day, July 4, he witnessed the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of American independence at Lancaster. He also attended a banquet in the Court House, which stood in Centre Square, and immediately after offering a toast to the Governor of Pennsylvania (Thomas Mifflin, who was present) he left the banquet hall.

Washington arrived in Philadelphia, July 6, and, says Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser, "his approach was announced to the citizens by the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells."

On September 30, 1794, during his second term as President of the United States, Washington left Philadelphia for Carlisle, by way of Harrisburg, where he reviewed the

Pennsylvania troops that were on their way to quell the so-called whiskey insurrection in southwestern Pennsylvania, accompanied by Alexander Hamilton, secretary of the treasury, and Bartholomew Dandridge, his private secretary. He proceeded as far west as Bedford, where he met General Harry Lee, of Virginia, who was to take charge of the army in crossing the Allegheny Mountains to the scene of the disturbance. After remaining there three days and aiding in the organization of troops, and hearing that the insurrection had partially subsided, he began his return to Philadelphia. He crossed the mountains to Chambersburg and then proceeded over the last ridge of the Allegheny, lodging for the night of October 25, at a public inn, situated four miles northwest of the site of Gettysburg. Nothing definite can be now stated of his visit to York on this occasion. A letter which he addressed to Alexander Hamilton, who had left him a few days before, and dated Wright's Ferry, tells all that is known of his return trip after leaving Bedford.

"Thus far I have proceeded without accident to man, horse or carriage, although the



COL. THOMAS HARTLEY AND WIFE



THE MORAVIAN PARSONAGE



latter has had wherewith to try its goodness; especially in ascending the North Mountain from Skinners by a wrong road; that is, by the old road which never was good and is rendered next to impassable by neglect.

"I rode yesterday afternoon through the rain from York to this place, and got caught twice in the height of the rain. I was delayed by that means and hung on the rocks in the middle of the Susquehanna. I do not intend to go further than Lancaster to-day. But on Tuesday, if no accident happens, I expect to be landed in the City of Philadelphia."

A funeral procession in memory of the death of George Washington took place in York a few days after he died at Mt. Vernon, December 14, 1799. The death of this illustrious soldier and statesman caused profound sorrow throughout the entire country. The patriotic fervor inspired by the success of the War for Independence at this time prevailed to a remarkable degree in York County. There were then living in the town and county a large number of officers and men who had fought gallantly in many battles under the command of the departed hero. Following the example carried out in New York, Philadelphia and other cities in the Union, our forefathers honored their deceased Chief Magistrate by a solemn parade through the streets of York. The marshals who headed this procession were General Henry Miller, Charles Hartley, son of Colonel Hartley, Rev. Jacob Goering, of Christ Lutheran Church; Rev. Daniel Wagner, of Zion Reformed Church; Rev. Robert Cathcart, of the Presbyterian Church, and Colonel Thomas Campbell. Following these was a casket carried by eight pallbearers, Frederick Laumaster, Christopher Stoehr, Lewis Shive, Peter Shetter, Jacob Craumer, Joseph Craft, Michael Edward, and Conrad Welshans. Next came a company of "mourners" in line and following these a band with horns and stringed instruments, drums and fifes. The musicians were John Barnitz, George Barnitz, Stephen Horn, Jacob Doll, Daniel Lauman, Charles Barnitz, John Brenise, George Hay, Charles Fisher, John Morris, John Fisher. In the long procession of citizens who followed were James Smith,

signer of the Declaration of Independence; Major John Clark, William Ross and Ralph Bowie, leading members of the bar; Colonel John Hay, and many others.

General Wayne. Major General Anthony Wayne, who had spent nearly three months in York during the Revolution,

in 1781, stopped in town for a day in 1796. General Wayne was a native of Pennsylvania, and one of the ablest soldiers of the Revolution. Several companies of York County soldiers served under him at the battles of Brandywine, Paoli and Germantown. His arrival at York in 1796 aroused the patriotic spirit of the people. He had recently won a great victory over the Indians in Ohio. The Pennsylvania Herald, published at York, in its issue of February 3, 1796, contains the following article:

"On Monday evening, last, General Wayne arrived in this place on his way from the westward to Philadelphia. Soon after his arrival he was waited on by the members of the Corporation, and other respectable inhabitants of the borough, and at their request consented to stay and spend the next day with them. A public dinner was provided at Colonel Steel's Tavern, and many federal and patriotic toasts were given on this occasion."

John Adams. On Thursday, May 29, 1800, the borough of York was honored by a visit from John Adams, who was then serving the last year of his term as President of the United States. He was on his way from Philadelphia to Washington, where the Executive Mansion had just been finished, ready for the occupancy of the President. John Adams had been inaugurated as the Chief Executive of the nation at Philadelphia, March 4, 1797, and during his administration the capital was removed from Philadelphia to Washington. An interesting coincidence is the fact that President Washington passed through York in 1791, immediately after deciding the sites for the White House and the public buildings in the District of Columbia, and his successor, John Adams, passed through York on his first trip to the new Federal City to take up his residence in the White House at Washington. Congress held its first session in Philadelphia, March 4, 1790.

and its last session in Philadelphia adjourned May 14, 1800. Fifteen days later President Adams arrived in York.

The York Recorder for June 4, 1800, contains the following in reference to this visit: "Thursday last the President of the United States, attended by his secretary, Mr. Shaw, arrived here on his way to the Federal City. He was met on his approach by the cavalry commanded by Lieutenant John Fisher, and Captain Philip Gossler's Light Infantry, and escorted to town, where he was received by the inhabitants, with ringing of bells, and other demonstrations of respect.

"Next morning the officers of the borough, accompanied by a number of citizens, waited upon his Excellency and presented the following address:

"Sir:—The corporation and inhabitants of the Borough of York, beg leave to express the pleasure they feel upon the arrival of the Chief Magistrate of the Union. Your presence strongly renews in our grateful remembrances your many faithful, and important public services; and while we are gratified with beholding you amongst us, permit us to express our grateful feelings, by a justly appreciating sense, of those virtues, that patriotism and integrity, which has rendered you a most distinguished blessing, and benefactor to your country. As your public life has been so successfully devoted to the service of the American people, it is our fondest hope that Heaven may continue to add still more to the happiness and prosperity of the Republic, which you have been so greatly instrumental in creating.

"Accept our warmest wishes for your personal welfare and safe return."

"JOHN EDIE, Chief Burgess."

Adams' Reply. To which the President returned an answer as follows:

"Fellow Citizens:—I received with much satisfaction, this friendly address. In revisiting the great counties of Lancaster and York, after an interval of three and twenty years, I have not only received great pleasure from the civilities of the people, which have deserved my grateful acknowledgments, but a much higher delight from the various evidences of their happiness and prosperity. The multiplication of inhabitants, the increase of buildings for utility, commerce, and ornament, and the extensive improvements of the soil have everywhere given to the appearances around us, a polish in some measure, resembling those countries where art, skill and industry have been exhausted, in giving the highest finishings and the cultivation of the lands for many hundred years.

"In return for your kind wishes, I pray for the confirmation and extension to you and your prosperity of every blessing you enjoy.

"JOHN ADAMS."

Shortly afterwards he proceeded on his journey, escorted by the same military corps which met him on his arrival.

In his response President Adams referred to his former appearance in York. He

came here as a delegate to Continental Congress when that body removed from Philadelphia to York during the latter part of September, 1777. While in Congress at York, he served as President of the Board of War. Soon after his retirement from Congress in March, 1778, he was sent as a special envoy to the Court of France in order to assist Benjamin Franklin to secure the support of the French Government in our War for Independence.

Andrew Jackson. On Saturday morning, February 14, 1819, General Andrew Jackson, then the head of the American army, left Washington for Baltimore. He arrived in Baltimore in the evening of the same day and remained in that city over night. Early the following morning, he and his party left for York, traveling in a carriage and in an open barouche.

Upon their arrival at the Pennsylvania line, they found considerable amount of snow on the ground and when they reached the public inn of Cornelius Garrettson, fourteen miles south of York, they stopped for dinner and sent their carriages back to Baltimore.

Cornelius Garrettson was employed by General Jackson to convey the party in a large sleigh to York. The sleigh, which was drawn by four horses, broke down three miles on this side of the Garrettson tavern. It became necessary then to get two large sleds from farmers and in this way the great soldier and his companions arrived at York on the evening of February 14.

Jackson had won undying fame as a soldier in the war against the Seminole Indians in Florida and Georgie, and in the great victory he had gained over the British army during the war of 1812 in New Orleans. At the time he arrived in York, he was the idol of the nation, honored everywhere for his military achievements and recognized as the greatest soldier of his day in America.

The local incidents relating to the visit of Andrew Jackson to York are given in the following story from the York Gazette of February 18, 1819:

"Major General Jackson, and his suite arrived at this place on Sunday evening last, February 14, on his way to West Point in

New York. The General was in as much haste as if he had been pursuing Seminole Indians. He arrived here at 7 o'clock at night and pursued his journey the same night as far as Lancaster. His suite was composed of Colonel Butler, Dr. Bronaugh, Captain Young, Captain Huston, Captain Gall, General Owens, General Bryan, Colonel Pervaul, and Colonel Mason. The General and his suite alighted at the house of Robert Hamersly, and as soon as it was known that he was in town, a large concourse of citizens assembled to have a look at the 'Hero of New Orleans.' The General is a man of remarkably plain and easy manners, and those who went to see him were much pleased with the frank and open way in which they were received by him."

The hotel kept by Robert Hamersly in 1819 stood on South George Street, adjoining the site of the Colonial. It was at this hostelry that Andrew Jackson remained for one hour in York, and was greeted by his friends and admirers. Before leaving for Lancaster the General had difficulty with Cornelius Garrettson, who had brought the party to York. Owing to the accidents Garrettson demanded a payment of \$50.00. Upon hearing this the General lost his temper and in a very impetuous way refused to pay the amount. He finally offered \$30.00, which was accepted by Mr. Garrettson just as the party left on their eastern trip. During the campaign of 1828, when Jackson was a candidate for President of the United States, his difficulty with Cornelius Garrettson was frequently commented upon by the local and state newspapers.

In 1825, Lafayette, who was **Lafayette.** making a tour of this country as the "Guest of the Nation," arrived in York from Baltimore, January 29. He proceeded to Harrisburg, accompanied by Dr. Adam King, who the next year was elected to Congress from York County; Colonel M. H. Spangler, who so gallantly commanded the York Volunteers at the battle of North Point in 1814, and Jacob Spangler, then surveyor general of Pennsylvania. They returned to York on Wednesday, February 2, and upon their arrival at the turnpike gate at 4 P. M. were met by a battalion of volunteers composed of Captain Nes' artillery, Captain Smith's rifle company, four other companies under Captains

Small, Barnitz, Freysinger and Stuck, and a vast multitude of people from the town and county. The tour of Lafayette through all the twenty-four states then in the Union had caused a wave of patriotism to pass over the entire land such as had never before been known, and the enterprising editor of the York Gazette, in the issue of February 8, 1825, says:

"The people of York County poured forth overflowing hearts of gratitude and welcome to him whose name is a passport to the heart of every American."

General Lafayette entered York in a barouche drawn by four gray horses, and as the procession passed through the principal streets, all the bells of the town were ringing and all the sidewalks, windows, doors and porticos were filled with people, shouting their "Welcome, thrice welcome, Lafayette."

General Lafayette, on this visit, was accompanied by his son, George Washington Lafayette, who was born during the Revolution, when his father commanded a division of soldiers under Washington. His private secretary, Levasseur, who afterward wrote two volumes on Lafayette's visit to America, was with him at York. After the procession through the streets of the town, the distinguished party, drove to the Globe Inn, situated at the southwest corner of Centre Square and West Market Street. During the evening the town was brilliantly illuminated.

In February, 1778, while Congress was in session here, Lafayette had spent nearly three weeks in York. At the reception given in his honor at the Globe Inn, a number of soldiers who had fought under him paid their respects to the distinguished guest. He greeted them with great cordiality. Later in the evening he held another reception in a large room, when several hundred ladies and gentlemen shook hands with him. Many of these persons wore a small silk badge, containing in its centre a steel portrait of Lafayette engraved by William Wagner, of York. One of these souvenirs was worn by Miss Catharine Barnitz, a young woman who afterward became the wife of Henry Welsh. In 1905, this badge was presented by her grand-daughter, Catharine B. Welsh, to the Historical Society of York County.

Banquet in His Honor.

About 9 o'clock in the evening, one hundred gentlemen, citizens of York and invited guests, partook of a banquet in the dining room of the Globe Inn. It was an interesting event to all who were present and many of the incidents which took place on this occasion were often repeated by the participants, even by the last survivor. Lafayette talked freely to many people, speaking often of the grandeur of the American Republic, which he had helped to found during the Revolution. He spoke English with difficulty, having never thoroughly acquired the ability to converse fluently in our language. Among the many toasts offered at this banquet were the following:

"Lafayette: We love him as a man, hail him as a deliverer, revere him as a champion of freedom and welcome him as a guest."

To which he responded: "The town of York, the seat of our American Union in our most gloomy time. May her citizens enjoy a proportionate share of American prosperity."

The dining room was beautifully decorated with evergreen and flags. Twelve elegant chairs, six of which had been owned by Colonel David Grier, and the other six by Colonel Thomas Hartley at their homes in York, were arranged on both sides of the table at which Lafayette sat. These chairs were afterward purchased and owned by Grier Hersh, of York, a lineal descendant of Colonel David Grier, of the Revolution.

The visit of Lafayette has always been recorded as one of the most interesting events in the history of York. On the day after the reception and the banquet, this great Frenchman reviewed the military companies, then organized in York and vicinity, and together with his son and private secretary was driven in a barouche to Baltimore.

Funeral Procession. An impressive funeral ceremony through the streets took place in York, June 26, 1834, in honor of Lafayette, shortly after his death in France. This occurred about ten years after Lafayette had visited York, when he made a tour of the United States as a guest of the nation. Jacob Emmitt was chief marshal of the procession. Rev. Stephen Boyer, principal of the York

County Academy, delivered the eulogy on the life and character of Lafayette. The clergy and physicians of the town, on foot, headed the procession, and were followed by a band of music playing a solemn dirge. Next came the hearse drawn by four black horses with their grooms wearing white sashes. The hearse was followed by a grey horse, elegantly caparisoned and led by two grooms. Surviving soldiers of the Revolution and the volunteers who had taken part in the battle of North Point, near Baltimore, came next. Following these in order were, the field and staff officers of the Fifth Division York County Militia; the borough and county officials; members of the bar, state legislature, and York Navigation Company, fire companies, professors and students of the Reformed Theological Seminary, students and teachers of the York County Academy, and the borough schools. All persons in the procession were requested to wear crape on the left arm, and for thirty days after the funeral. This was an imposing ceremony and one of the most solemn occasions in the history of York.

York was honored by a visit **General Harrison.** from General William Henry Harrison, the "Hero of Tippecanoe," October 8, 1836. He was then in the zenith of his fame as a military chieftain and was nominated for President in 1836 by the Whig party against Martin Van Buren, the candidate of the Democratic party. In this campaign, General Harrison had as his running mate for Vice President, Francis Granger. The Whig ticket was defeated this year, but General Harrison was renominated by his party in 1840 and elected President, being the first candidate of the Whig party chosen to that high office. In this campaign his opponent again was Martin Van Buren, the candidate of the Democratic party for reelection, but was defeated. General Harrison died one month after his inauguration and was succeeded by John Tyler. The following interesting account of General Harrison's visit to York appeared in the York Republican in its issue of October 11, 1836:

"In compliance with the invitation of his friends in this borough, the distinguished soldier, General William Henry Harrison, visited York on Saturday last. On the

morning of that day, he left Lancaster and arrived about noon at Columbia, where he was cordially received by the citizens, and took dinner. In the afternoon, accompanied by the Lancaster committee, and a number of other persons, he crossed the bridge and reached Wrightsville about 2 o'clock P. M. He was then introduced by Colonel George Mayer, chairman of the Lancaster committee, to a number of citizens from York, and was addressed by Hon. Charles A. Barnitz, of York, and tendered a hearty and warm welcome to the territory of York County, and the hospitality of its citizens. To this General Harrison responded in an unpremeditated address, remarkable for its appropriate neatness of phraseology, in which he adverted to the refuge afforded by York County to Congress, of which his father had been a member in the darkest period of the Revolution. He was greeted by the enthusiastic cheers of the large assemblage of 1,000 persons, who had congregated to see and testify their high regard for him. Harrison was brought to York the same afternoon, in a handsome barouche, and was escorted by a long line of carriages, gigs and horsemen, among which was a large omnibus, filled with young mechanics of York, bearing banners with the appropriate motto, 'Harrison and Granger! American mechanics vote for no man who rides in a British coach.' The procession, whose approach was announced by the firing of a cannon, and hailed by the excellent music of the St. Cecelia Society, was met at the head of town by a number of citizens, who cheered with good will the arrival of the hero and statesman. General Harrison stopped at the Washington House, where he was received by a committee, the chairman of which, John Gardner, welcomed him to town, and the President replied in an interesting speech. Through the evening the hotel was crowded with citizens who paid their respects to the honored guest. He attended public worship at the Presbyterian Church on Sunday, and this morning left York early to proceed to Maryland."

Death of Harrison. The death of General Harrison was solemnized in York by a military procession through the principal streets of the town. A service was then held in Christ Lutheran Church, when funeral orations were deliv-

ered by Rev. J. G. Schmucker, D. D., the pastor, Rev. Robert Cathcart, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, and Hon. Charles A. Barnitz, who had just returned from Congress.

The remains of President Harrison were conveyed through York to the place of burial at North Bend, Indiana, June 17, 1841, two months after his death. The following is a description of the ceremonies which took place when the funeral cortege passed through the town:

"The sacred relics of a great and good man were brought from Washington to Baltimore on Saturday last, and remained in the latter city until Monday morning, the volunteers supplying a military guard for the body, which was also attended by a guard of honor from the Marine Corps at Washington, commanded by Colonel Henderson, who are to accompany it to its final resting place at North Bend. The Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company, with a liberality which does them the highest credit, tendered to the committee charged by the citizens of Cincinnati with the duty of removing the body to the west, a special train of cars to carry it to Columbia, and also invited the military companies of the city to attend it to that point. Intelligence of the intention to bring the remains through York having reached here on Sunday last, measures were taken to pay the last sad honors to the memory of the deceased president. A committee on the part of the volunteers and citizens started early on Monday morning to meet the incoming train from Baltimore and attend it to town. At 10 o'clock the military corps paraded, and the Beneficial Association, fire companies, literary societies, the clergy, members of the bar, physicians, borough officers and citizens generally united with them in forming a procession,—the several associations having their banners clothed in mourning—under the command of General Michael Doudel, the marshal at the funeral ceremonies on the 17th of April last. In this order the procession moved out the railroad to the south borough line, where it halted to await the arrival of the cars. These came about 12 o'clock, and in addition to the Cincinnati committee, were filled with the President and directors of the railroad company, and a number of military

corps from Baltimore, among which we noticed the Eutaw Infantry, Independent Blues, National Guards, Junior Artillerists, and the First Baltimore Light Infantry, all of whom immediately alighted, formed in front of the cars, and passed along the line of the York procession, which saluted them and immediately fell in at the rear of the train, which moved at a very slow rate, and in this order to the strains of funeral music, the entire body proceeded to the railroad depot, presenting a most impressive and solemn appearance. There the procession dismissed and the York Volunteers and many citizens joined the companies which came from Baltimore, proceeding in the cars to Wrightsville and thence to Columbia, where the military companies, having been reinforced by the arrival of the Baltimore Independent Grays, escorted the body to the canal and saw it safely deposited on board of the boat, which was to convey it toward its western destination. The York and Baltimore volunteers returned thence to this borough, and after uniting and forming one of the handsomest parades through our town that we ever witnessed, the latter resumed their places in the cars and wended their way to the Monumental city."

Van Buren. Martin Van Buren arrived in York from Washington on Friday, June 21, 1839. This occurred during the third year of his administration as President of the United States. Although the railroad from Baltimore to York had been completed in 1838, the President on this occasion traveled in a carriage drawn by two horses. He was accompanied by one of his sons, and attended by two colored servants. One of these servants was his coachman and the other rode behind the carriage with two extra horses. The distinguished visitor stopped for the night at White Hall Hotel, later the National House, at the northeast corner of Beaver and Market Streets. He was waited upon by a large number of his political adherents and other citizens of York, who shook hands and exchanged courtesies with him. There is no record that any public demonstrations were held in his honor.

At this time the influence of Van Buren was on the wane. The great financial panic that had spread over the country, during his

administration, had not yet ended. At the same time, the York Bank, the only financial institution in York, announced that it had suspended specie payment. President Van Buren remained quietly at the hotel during the night, and the following day started at 6 A. M. for Harrisburg, going by way of the turnpike road through York Haven. He was on his way from Washington to his home at Kinderhook, on the Hudson, a few miles north of New York City.

Zachary Taylor. General Zachary Taylor, while serving as President of the United States, visited York, August 10, 1849. He was making a tour through Pennsylvania, New York, and New England as far east as Boston and left Washington on the evening of August 9, accompanied by his son-in-law, Dr. Wood. Governor Johnston, of Pennsylvania, arranged to meet the President at the state line. The Governor arrived in York from Harrisburg by stage on the evening of August 9, and lodged for the night at the Washington House on East Market Street. On the morning of August 10, the Governor, in company with about twenty-five citizens of York, went in a special train, furnished by the railroad company, to the present site of the Borough of New Freedom. Here they awaited the presidential train, which reached the state line about noon. Coleman Yellott, chairman of the committee from Maryland, then addressed Governor Johnson as follows:

"We come from Maryland, honored with a pleasant duty. We come to introduce to you and to the citizens of your State, a distinguished visitor. We are sure that he will be received with the respect due the president of our common country, and with the gratitude merited by the brave soldier whose deeds have covered the American name with honor and glory. We now surrender to the hospitalities of the Keystone State, General Zachary Taylor."

In answer to this fitting speech Governor Johnston responded, in part:

"As the honored representative of the citizens of this Commonwealth, it affords me unfeigned pleasure to welcome you within our borders. In their name and speaking their sentiments, I tender to you the hospitalities of the State of Pennsylvania."

President's Speech. President Taylor responded: "I am deeply thankful for the kind reception which you have extended to me. I am also

grateful to my Maryland friends for the hospitalities I have received at their hands. Traveling as I do, for the sole purpose of obtaining a more intimate knowledge of the different sections of our Union, of the various pursuits and interests, the kindness with which I have everywhere been received by my fellow-countrymen, has been gratifying. I have been heretofore honored by the confidence of Pennsylvania. I feel great pleasure in now mingling with her people, and I pledge myself to endeavor to show by my future conduct, that the confidence of the Keystone State has not been misplaced."

The train bearing the distinguished party arrived at York about 1 o'clock. The President stepped out on a platform which had been erected and was received by Chief Burgess Jacob Barnitz, with the following address of welcome:

"On behalf of the citizens of York I am authorized to thank you for the honor conferred upon us by your visit, and to offer you a sincere and hearty welcome to all the honors we can bestow, and to the hospitalities of our town.

"But, sir, there is another welcome, which we also offer, and that is to General Taylor, the victorious leader of our armies on many battlefields in the Mexican war, who has won the admiration of the world, who has raised our country to the highest renown, and who is entitled to receive the universal tribute of national gratitude and devotion. Again, we offer to you our warmest welcome—the welcome of the heart—and we extend our welcome to the chief magistrate of our own state who accompanies you, and to the gentlemen composing your party."

General Taylor replied in a brief speech. He returned thanks for the welcome, referred modestly to his military achievements, and expressed his gratitude at the reception given him.

After the President's speech the Worth Infantry, a military company which had just been organized by Captain Thomas Ziegler, and the Pennsylvania Guards, commanded by Captain Motter, escorted the distinguished party to the Washington House,

on the north side of East Market Street, near Duke. After arriving there President Taylor and Governor Johnston, standing on a balcony, addressed a large concourse of people. A banquet was then held in the dining room of the hotel, followed by a reception, when a large number of ladies and gentlemen shook hands with General Taylor, the hero of Buena Vista.

At 4 o'clock the President, accompanied by the Governor and a committee from York left for Wrightsville. The train was halted at that borough and General Taylor left the car and mounted a platform prepared for a reception. Dr. Lee delivered the address of welcome and the President responded in a very impressive manner. After many citizens had been introduced to the distinguished guests, the presidential party left for Philadelphia.

On August 10, 1850, a funeral procession took place in York in honor of General Zachary Taylor, who died while president of the United States. The procession moved through the principal streets of the town with great solemnity in the following order: Chief Marshall, David G. Barnitz, and aids; committee of arrangements, band, Worth Infantry, Captain Ziegler, Washington Artillery, Captain Motter, Carroll Artillery, Captain Totten, clergymen, funeral car, drawn by six gray horses, led by grooms, the pall bearers, the body guard, a company of Dragoons, Lieutenant Diller, of Hanover, the horse, representing "Whitey," the animal Taylor rode in the Mexican war, Beneficial Society, Mount Zion Lodge, Humane Lodge, Mount Vernon Encampment, York Division, Brothers' Division, Nation's Hope, Section, Cadets of Temperance, Gettysburg band, United American Mechanics, United Brothers, Mr. Bland's School, Resolution Hose Company, Laurel Fire Company, and citizens.

During this ceremony and several days afterward, the Court House was draped in mourning, in honor of the distinguished dead.

On March 6, 1861, two days after he retired from the presidency, James Buchanan stopped off in York on his way to his home at Lancaster. He arrived here on a special train, accompanied by the Baltimore City Guards. He was received at the railway station by a committee of citizens, the

Worth Infantry and the York Rifles and escorted to the residence of Henry Welsh, Esquire, on West Market Street, where he dined. In the afternoon he went to his home at Wheatland, near Lancaster, escorted by the Worth Infantry.

Henry Clay, the distinguished orator and statesman, who served as speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, and United States Senator from the state of Kentucky, visited York, as the guest of Charles A. Barnitz, who was a representative in Congress from 1832 to 1834. Clay was then in the height of his power and influence in American politics, and later was twice the Whig nominee for President of the United States. While in York, he was called upon by his political friends, and made a brief speech from the balcony of the Washington House on East Market Street, and then returned to the national capital.

Daniel Webster, the greatest of American orators, visited York toward the close of his career as an American statesman. He was met by a delegation of citizens from York, at Baltimore. When he entered the train, he took a seat near the centre of a special car, where he sat in silent meditation until the train approached the state line between Maryland and Pennsylvania. Then he arose from his seat, walked to the rear platform, and when the train reached the state boundary, he said to his companions, "and that is Mason and Dixon's line!" Upon returning to his seat, he spoke no further until he reached the station at York. He was then escorted to the Washington House, where he held a reception and remained several hours. He was called upon by a large number of citizens with whom he shook hands and greeted cordially, and made a brief speech.

Andrew Johnson, who was elected vice president with Abraham Lincoln in 1864, succeeded to the presidency in April, 1865. The following year, after he had broken away from his allegiance with the Republican party, President Johnson made a tour of several states of the Union. This trip is known to political history as "swinging round the circle." Johnson desired to know the attitude of the people toward him in the leading states of the Union. He left Washington in a special train which stopped at York. He was met at the station by a dele-

gation of citizens and escorted in a barouche to the Washington House, where he took dinner and held a reception in the parlor. After remaining in York several hours, he was driven to the train and departed for Harrisburg.

With the distinguished party who accompanied President Johnson on this tour of the states, was General Ulysses S. Grant, who in 1868, was elected President of the United States, and re-elected in 1872. This was the only time that General Grant visited York. He was then serving as secretary of war in Johnson's cabinet. It was about this time that General Grant was interested in fine horses. After the dinner hour, he visited the residence of Erastus H. Weiser, a member of the bar, and with the latter went to see several fine horses in York. This historic visit occurred some time before the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, when Grant was slowly breaking away from his firm allegiance to the administration. He was called upon at the Weiser home and at the hotel by numerous soldiers who had fought under him during the campaigns of 1864 and 1865. Admiral Farragut, who had won fame and distinction as the greatest naval officer of American history, was a member of the presidential party on this memorable trip through York.

General James A. Garfield, while **James A. Garfield.** a member of Congress from the state of Ohio, frequently stopped off at York to visit his friend, Jeremiah S. Black. A few months after his inauguration as president of the United States, the train upon which he was travelling northward, halted for ten minutes at the Northern Central Railway station. A large number of people assembled at the station and, in answer to a call, the President, while standing on the rear of the car, made a brief speech, in which he referred to York as the capital of the United States during the darkest days of the Revolution. The remains of President Garfield passed through York amid the tolling of all the bells of the town on the night of September 23, 1881. The Philadelphia Press, in referring to the passage of the body through York, said:

"The train conveying the remains passed through York at 8.33, followed half an hour later by the train conveying the distinguished guests. Upwards of 10,000 people

were stationed along the railroad, occupying every vantage ground from which a view of the cars could be obtained. The bells of the town were tolled while the train passed through, and business of all kinds was suspended after 6 o'clock. The York Republican Club, five hundred strong, wearing badges of mourning, occupied a position along the railroad and strewed the track with flowers for several hundred yards, as the train conveying the funeral party approached. Since the day Lincoln's honored remains passed through here, never has such a sorrowful demonstration been witnessed. The crowds stood sorrow-stricken. Grief and emblems of mourning were visible at every hand, while sadness and intense sorrow were depicted upon every countenance."

Theodore Roosevelt by invitation of Congressman Daniel F. Lefean, visited York October 4, 1906. He had been present at the dedication of the state capitol at Harrisburg, where he took part in the ceremonies and delivered an eloquent speech touching upon the great material resources and development, the business enterprises and the historical importance of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The President arrived in York at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and was driven in an open carriage up George Street to Centre Square, and from thence out Market Street to the grounds of the York County Agricultural Society. A platform had been erected and President Roosevelt addressed an immense audience, gathered from every section of York and adjoining counties. He paid graceful tribute to the growing prosperity of York and made special reference to the town as the seat of government during a part of the Revolution.

After remaining three hours in the city, as the guest of the people, he returned to Washington.

CHAPTER XLII

BANKS AND MANUFACTURES

Early Banking Laws—State and National Banks—York as an Industrial Center—The Diversified Interests of the Present Time.

Early in the last century statutes of the different states allowed banks to be established for the issue of notes payable in spe-

cie on demand. These banks were founded under acts of the Legislature, which limited the liability of the shareholders. Banking then was quite free, and all individuals could carry it on, provided they pursued the requirements of the law. But under this system there was great fluctuation in value, which frequently produced bankruptcy and ruin. Between 1811 and 1820 a number of state banks went out of business. The inflation of bank notes was remarkable between 1830 and 1837. But just as the amount had increased, it decreased correspondingly during the following six years, till 1843, and this caused the ruin of many financial institutions. Among them was the bank of the United States, the renewal of whose charter had been vetoed by President Jackson.

The loss in the value of stocks and property of all kinds was enormous and resulted in the panic of 1837. Another crash took place in 1857.

At the beginning of the war the paper money in circulation amounted to two hundred million dollars, of which three-fourths had been issued in the Northern States, and the coin in circulation amounted to two hundred and seventy-five million dollars. The early necessities of the national treasury in this trying period compelled the government to borrow money, and in this behalf, in February, 1862, Congress authorized the issue of United States Treasury notes, amounting to one hundred and fifty million dollars, and declared them to be legal tender except for custom duties and interest on the national debt. This action was taken after a full, if not a bitter, discussion of the question.

Its constitutionality was tested vigorously but unsuccessfully.

A premium on gold naturally followed, causing it to be drawn entirely from circulation, and this increased as the Treasury notes multiplied. Then the national banking system was introduced to supply a circulating medium. This was created on February 25, 1863, and amended June 3, 1864, whereby a Bureau and Comptroller of Currency were appointed in the Treasury Department, with power to authorize banking associations under certain provisions, for public security. The existing state banks were rapidly transformed into national banks under this system and their notes were withdrawn from circulation. The cur-

rency of the country in this manner came to consist of Treasury demand notes, which, in 1865, amounted to four hundred and fifty million dollars, and of national bank notes, which approached the limit of three hundred million dollars. The latter circulated as freely as the former, because their ultimate redemption was assured by the deposit of an adequate amount in United States bonds at the National Treasury. This system was found superior in the protection against loss which it afforded, but it could not prevent a financial crisis from sweeping over the country, especially when other causes, such as excessive manufactures and enormous losses from fire, contributed greatly towards the result.

Congress also authorized small notes for five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents to be issued for the purpose of supplying the loss of the small denominations of coin money from circulation. This was commonly known as "fractional currency." It was all redeemed after the war.

Banking at York. The first currency money contributed by the friendly King of France, in aid of the struggle for independence, was delivered in the year 1777, to Continental Congress, sitting at York; and the last money collected by the Confederate army of invasion as a tribute from any city in Pennsylvania, was paid in June, 1863, by the citizens of York. During the sittings of Continental Congress in the town of York, the finances of the struggling colonies were at a low ebb. The Treasury Department, bolstered by the receipt of money from France, printed and issued in York (then styled Yorktown), about \$10,000,000 of Continental currency. Its value at the time of issue was almost thirty cents on the dollar, and its final redemption was prevented by repudiation.

The town of York existed for a period of sixty-four years before any financial institution had been founded within its limits. In early days the large stores of the town contained small vaults in which money was deposited for safety. In the main, however, persons who owned coins, continental money or bills of credit issued by the state, kept them in their own houses for use as their demand required. There was a large vault in the building owned by Archibald McClean at the northeast corner of Centre

Square and George Street. This vault was placed there by the authority of Congress for the use of the deposits of the United States Treasury, from September 30, 1777, to June 27, 1778, while Congress sat in York.

The money issued by the Province of Pennsylvania was paper money in the form of pounds, shillings and pence, in accordance with the English law. The silver money then in circulation was largely Spanish and English coins.

The establishment of the United States Mint in 1791 at Philadelphia, and the chartering of the United States bank, under act of Congress gave rise to a circulating medium of American coin and American paper money.

An act of Assembly, passed March 30, 1793, authorized the establishment of the Bank of Pennsylvania, with the main office in Philadelphia and the privilege of establishing branch offices in Lancaster, York and Reading, or such other places as might be deemed expedient. The only branch offices established were at Lancaster and Pittsburg, until a supplement to the original charter incorporating the State Bank, was passed March 8, 1809, at which time the State was divided into eight banking districts, each district to be allowed a bank. On March, 21, 1814, a banking act was passed by the General Assembly, authorizing Pennsylvania to be divided into twenty-seven districts with forty-two banks. The County of York was made a district with authority to establish a bank.

York Bank. This institution was founded under the banking laws of Pennsylvania, mentioned above, and was entitled "The York Bank." The first meeting of the board of directors was held January 31, 1810, at the public house of Samuel Spangler, in the Borough of York. The minutes of the first meeting record these directors present: David Cassat, Henry Irwin, John Spangler, Godfrey Lenhart, William Nes, John Myers, Jacob Hay, Jacob Barnitz, Philip King and Jonathan Jessop; absent, Jacob Brillinger. David Cassat was elected president, and William Barber, cashier, pro tem. Discount days were established and a call for payment on capital stock was made. The minutes show no further meetings until September 13,

1813, when, at a meeting of the board, it was resolved that "it was expedient to resume the operations of the York Bank," and a committee was appointed to secure a location for the banking building. It was not until March, 1814, that the bank was opened for business. This is explained by the fact that prior to 1814, there was no general banking law. Except in a few instances, banks were merely associations of individuals acting together under published articles. These associations were authorized by the act of March, 1814, which divided the state into twenty-seven banking districts. York County was entitled to one bank of \$500,000 capital, but privileged to begin business when \$5.00 per share was paid in, or \$50,000. This act recognized the prior existence of the York Bank, as a special clause provided a method by which it could accept the provisions of the act. This it did, and after buying the lot of ground on the north side of West Market Street, near Beaver, on March 14, 1814, it received its first deposits. These jumped in six months from \$790 to \$80,000, and the notes issued by the bank from \$2,400 to \$135,000. In view of this, it is evident that York, as early as 1814, was a financial town of some importance.

The following is a list of its presidents and cashiers, with their terms of service: Presidents, David Cassat, 1810-1824; Jacob Hay, 1824-1826; Charles A. Barnitz, 1826-1842; James Lewis, 1842-1845; Michael Doudle, 1845-1858; Henry Welsh, 1858-1867; Dr. Jacob Hay, 1867-1874; Henry Welsh, 1874-1879; G. Edward Hersh, 1879-1895; Grier Hersh, 1895-1906; Dr. Henry Nes, 1906. Cashiers, William Barber, pro tem, 1810-1813; Thomas Woodyear, 1813-1817; John Schmidt, 1817-1835; Samuel Wagner, 1835-1862; George H. Sprigg, 1862-1889; W. H. Griffith, 1889-1896; J. J. Frick, 1896.

The capital stock of the bank has been increased from time to time as follows: 1814, \$50,000; 1830, \$170,000; 1834, \$185,000; 1837, \$195,000; 1841, \$210,000; 1848, \$250,000; 1852, \$400,000; and in 1854, to \$500,000. On November 26, 1864, the York Bank surrendered its state charter and became the York National Bank, with a capital stock of \$500,000. This was the capital in 1907, with a surplus of \$300,000. The

names of the directors when the York Bank became the York National Bank are the following: Henry Welsh, A. J. Frey, Alfred Gartman, Alex. Hay, Lewis Carl, John Rutter, John Evans, David Small, E. K. Ziegler, Samuel Small, William Danner, G. Edward Hersh, John E. Ziegler. The first dividend of four and one-half per cent. was made November, 1814, and since its organization the bank has declared 185 dividends amounting to \$2,954,210.

The directors in 1907 are the following: Edmund Rutter, Smyser Williams, John C. Schmidt, Martin Bender, Grier Hersh, Henry Nes, Edwin K. McConkey, George Small, George W. Gable, Franklin P. Dietz, Henry W. Heffener, Francis Farquhar, J. J. Frick.

First National. In order to better the financial system of the United States Congress passed an act which was signed by President Lincoln, February 25, 1863. This new law changed the financial affairs of the country and caused the state banks to discontinue issuing notes. Many of the leading state banks of the country, then in operation, took advantage of the new law and became national banks. This new act of Congress provided for a national currency, secured by a pledge of the United States bonds and provided for the circulation and redemption of the money issued under the national banking system.

A few months after the passage of the law creating a national banking system, a number of men, prominent in the affairs of York, met and laid plans for the establishment of a national bank. The signatures of the stockholders were obtained at a meeting held December 15, 1863, and the following directors were elected: Eli Lewis, Edward Chapin, W. Latimer Small, Daniel A. Rupp, Z. K. Loucks, David E. Small, John L. Mayer, Jacob D. Schall and Daniel Hartman.

Soon thereafter the comptroller of the currency issued his certificate of authority to this body of directors to commence the business of banking under the national law as the First National Bank of York. Eli Lewis was elected president and Henry D. Schmidt, cashier. The bank opened its doors for business on North George Street, northeast corner Clark Alley, March 31,

1864. On May 18, 1867, Henry D. Schmidt was chosen president to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Eli Lewis, and Jacob Bastress was cashier. October 2, 1867, Mr. Schmidt resigned and David E. Small was elected president. Z. K. Loucks was chosen vice president April 17, 1876. D. E. Small resigned as president December 4, 1876, and Z. K. Loucks, succeeded, January 15, 1877, and continued until May, 1895, when he was succeeded by Jacob D. Schall, who died in 1904, when M. H. McCall was chosen his successor.

Jacob Bastress retired from the position of cashier in 1899, when John J. Frick was elected and held the office until 1896, when he was elected cashier of the York National Bank. William A. Keyworth served as cashier from 1896 to May, 1900, when R. H. Shindel was elected. John A. Erwin is assistant cashier. Ivan Glossbrenner served in different positions in this bank for a period of thirty years.

In 1884 the bank purchased from the estate of Alexander Hay, a dwelling house on North George Street, upon which was erected a large and commodious banking house. With these enlarged facilities, the First National Bank has continued to increase its business until it has taken high rank in the financial circles of Pennsylvania. The bank opened in 1864 with a capital stock of \$200,000, which a few months afterward was increased to \$300,000. In 1906, owing to the prosperity of the institution, the capital stock was advanced to \$500,000. In 1903 the money circulation of the bank was increased from \$200,000 to \$300,000. From the time of organization to November 1, 1906, the bank shows net profits of \$1,813,139, of which \$1,358,000 were paid in dividends, \$300,000 placed to the surplus, and \$155,134 carried to undivided profits.

The organization of the bank in 1907, is as follows: M. H. McCall, president; R. H. Shindel, vice president and cashier; M. H. McCall, R. H. Shindel, Niles H. Shearer, C. M. Billmeyer, E. W. Loucks, E. K. Emig, S. M. Fulton, George W. Fry and Michael Smyser, directors.

Some of the early directors of this institution were: Isaac Frazer, S. S. Hersh, William G. Ross, James M. Danner, Robert Smith, William H. Souder, James Fulton and W. Latimer Small.

York County National.

From the year 1814 to 1845, there was only one banking institution in the borough of York. It was during the last mentioned year that the York Savings Institution was organized as a bank of deposit. The first board of directors of this institution was composed of the following named persons: Daniel Hartman, Christian Lan-ius, Peter McIntyre, Michael Doudel, Charles Weiser, Dr. Luke Rouse, Abraham Forry, Thomas Hambly, William Danner, John G. Campbell and Thomas Baumgardner. They organized by electing Charles Weiser president and William Wagner, cashier. July 21, 1846, John G. Campbell, member of the York County Bar, was elected president and held the office until it surrendered its charter and the institution, with a new charter, was organized under the state laws of Pennsylvania as the York County Bank. From this date until 1864, it was a state bank and issued money in various denominations. In 1852 Eli Lewis was elected president and held the office until 1858, when he was succeeded by Philip A. Small, who was then a prominent merchant and financier. The institution prospered as a state bank, but soon after the national banking law was passed in 1863, plans were laid to surrender the state charter and accept the provisions of the act of Congress. Having complied with all the requirements of the United States government, the institution was organized as the York County National Bank, in December, 1864. Its official number is 694. Philip A. Small continued as president of this bank until his death in 1875, when he was succeeded by David F. Williams, who held the office until 1881. Joseph E. Rosenmiller was president from 1881 to 1885, when Dr. William S. Roland was elected. In 1889, the York County National Bank purchased the building now occupied from the banking house of Weiser, Son and Carl, who had discontinued the banking business. Dr. Roland died in 1897 and Dr. James A. Dale succeeded him as president.

William Wagner, the first cashier, was well known as a bank note engraver. He also practiced the art of steel engraving for many years before he engaged in the banking business. He died in 1869, and James A. Schall was his successor, until the year

1888. Isaac Elliott was cashier from 1888 to 1899. He was succeeded by William R. Horner, who had served as bookkeeper in the bank of Weiser, Son and Carl from 1882 to 1889, and afterward held various positions in the institution which elected him cashier. The capital stock of this bank in 1907 was \$300,000, with surplus and profit account of \$240,000. The amount of money declared as dividends since it became a national bank is \$1,263,000. The York County National bank has largely increased its business during the past ten years. The board of directors in 1907 were James A. Dale, Jere Carl, Charles S. Weiser, David H. Welsh, Samuel Small, Jr., S. Forry Laucks, George W. Williams, Charles Kurtz, David F. Hirsh, Edwin G. Steacy and John W. Gable.

Weiser, Son & Carl. The banking house of Weiser, Son & Carl was founded by Charles Weiser in the year 1856. In 1861 Charles S. Weiser was admitted as a partner under the firm name of Charles Weiser and Son. In January, 1867, Jere Carl was admitted as a member of the firm. Charles Weiser, the founder of this institution, and who had been prominent in business and financial circles in York for a period of half a century, died in the year 1867. Up to this date the business of the bank was conducted in the building opposite the Court House, later occupied by the Farmers' National Bank. In 1867 the banking business was removed farther down East Market Street, and in 1884, upon this site, the firm of Weiser, Son & Carl erected a large four-story building in which it continued business until the year 1889. This building is owned and occupied by The York County National Bank.

J. H. Baer & Sons. Jacob H. Baer, founder of the banking firm of J. H. Baer & Sons was born in West Manchester Township and was a son of Daniel and Susan Baer. For twelve years he was a partner of Charles F. Winter in the grain and commission business. In 1872 he engaged in a private banking business and was one of the organizers of the Western National Bank and was its president for two years. In 1875 he withdrew from the institution and again entered into the private banking business in which he prospered.

He then took his three sons into partnership with him, Charles F., J. Allen and Howard D., under the firm name of J. H. Baer & Sons. He died May 3, 1906. The banking house has since been continued by his sons.

Farmers National. The Farmers National Bank, one of the prosperous financial institutions of York, was founded February 23, 1875, with a capital stock of \$200,000. The original board of directors were V. K. Keesey, M. B. Spahr, M. S. Eichelberger, John A. Weiser, W. H. Jordan, William Smith, Jacob Stair, Charles Spangler and Nathan Lehmayr. The bank was organized February 25, 1875, by the election of V. K. Keesey, president; and on March 1, of the same year, a charter was obtained. The Farmers National Bank and the Dime Savings Institution purchased the property from E. H. Weiser estate, opposite the Court House on East Market Street, at which place both institutions conducted business for a time. Since 1893 the property has been owned and occupied by the Farmers National Bank. The bank opened its doors for business with J. V. Giesey, as cashier, who served until September 29, 1881, when he was succeeded by David H. Gardner, who filled the position from September 29, 1881, to February 8, 1882. Henry Nes served as cashier from February 8, 1882, to February 21, 1882. Edward P. Stair has filled this responsible position since 1882. Horace Keesey was elected vice president January 15, 1895, and on October 10, 1899, president, to succeed his father, who died October 4, 1899. M. B. Spahr has served continuously as a member of the Board of Directors since the time of organization in 1875. The following named gentlemen have also served as directors in this bank: Samuel Lichtenberger, E. W. Spangler, George H. Wolf, J. R. Davis, E. M. Koch, Charles B. Wallace, D. Strickler and Silas H. Forry. The charter of the institution was renewed February 25, 1895, the capital stock remaining at \$200,000. During the thirty-one years of its history down to 1907, this institution has paid \$410,000 in dividends to its stockholders, besides carrying profits of \$100,000 to surplus fund and over \$60,000 to profit and loss account.

The Board of Directors for 1907 is composed of the following named gentlemen: Horace Keesey, M. B. Spahr, Harry P. Weiser, John C. Jordan, William H. Burnham, George Hoyer, Charles H. Bear, Edward Scharzberger and Martin N. Lehmayr.

The series of meetings which **Western National** had for their object the formation of a national bank in the

Fifth ward of the borough of York, commenced April 6, 1875. July 22, 1875, the Articles of Association were adopted, the organization certificate filed and the following directors elected: J. H. Baer, Israel Laucks, William H. Emig, Clay E. Lewis, Frederick Greiman, Albert Smyser, Captain John Fahs, Silas H. Forry, Daniel Kraber, Charles A. Klinefelter, H. B. Shroeder, Solomon Myers and George W. Ruby. J. H. Baer was elected president of the board of directors, and M. J. Skinner, cashier. The name selected was "The Western National Bank of York." Its bonds as a basis of circulation were deposited October 11, 1875, and consisted of government five per cent bonds of 1881. On November 29, 1875, the bank was formally opened for business. Albert Smyser was elected president May 12, 1877. January 10, 1879, M. J. Skinner, the cashier, died, and was succeeded by Clay E. Lewis, who served until the time of his death, December 13, 1897. He was succeeded by H. L. Motter, who served until April 20, 1898, when E. A. Rice was chosen cashier. Albert Smyser retired as president of the board January 17, 1903, and Captain John Fahs was elected to succeed him. In 1883 the capital stock was increased to \$150,000, and was again increased, January 20, 1906, to \$225,000 with a surplus of \$60,000. The highest annual dividend declared by the bank was ten per cent. The entire amount of money paid as dividends since the organization of the bank is \$309,500. Captain Fahs has been a member of the board since the bank was founded. The directors in 1907 were John Fahs, John Zeller, Israel Laucks, M. L. Ebert, W. H. Bott, C. Elmer Smith, Jacob Diehl, W. E. Emig and Frederick Brunhouse, Jr. This financial institution has had a successful history and under its present excellent management, fills an important position in the business affairs of York.

Drovers and Mechanics.

National Bank was founded May 22, 1883, with N. F. Burnham as president, and J. V. Giesey as cashier. The first board of directors were Samuel Lichtenberger, Edward Smyser, H. J. Gresley, Dr. B. F. Spangler, W. H. Bond, George F. Shive, Israel F. Gross, Frederick Grothe, Jacob Brodbeck and George W. Holtzinger. N. F. Burnham served as president from the time of organization until December 24, 1890; Israel F. Gross, from January 14, 1891, to June 29, 1898; Samuel Lichtenberger, July 20, 1898, to January 25, 1905. Jacob Beitzel was elected March 1, 1905.

Samuel Lichtenberger was chosen vice president July 6, 1898, and two weeks later was chosen president. George W. Holtzinger served as vice president from July 20, 1898, to January 14, 1903, when James G. Glessner was chosen his successor.

J. V. Giesey, the first cashier, served in that position until October 13, 1894; G. K. Shenberger, from October 31, 1894, to October 1, 1903, when W. F. Weiser was elected. The directors for the year 1907 are George W. Holtzinger, Dr. B. F. Spangler, R. A. Paules, Jacob Beitzel, James G. Glessner, William F. Laucks, Michael Hose, James W. Kilgore, George F. Shive, Martin Smyser, Andrew Miller, Charles A. Rost Allen Kauffman. The capital stock of this institution is \$100,000.

The City Bank of York was organized March 7, 1887, under the laws of Pennsylvania. The first directors were C. B. Wallace, G. P. Yost, Edward M. Vandersloot, Edward Myers, E. T. Moul, L. A. Marshall, Charles H. Frey, John J. Reiker, Edward F. Wiest, C. H. Stallman. C. B. Wallace was chosen president and R. H. Shindel cashier. The bank opened for business at 29 West Market Street, in a building purchased for \$35,000 from the estate of William Gilberthorpe. The property was enlarged and adapted to the banking business. The capital stock was fixed at \$100,000. Charles H. Stallman was chosen president in 1894, and C. T. Kraft, who had previously held a position in the bank, was chosen cashier when Mr. Shindel retired in 1900. Immediately

after its organization, the City Bank was successful in its operations and has carried on an increasing business during the entire period of its history. The capital stock in 1907 is \$250,000, with surplus and undivided profits amounting to \$85,000. The directors in 1907 were C. H. Stallman, Geoffrey P. Yost, Edwin Myers, Edwin T. Moul, D. F. Stauffer, P. F. Wilt, N. Sargent Ross, J. B. Budding and A. M. Grove.

York Trust Company.

The York Trust Company was organized May 12, 1890, as the York Trust, Real Estate and Deposit Company. It was founded for the purpose of carrying on the business of a trust company underact of State Legislature passed April 29, 1874, and also for transacting a banking business, and the ownership, purchase and sale of real estate. The institution was organized by the election of Captain W. H. Lanius as president, and Jonathan Jessop, treasurer. F. G. Metzgar was elected secretary on January 14, 1892; and was made secretary and treasurer, January 12, 1893. Ellis S. Lewis, who had been connected with the institution from 1894, was chosen treasurer October 24, 1899, and has since performed the duties of that office. The institution immediately after its organization, became an important factor in the financial affairs of York. The real estate department purchased a large amount of property, and began the erection of dwelling houses in the suburbs of York. This department grew in a marked degree and materially aided in the development of York from a staid and quiet town into an industrial center. On March 26, 1901, the charter was changed from the original name to the York Trust Company. The capital stock at first was \$150,000, which was afterwards changed to \$250,000, the entire amount of which has been paid in. In 1907 the surplus and undivided profits were \$80,000. The banking department does a large business. The officers and directors in 1907, were: president, W. H. Lanius; vice president, Smyser Williams; treasurer, Ellis S. Lewis; secretary, F. G. Metzgar; directors, W. H. Lanius, Smyser Williams, A. B. Farquhar, J. W. Steacy, George P. Smyser, J. A. Dempwolf, John Fahs, W. A. Himes, Joseph Parkhurst, S. Nevin Hench, George S. Billmeyer, Charles Young.

Security Trust Company.

The Security Title and Trust Company was incorporated March 13, 1893, and opened for business on April 1, of the same year, with an authorized capital of \$250,000, of which \$150,000 was immediately paid in. The original board of directors were: W. F. Bay Stewart, J. T. Kopp, H. H. Weber, C. H. Dempwolf, Adam F. Geesey, E. H. Hauser, D. F. Lafean, I. W. Allen and George D. Gitt. The board organized by electing W. F. Bay Stewart, president; I. W. Allen, secretary; C. C. Frick, treasurer. Soon after organization the property on East Market Street, adjoining the Court House, was purchased and upon this site a five-story building was erected. The first floor of the building is used for its banking purposes. The other floors are rented for offices. The business of this institution owing to its excellent management has prospered from the time of its origin. In 1903, the entire capital stock of \$250,000 was paid in. W. F. Bay Stewart was succeeded in the presidency on January 1, 1896, by D. F. Lafean. C. C. Frick served as treasurer of the institution from 1893 until March 10, 1903, when he was elected vice-president. At the same time, R. S. Cannon was made treasurer and W. C. Sudick, assistant treasurer. The board of directors in 1907 is composed of the following members: D. F. Lafean, C. C. Frick, H. H. Weber, C. H. Dempwolf, Adam F. Geesey, W. S. Noss, E. H. Hauser, C. H. Emig.

Guardian Trust Company.

The Guardian Trust Company received its charter of incorporation from the State of Pennsylvania, April 13, 1903. At the time of organization, the following officers and directors were elected: M. D. Martin, president; Jacob A. Mayer, vice president; James W. Kilgore, secretary and treasurer; Frank M. Bortner, trust officer; W. F. Bacon, M. D.; D. W. Beitzel, Frank M. Bortner, M. H. Engle, S. F. Glatfelter, D. B. Goodling, A. W. Himes, R. B. Hyson, James W. Kilgore, John J. Landes, M. D. Martin, Jacob A. Mayer, E. K. McConkey, J. E. C. Miller, J. E. Phillips, E. G. Quickel, A. W. Seacrist, F. M. Small, C. Elmer Smith, Thomas Stubbs, Elmer C. Ziegler, directors. On April 22, the board of directors purchased

from the John H. Small estate the commodious residence at the southeast corner of Market and Duke streets, for the sum of \$45,000, and soon afterward remodelled it for business purposes, the first floor being arranged for use as a banking house and trust company, and the other floors for offices. The large stable on South Duke street, a part of the Small property, was enlarged and remodelled for use as a City Hall. At the same time, the Wantz property on East Market Street was purchased for the sum of \$25,000, and on the rear of the lot of this property, the trust company erected an addition to City Hall. The trust company opened its doors for business June 11, 1903, with a capital stock of \$250,000, in 10,000 shares of \$25 each. The following named persons have been elected directors to take the places of those who have retired: J. E. Baker, Charles M. Nes, Noah Gillen and Francis Farquhar. In 1905, Elmer C. Zeigler was elected to the newly created office of second vice president. The Guardian Trust Company, under its excellent management, has conducted a large and prosperous business. In 1903 the entire capital stock of \$250,000 was paid in.

MANUFACTURING.

Immediately after York was incorporated into a city in 1887, it became an important centre for the manufacture of a great variety of products. It was this enterprise and the encouragement extended by the banks and other financial institutions that gave an impetus to the growth and development of the city. Industrial establishments are widely distributed and are now found in all the different wards. York does not claim to have many large factories, but a great number of small ones, requiring skilled labor, which furnishes a remunerative support to thousands of families. The census of 1900 showed that there were 464 manufacturing establishments, in which 7,687 men and women were employed; capital invested, \$9,670,000; cost of material used, \$6,000,000; wages paid, \$2,000,000; value of products, \$12,000,000.

Seven years have passed by since these facts were gathered. During this period, most commendable progress has taken place. Numerous large and small factories have been founded, and the outlook for a

continuous development of the manufacturing interests of the city is encouraging in the highest degree. The amount of manufactured goods shipped from the freight stations at York since 1880 has been increased five fold.

Early Industries.

During the first century of our history the inland towns of Pennsylvania were not prominent as manufacturing centers. The condition of affairs in colonial days did not require large industrial establishments. Shoemakers, gunsmiths, carpenters, weavers, harness makers and the manufacturers of tools and implements plied their trades in the small shops adjoining their residences. Many weavers made linen goods of flax and tow in every township of York County. Carding mills and fulling mills made woolen yarns and wove them into homespun cloths and cassimeres for the people of the town and country. A grist mill was erected on the Codorus, a short distance northeast of York in 1745. A saw mill and grist mill were built about one mile south of the town about the same time.

Leather was needed for the manufacture of shoes and harness. Jacob Doudel, Michael Doudel and John Welsh were the pioneers in the tanning industry of York. Charles Barnitz began the brewery business and was followed by John Barnitz and others of the same name.

There were half a dozen wagon makers in York before 1775. Gunsmiths were active and industrious long before the Revolution, when they began to make flint lock rifles afterwards used by the Continental army. Soon after the close of the war William Bailey, who had served as a major in the American army, began the manufacture of the copper still. Many of these stills were used in every section of York County from 1780 to 1820. Farmers turned their corn and rye into whiskey which found ready sale in the Baltimore and Philadelphia markets, where it was hauled in large wagons.

John Fisher was the pioneer clock maker at York. He built a number of tall eight day clocks which were sold throughout southern Pennsylvania. Other clock makers of note before the Revolution were Godfrey Lenhart and Elisha Kirk, who

made the tall clocks which found their way into nearly every home.

There were no large iron industries or foundries in the town before 1800. Bar iron could be obtained by the wagon makers and blacksmiths of York at Spring Forge, which was built in 1755. Pig iron and bar iron were made in abundance at a furnace and forge at the mouth of the Codorus. As early as 1762 ten plate stoves were manufactured for the early settlers of York and elsewhere at Mary Ann Furnace, four miles south of Hanover. Most of the tools and utensils for the home and the farm were made in the small shops of the industrious tradesmen of York and vicinity. Manufactured goods were hauled here from Philadelphia and Baltimore to a certain degree, but most of the clothing worn was made by the local tailors who obtained their goods from the weavers of York County. Such was the condition of affairs for more than half a century after the first settlers took up their abode on the banks of the Codorus, when the Province of Pennsylvania was under English rule.

Tanneries.

The business of tanning leather was carried on in York from the time of its earliest history. There was considerable business done in this line in 1825. At this period Rouse's tannery, at the extreme south end of George Street, was a large establishment. In the spring of every year wagon loads of oak bark were brought to this tannery from the lower end of York County, which then had an abundance of native timber. Jacob Baylor owned a large tannery on West King Street, near the Codorus Creek. Michael Doudel owned a tannery on the south side of West Market Street, near the creek; Smyser's tannery was situated on South Newberry, near Market; Daniel Weiser's stood at the corner of George and North Streets, and Robert Cathcart's was situated to the rear of the First Presbyterian Church. At this time George Minnick owned a currier shop on the east side of North George Street, near the Square, and the Fahnstock currier shop stood on George, below Philadelphia Street. A large tannery stood for many years on the south side of West Market Street, near the bridge. This property was bought in 1832 by Frederick Baugher and the tanning business was

afterwards continued there until 1893, by himself and others.

Hat Factories.

Between 1800 and 1840 various styles of hats were made in York in considerable numbers. Peter Ahl had a factory on East Market Street, nearly opposite the Court House where he made silk, felt and fur hats for a quarter of a century. In the same vicinity Daniel Hartman had a factory. John Demuth owned a factory at the corner of Philadelphia and George Streets. Thomas Schall built one on North George Street in 1828. Charles Ferdinand had a hat factory on North George Street, opposite the site of the Union Engine House. Jacob Levan had a shop on South George Street, where the First Baptist Church now stands. The other hat makers in York at that time were John Craver, Martin Baumgartner, Welsh and Spangler, Jacob Koontz, Frank Koontz and Rudolph Spangler.

Samuel Weiser came to York from Tulpehocken settlement in Berks County in 1780, and commenced the business of a hatter in a building on the south side of East Market Street, near the Court House. He continued this business until 1822, but opened a dry goods store in 1808 on the corner, since owned by his descendants. During the War of 1812 he employed about fifty workmen making hats, and sent wagon loads of them every Monday morning to Baltimore.

Iron Industries.

In 1820 Phineas Davis, an intelligent Quaker, and Israel Gardner, established a foundry and forge at the northwest corner of Newberry and King Streets and began to make a variety of products. In 1823 James Webb and Phineas Davis erected a blast furnace and made considerable quantities of pig iron. Bar iron was made at the forge. In the foundry and machine shop a large number of machinists were employed by this enterprising firm. In 1827 John Elgar, a citizen of York, designed an iron steamboat which was built at this foundry under the direction of the inventor. The history of this steamboat will be found on page 608 in this volume. The firm of Webb, Davis & Gardner continued to make tools and implements and in 1832 Phineas Davis designed and had built, under his direction, the first locomotive in America that

burned anthracite coal. The interesting story of this engine is found in the history of railroads in this volume on page 611.

In 1811 Jonathan Jessop and Michael Gardner owned a foundry west of the Codorus where they made a "patent balance bridge which was adapted for large spans from 100 to 300 feet and upwards."

In 1826 a bell was made for a church in Marietta at the foundry of Davis, Webb and Gardner. In 1828 James Chalfant, at the Davis & Gardner shops engaged in the manufacture of wood carding machines, shearing machines, turning lathes and made patterns for castings.

John Elgar built a nail factory on Market Street, west of the Codorus in 1810, and in 1823 manufactured cast and wrought iron screws, mill irons, pump augers and steel edge tools. John Irwin, in 1810, had a nail factory at the corner of Market and Duke Streets. At this early date, wrought iron nails were used. It was many years later before the modern nail factory came into existence.

In 1811 John Hibner advertised that he had for sale Scott's newly invented window springs. In 1822 Gottlieb Sener started an edge tool factory on East Market Street. He made tools and implements from steel.

The industry of Eyster, Weiser & Company, on West Philadelphia Street, was founded by Frederick Baugher and E. I. Wolf in 1832. Originally they owned and conducted a large tannery on the north side of West Market Street, near the Codorus. This firm did an extensive tanning business, at times employing as many as 100 men. In 1845 Frederick Baugher and Enos Frey, under the name of Baugher & Frey, became the owners of a foundry and machine shop which they operated until Enos Frey established his own works on Princess Street, near the railroad. The foundry and tanning business was continued by Baugher & Brother, and in 1856 William H. Kurtz became a partner, and the firm of Baugher & Kurtz began to engage extensively in making car castings and other products of a foundry and machine shop. The tanning business was continued until 1893. The foundry and machine shop were owned and operated in order of succession by Baugher, Kurtz & Stewart Company, limited, and Baugher, Kurtz & Company, limited. In

1904 this establishment was purchased by Eyster, Weiser & Company and operated as an extensive foundry and machine shop.

The Variety Iron Works, on North Beaver Street, adjoining the railroad, were founded in 1840 by Elisha Geiger and Samuel Bechtol, who began business on a limited scale in small shops. Dr. Alexander Small became a partner in the business in 1846, and at the death of Samuel Bechtol in 1853, Edward G. Smyser became a partner and the firm was changed to Small & Smyser. Dr. Small died in 1862 and E. G. Smyser became the sole proprietor. The original works covered only a small area, but the continual enlargement of the business, required frequent additions and improvements. Large and convenient brick buildings were erected, containing all necessary facilities for improved manufacture until the entire shops at present cover an area of five acres. Since the death of E. G. Smyser, the business has been conducted by his three sons, George P., Henry M. and James A. Smyser. Since 1877 the Variety Iron Works has had a branch house in Baltimore.

The industrial establishment owned and managed by George F. Motter & Sons, on Princess Street, near the railroad, was founded in 1845 by Enos Frey. Frederick Baugher was originally associated with Enos Frey and later George F. Motter became a partner, and the firm of Frey and Motter manufactured a large number of engines and boilers. After the retirement of Enos Frey, George F. Motter, a practical machinist of long experience, associated with him his sons and continued the business.

The York Rolling Mill was established in the winter of 1868, by Jacob Jamison, F. H. Hughes, C. M. Nes and Henry Kraber. In 1869 the company was chartered as the York County Iron Company, with W. W. Wickes, president; L. T. Rossiter, secretary and treasurer, and Henry Kraber, vice president and superintendent. The works were enlarged with the intention of making steel rails, which was changed to the manufacture of steel, bar and car iron, the business subsequently being chiefly the manufacture of rails with steel top, which business did not prosper, and the works were for a number of years idle. In March, 1881,



S Morgan Smith



Samuel Trescott, M. S. Shuman and J. W. Steacy bought the works from the Farmers Mutual Insurance Company and commenced operation. Trescott sold his interest the same year to Michael Schall, the firm being Schall, Steacy & Company. They manufactured muck bars of puddle iron and later made bar iron, supplying the car shops and the trade through the Baltimore markets. In October, 1881, Mr. Shuman sold his interest to John Q. Denny, of Harrisburg, and the firm of Schall, Steacy & Denny was founded. This mill continued to manufacture bar iron and later began to make plate or skelp iron in which it has been largely engaged in recent years. In 1899 the Susquehanna Iron and Steel Company was chartered with Charles A. Porter, of Philadelphia, president; R. Y. Filbert, secretary and treasurer, and J. W. Steacy, general manager. Since then the company has operated the York mill, four rolling mills and a pipe mill at Columbia. The plate for making pipes from six to twelve inches in diameter, at Columbia, is made at the York mill.

The York Manufacturing Company was organized and incorporated in 1874. The original stockholders were S. Morgan Smith, Jacob Loucks, George Buck, Robert Shetter, Harry Lamotte, Franklin Seifert, O. J. Bollinger and Hon. John Gibson. They manufactured at that time water wheels, wringers, wash machines and mill machinery, and employed about ten men.

They were succeeded April 17, 1891, by the York Manufacturing Company, limited, with a capital stock of \$100,000, the officers being P. H. Glatfelter, president; Stuart St. Clair, vice president and general manager; W. L. Glatfelter, treasurer, and George W. S. Loucks, secretary. This company manufactured ice and refrigerating machinery and engines and was succeeded March 5, 1895, by the present York Manufacturing Company, with a capital of \$319,100, which has been increased at different times until the present capital is \$1,490,000. The officers of the company are P. H. Glatfelter, president; Thomas Shipley, vice president and general manager; W. L. Glatfelter, treasurer, and B. H. Loucks, secretary. The present company is engaged in the manufacture of ice and refrigerating machinery almost exclusively.

In 1897 the company employed 163 men

and the total amount of the pay roll was \$163,775, and the sales amounted to \$209,775. In 1906 the company employed 1,140 men and the total amount of the pay roll was \$533,825, and the sales amounted to \$2,230,325. In 1897 they shipped thirteen machines, representing a refrigerating capacity of 582 tons. In 1906 they shipped 156 machines, representing a refrigerating capacity of 9,311 tons. The York Manufacturing company is at the present time not only one of the largest establishments in southern Pennsylvania, but is the largest exclusive ice and refrigerating machine manufactory in the United States, and in fact, in the world.

The large establishment of S. Morgan Smith & Company was founded in 1871, when Rev. S. Morgan Smith retired from the ministry in the Moravian Church and engaged in the manufacture of mill machinery and turbine water wheels, of which he was the inventor. Mr. Smith carried on an extensive business until the time of his death, Easter Sunday, 1903, and the business has been continued by his sons, C. Elmer Smith and S. Fahs Smith. The company manufactures the McCormick and the Success turbine wheels, power transmitting machinery, boilers and special products. This company, employing 500 men, has installed a turbine outfit in the city of Jerusalem, in the Holy Land, and many of them in Japan and Russia. A number of these wheels are in use in the Niagara Falls power houses, being the only American make of wheels in those plants. The company is incorporated with C. Elmer Smith, president; S. Fahs Smith, treasurer; C. E. Etnier, secretary.

S. MORGAN SMITH, founder of the company bearing his name, was born Feb. 1, 1839, in Davie County, North Carolina, eldest son of John W. and Sarah Purdon (Beauchamp) Smith. His father was born in Davie County, North Carolina, in 1811, and his mother in 1816. His paternal grandfather was born in Davie County, his maternal great-grandfather in Frederick, Maryland, and his great-great-grandfather in France, the latter emigrating from his native country to America and settling in Frederick, Maryland.

S. Morgan Smith began his education in the public schools of Davie County, North

Carolina, and continued his studies in the Moravian College at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, from which latter institution he was graduated to the ministry in 1861. From 1861 to 1866 he was pastor of the Moravian Church in York. In 1866 he went to Canal Dover, Ohio, and had charge of the Moravian congregation of that place for a period of five years when his health began to fail and he was obliged to give up active work in the ministry and look to other fields for support.

As a boy Mr. Smith had always evinced a great interest in machinery, so that his mind now naturally turned in that direction. The result of this was the invention of the "Success" washing machine, many thousands of which were sold in all parts of the world. About 1876 Mr. Smith turned his attention to hydraulics, and soon afterward invented the "Success" turbine, which has been well and favorably received by the milling interests. Other lines of business were taken up from time to time, and improvements made on this turbine water wheel, until at the time of his death his manufacturing establishment, devoted to the building of turbine water wheels and power transmitting machinery, was the largest of its kind in the country.

In 1898 Mr. Smith organized the S. Morgan Smith Company, the management of which was largely turned over to his sons, while he spent much of his time in rest and travel. It was while on one of his visits to his son, Beauchamp, in Los Angeles, California, that he was taken suddenly ill with an attack of heart failure, and died April 12, 1903.

S. Morgan Smith was united in marriage April 8, 1862, to Miss Emma R. Fahs, daughter of John Fahs, a native of York. Six children were born to this marriage, as follows: Charles Elmer, Stephen Fahs, Beauchamp Harvey, Sarah Purdon, Susan Ellen and Mary Delia.

The York Safe and Lock Company, of which Israel Laucks is president; S. Forry Laucks, vice president, treasurer and general manager, and J. A. Dempwolf, secretary, is one of the prominent industries of the city. It was founded in 1882 when the company engaged in the manufacture of small safes for offices. Business increased and a few years after the origin of the

works, the company began to make bank and safe deposit vaults. The factory was entirely destroyed by fire in 1894, and was soon after rebuilt on a much larger scale, and since that time a large number of safes have found ready sale, not only in America, but in foreign countries. The York Safe and Lock Company has supplied bank vaults for some of the largest financial institutions in the United States. When the company was first organized, it employed about twenty men. In 1907, 400 workmen were on the pay roll.

The York Foundry and Machine Company, an allied industry with the Safe Works, was founded in 1904. This company is engaged in a general foundry business, producing grey iron and brass castings. S. Forry Laucks is president; J. A. Dempwolf, secretary, and Israel Laucks, treasurer. One hundred and ten men are employed.

September 29, 1881, John C. Schmidt commenced the manufacture of chain in York, the plant being located on Walnut Street, adjoining the Maryland & Pennsylvania Railroad. This plant commenced with a force of forty employees. The Keystone Chain Works was started a few years later by M. J. Mumper, in West York and when this firm went out of business, John C. Schmidt bought all of their assets and operated the works. John C. Schmidt operated these two plants separately for several years and then consolidated in 1890 the two plants in one large plant located on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Vine Street. These plants were all operated under the name of John C. Schmidt & Company, of which John C. Schmidt, however, was the sole owner.

In February, 1889, the Nes Chain Manufacturing Company began operations in York. This firm was composed of the late Charles I. Nes and his brother, David Nes. In the year 1900 the Standard Chain Company was formed, which took over, among thirteen other chain manufacturing plants and a rolling mill, these two extensive plants in York, which now employ about 300 men out of a total of 1,200 men employed by the Standard Chain Company. At the formation of the Standard Chain Company, John C. Schmidt was elected president and has continued to occupy that office for seven years.

The York Tack and Nail Works were founded in 1885, on Howard Avenue, where they continued for a period of three years. In 1888 the firm moved the business to Walnut and Broad Streets. This enterprise is owned by Charles M. and E. G. Nes, who employ fifty workmen. The annual output is 1,000 tons of nails and tacks.

The Norway Iron and Steel Company built extensive works southeast of York and operated them for several years. In 1906 the plant was disposed of to the Heany Fire Proof Wire Company of which W. F. Bay Stewart is president; A. R. Brodbeck, secretary; Charles C. Frick, treasurer. The company is engaged in the manufacture of insulated wire.

Broomell, Schmidt & Steacy Company, a large industry employing about two hundred and fifty workmen, is engaged in the manufacture of boilers, sugar refining machinery and a variety of other products. This establishment disposes of its products all over this country and is constantly increasing its business.

In 1899 B. M. Root and John F. Rudisill entered into a mutual partnership and engaged in the manufacture of plow handle and wood working machinery. The business prospered and in 1905 the firm of B. M. Root Company was established, when B. T. Root became a partner. In 1906 Frank T. Root joined the firm. The products of this establishment, one of two in this country to manufacture plow handle machinery, are sold throughout the United States and Canada. In 1907 the company purchased a site and erected shops on Jefferson Avenue, near George Street.

The Flinchbaugh Manufacturing Company began operation in 1901 and engaged in the manufacture of gasoline engines, the invention of Fred. T. Flinchbaugh, a member of the firm. The other members of the firm are, Eli B. Flinchbaugh and Henry Kindig. Pumping jacks, feed engines and dairy outfits are made at this factory. In 1907 this firm began to make hoisting machines and traction engines from patents obtained by Fred. T. Flinchbaugh.

The York Bridge Company, a prominent industry, was established at Richland Avenue and Northern Central Railroad in 1901, with George W. Drury, president, and Guy Webster, secretary and treasurer. The

company engaged in the manufacture of steel bridges, employing about one hundred workmen. Guy Webster succeeded as president, and P. M. Harrison, secretary and treasurer. The products of this factory have been widely sold throughout the eastern and middle states. In 1907 about one hundred and fifty workmen were employed.

The Pullman Automatic Ventilator Company, engaged in the manufacture of window ventilators, was organized about 1900, with Charles H. Emig, president; Ralph S. Cannon, secretary; Charles C. Frick, treasurer.

The Ruth Automatic Knitting Machine Company was incorporated in 1905, with Edwin T. Moul, president; Geoffrey P. Yost, vice president; Horace Brillinger, secretary; G. W. Ruth, treasurer and manager. This company is engaged in the manufacture of knitting machinery for hosiery and underwear from the invention of G. W. Ruth. The entire board is composed of five directors, including the officers and David E. Small.

Emerson J. Case, of Connecticut, came to York about 1850, and formed a partnership with Joseph Root, in the manufacture of weighing scales. The firm of Root & Case continued the business on North Street, until the death of Mr. Case, and John Sanks became associated with Mr. Root in the business until 1890, when the factory was disposed of to the York Carriage Works.

In 1849 George W. Ilgenfritz began to manufacture small freight cars, known as coal hoppers, at a shop situated on North Beaver Street, near the York County Academy. A few years later, Thomas White, of Maine, an expert machinist, became a partner. The firm of Ilgenfritz & White manufactured different kinds of cars, and during the early part of the Civil War took contracts to make freight cars for the United States government, which then operated a number of military railroads in this country. Ilgenfritz & White continued to do a large business for several years after the Civil War, and then disposed of their plant to Michael Schall, who soon afterward founded the Empire Car Works, a large establishment which employed several hundred workmen, and made cars of different kinds for some of the leading railroads in

the United States. The works were destroyed by fire in 1877, and soon afterward Mr. Schall erected shops on the west side of Beaver Street, nearly opposite his original plant.

In 1847, the firm of Pflieger, Hess & Nevin established car works a short distance northeast of the Northern Central Railway station, where they engaged in the manufacture of freight cars. The firm went out of business during the financial crisis of 1857. The site was purchased by the Northern Central Railway Company and large shops erected. John Minsker, who afterward was in the employ of the company for thirty years, as master carpenter, superintended the erection of these shops. They were originally used as repair shops and in 1868, the company began the construction of passenger coaches and large box cars for their own use, and for several years employed about 200 skilled workmen. The railroad company continued the business until June, 1875, when the shops were removed to Baltimore.

The firm of H. Small & Sons was founded in 1847 by Henry Small and his two sons, David E. and John H. Small. During his early life, Henry Small had been a contractor and builder and under his direction a large number of houses and factories were erected in York. The firm conducted a lumber business at the foot of North Duke Street and also operated a planing mill at Wrightsville.

In 1857 David E. Small and Charles Billmeyer erected extensive shops, founded the firm of Billmeyer & Small and began the manufacture of cars. For several years this firm employed from 600 to 700 workmen in the car shops and planing mill at York and in the planing mill at Wrightsville. The firm began active operation in building cars in 1865 and continued until 1902. They made cars for the Denver & Rio Grande, the Mexican National, Mexican Central and many of the largest railroad companies throughout the United States. They also made cars for the first railroad in Japan, when that country began to accept the conditions of modern civilization.

Paper Making. The York Card and Paper Company began the manufacture of wall paper and cardboard in an establishment erected on the site

of the York Wall Paper Company. The business prospered and in 1893, a charter of incorporation was obtained with W. F. Bay Stewart, president; John McCoy, vice-president, and John S. McCoy, secretary and treasurer. A large factory was soon after erected at Carlisle and Linden Avenues, and in 1906, an additional building was erected to accommodate the increased business of the company. This factory produces annually 30,000,000 rolls of paper, and is one of the largest establishments of its kind in the world. It has on its pay roll about 450 employees.

The York Wall Paper Company was incorporated January 10, 1895, with George W. Bell, president; P. C. Wiest, treasurer; Andrew Watt, secretary. This enterprise, with James H. Findley as president, P. J. Gilbert, secretary, and Charles H. Stallman, treasurer, has been constantly developing and has an annual output of about 12,000,000 rolls of paper.

The Schmidt-Ault Paper Company occupies an historic site. At this place George King, an enterprising citizen of York began to manufacture high grade writing paper about 1810. The machinery was moved by water power, and the establishment was named The Codorus Paper Mills. In 1812, George King erected a large building and a brick mansion nearby. He continued to make foolscap and note paper in large quantities very successfully for a period of forty years. After his death the business was continued by his son, J. B. King. Jessup & Moore owned the mill for several years and then it passed into the hands of Mr. Horton. In 1888, the property was purchased by the York Water Company, and then leased to A. A. Yerkes and later to F. M. Rudolph, whose father had been one of the early employees of George King. The present company with John C. Schmidt, president, and Robert A. G. Ault, secretary and treasurer, purchased the mills in 1897, and have since operated them, in the manufacture of building, wrapping and carpet lining paper. About fifty hands are regularly employed.

GEORGE KING, founder of these mills, born in Springgarden township February 23, 1794, son of Philip J. King, was for many years widely known as a manufacturer of paper in York county.



George Ting

Philip J. King, born February 24, 1764, was the builder of the Codorus Paper Mills, which are among the oldest mills of the kind in the state, and manufactured principally writing paper, the brand called the "Congress." The brick dwelling-house that stands near the mill was also built by him in 1812. He owned a large amount of real estate and personal property. He married Catherine Johnston, who was born March 10, 1770, and died December 8, 1813, aged forty-three years. Mr. King died March 2, 1829, in Springgarden township, when sixty-five years of age. Their children were: George, Jacob, Henry, Sarah, who married Jacob Ehrhart; Barbara, who married Peter Zacharias; Elizabeth, who married Daniel Spangler; Mary Ann, who married George Conn; and Julia Anna, who died aged fifteen years. Jacob and Henry King were in the milling business, owning the gristmill given them by their father, on the north side of Codorus creek, just opposite the paper mill.

George King received his education in York, and from the time he left school was engaged with his father in the manufacture of paper, making some of the finest paper known. While in the business he supplied all the clergymen of his acquaintance with writing paper without cost to them. The King's Mill road, named after Mr. King, is well known throughout York and York county. The mills were sold by the heirs of George King to Alfred D. Jessup, later in turn to Jere Horton and the York Water Company, and they are now conducted by the Schmidt & Ault Paper Company.

Mr. King married Rachel Johnston, who was born January 19, 1800, and died July 1, 1874. He died July 17, 1860, and both rest in Prospect Hill cemetery, which was named by Mr. King. He was one of the promoters and organizers of the cemetery association, and served many years as one of the trustees. In politics Mr. King was a Republican. He was a faithful member of the Reformed church of York, and few men were better known or more highly respected. To him and his wife were born the following named children: Philip Jacob and Annie M. are both deceased; Catherine, who was the wife of Henry C. Reed, of Baltimore, died June 4, 1857, and is buried in the family burying lot in Prospect Hill cemetery.

Jennie J., the only survivor of the family, resides at 211 South George street; she is a woman of marked intelligence and has traveled extensively.

The Lafean Paper Company, of York, was organized in 1903, by Charles F. Lafean, Jacob G. Lafean, John R. Lafean and C. H. Quickel. The business had been started by Charles F. Lafean, at Hoffmanville, Maryland, in 1899, and in 1900, he moved to York, when his brother Jacob G. Lafean became a partner. The factory was erected on College avenue near the railroad. It was destroyed by fire in September, 1901, and rebuilt soon afterward. In 1903, the business was enlarged and the company has since continued the manufacture of sheathing paper used in lining weather-boarded houses, railroad cars, felt roofs and refrigerators. About thirty hands are regularly employed. The manufactured product amounts to fifteen tons daily.

The York Felt and Paper Company, of which Jere S. Black is president, Charles H. Emig, secretary and treasurer, and C. F. Black, general manager, was founded in 1894. The works are situated southwest of town along the Codorus. The business has grown and developed since it was established, the annual output being 8,000 tons of roofing felt paper. About seventy-five men are employed regularly.

In December, 1800, Timothy Kirk, a noted Quaker, of York, invented a corn sheller and advertised in the newspapers "that one person could shell a bushel of corn in a minute." He was the son of Caleb Kirk, who introduced clover and timothy grasses into York county in 1793.

Reuben Hoffheins established a foundry at Dover about 1854 and a few years later invented an improved reaper and mower. Afterwards he removed to York and for several years conducted a machine shop on North Duke street, near the railroad where he continued to make the Hoffheins' reaper and mower. J. H. Shireman & Company owned a machine shop in West York and engaged in making reapers and agricultural implements.

About 1840, W. W. Dingee & Company began to operate a machine shop on North Beaver street, near the academy, where they

made threshing machines and agricultural implements.

Morris J. Gardner owned a foundry on East Market street before the Civil war, where he engaged largely in the manufacture of brass spigots and a variety of other products. He was the inventor of an oscillating engine which attracted much attention for several years.

The A. B. Farquhar Company, Limited, otherwise known as the Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, was founded in 1856 by A. B. Farquhar, who remains at the head of the company, after having conducted it through fifty years of continual increase in size and prosperity. The firm is one of the leading agricultural implement concerns in America. Its products consist mainly of engines, boilers, saw mills and threshing machinery, in addition to grain drills, plows and many other agricultural implements. Originally this firm sold its products in this country and then expanded its trade across the ocean. A large number of engines and boilers have been sold in Russia, plows in South Africa, engines, plows, boilers, saw mills in Cuba and South America. The business was conducted by A. B. Farquhar as the sole proprietor, and later he associated with him his sons William E. and Francis under the firm name of A. B. Farquhar & Sons. In 1887 the business was incorporated as the A. B. Farquhar Company, Limited, with a capital stock of \$500,000, with A. B. Farquhar president, W. A. Farquhar vice president and B. H. Farquhar secretary and treasurer. In 1906, upon the death of B. H. Farquhar, Francis Farquhar became secretary and treasurer. The large industry conducted by this company has been in continuous operation since it was founded under its present head, through all times of financial depression as well as eras of prosperity. For a period of twenty years the average number of men employed at these works was 500. Since 1889, about 600 men have been regularly at work in the different departments. The value of the annual product exceeds \$1,000,000.

Hench & Dromgold Company, extensive manufacturers of saw mills, engines, grain drills, corn shellers, spring tooth and spike tooth harrows, own one of the prominent industrial establishments in York. The business was founded at Ickesburg, Perry

county, in 1877, and in the spring of 1879, removed to York. Since that time, about 225 men have been regularly employed. The firm is composed of S. Nevin Hench and Walker A. Dromgold. Within recent years, the firm has owned large tracts of woodland in Randolph county, West Virginia, where they have operated saw mills, regularly employing 100 men. During the bark season about 200 hands are employed.

The Keystone Farm Machine Company was incorporated in October, 1901, and since then has been in active operation, employing 150 men in the manufacture of Harris cultivators, corn planters, corn shellers and weeders. The company owns a foundry in connection with the works.

The Spangler Manufacturing Company, at the corner of Queen street and the Northern Central Railway, was incorporated in 1887, and during its early history was engaged in the manufacture of grain drills and corn planters. Within recent years, the company has added to its products the manufacture of weeders, fertilizer distributors and general machinery. E. W. Spangler is president; E. G. Quickel, treasurer, and A. E. Quickel, secretary.

The Weaver Organ and Piano Company was founded by J. O. Weaver, who began the manufacture of organs on Market Street, near the Farmers' Market House in 1870. The business grew and prospered and in 1882, the enterprise was incorporated with J. O. Weaver, president; Henry Nes, secretary, and John W. Shetter, treasurer. M. B. Gibson was chosen secretary in 1885, and various changes in office took place until 1895, when M. B. Gibson, who has since held that office, was chosen president. William S. Bond has served as secretary and treasurer since 1891. In 1898 the company began the manufacture of pianos. An average of 175 skilled workmen have been regularly employed, and the organs and pianos made by this company are sold throughout the United States, Europe, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia and other islands.

The Martin Carriage Works were established by M. D. Martin, on North George Street, York, in 1888, as a small enterprise. Originally buggies only were made

The Martin Carriage Works were established by M. D. Martin, on North George Street, York, in 1888, as a small enterprise. Originally buggies only were made

at these works, but since 1890, sleighs, spring wagons, and delivery wagons have been manufactured in large numbers. In 1897 large factory buildings were erected in West York Borough and the entire business moved to that place. The enterprise was incorporated in 1900 with M. D. Martin, president; P. A. Elssesser, secretary and treasurer. The yearly output is large and the products of this factory are sold throughout the entire country. The average number of workmen employed is 300.

The York Carriage Company was established on North George Street, by S. E. Bailey, of Philadelphia, in 1890. The business grew from small proportions and soon extended the sales of its products all over the United States, South America and Europe. The aggregate products in 1907 were five times greater than ten years previously. This factory makes carriages, buggies, delivery wagons, sleighs, and other vehicles. About 325 workmen are employed regularly. The works were destroyed by fire April 6, 1903, and a much larger factory was built on North Street, and another at Hay and Franklin Streets. In 1904 the York Motor Car Company was organized for the manufacture of automobiles. It is a stock company of which S. E. Bailey, the head of the York Carriage Works, is one of the leading members.

The Hoover Wagon Works were founded in 1880 by George W. Hoover, who began the manufacture of buggies and pleasure carriages. Three of his sons were associated with him in the business on East Philadelphia Street. In 1899 the factory and business were purchased by the Hoover Wagon Works when George W. Bacon, was chosen president; Israel K. Ziegler, secretary, and Charles C. Frick, treasurer. The company was reorganized in 1902, with C. H. Dempwolf, as president; D. F. Lafean, vice president; Edwin S. Ziegler, secretary and treasurer. The factory was destroyed by fire in 1904 and immediately rebuilt. Within recent years, this establishment has been engaged in the manufacture of delivery wagons exclusively. About 100 workmen are employed.

The York Wagon Gear Company was established at Belvidere Avenue and the Western Maryland Railroad in 1892 by Peter W. Keller and Frank T. Root, and en-

gaged in the manufacture of carriage bodies and gears. P. W. Keller died in 1895 and F. T. Root withdrew in 1897. A limited partnership was formed with Horace D. Keller, as president; A. W. Dettinger, vice-president, and R. A. Paules, secretary and treasurer.

Wood Workers. The Eureka Bending Company in West York Borough, was organized in 1903, and engaged in the manufacture of rims, bows and plow handles. William G. Leas is the president and treasurer, and J. L. Bower, secretary.

The York Bending Works, engaged in the manufacture of rims for the wheels of farm wagons, buggies and other vehicles, was founded in 1897 by Erwin W. Smith & Company. The partners are Erwin Smith and Dr. L. H. Fackler, both of whom were formerly residents of East Berlin, Adams County. The works are situated at the corner of Queen and Arch Streets.

The Home Furniture Company on King Street, near the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad, began operation in 1898, and has since been engaged in the manufacture of sideboards and dressers. About fifty workmen are employed. John L. Gerber, president, E. M. Menges, vice president; Charles Taff, secretary, and Daniel V. Gerber, treasurer.

Jacoby Furniture Company, in West York Borough, was incorporated in 1903, with Adam Jacoby, president and treasurer; S. S. Jacoby, vice president, and C. S. Reaser, secretary. The business was founded by Adam Jacoby on North George Street, in 1890, when he began to make sideboards. The business increased and he manufactured other kinds of furniture. In 1904, after the buildings were erected in West York Borough, the business was removed to that place. The company is engaged in making sideboards, dressers, chiffoniers and washstands. One hundred and sixty-five hands are employed.

The West York Furniture Company was founded in 1899. In 1903 the business passed into the hands of John H. Wogan, president, S. P. Porter, vice president; Clark Wogan, secretary and manager; George A. Wolf, treasurer. This factory is engaged in making quartered oak chiffoniers and sideboards. Fifty-five workmen are employed.

Chemical Works.

The York Chemical Works resulted from an industry established by Charles Dempwolf, in 1870. His place of business was then situated on the north side of the Codorus, east of Beaver Street. In 1874 Mr. Dempwolf withdrew from the business and his son, Charles H. Dempwolf, under the firm of C. H. Dempwolf & Company, continued to make fertilizers. In 1884 the factory was removed to Loucks and Windsor Streets and the business enlarged. The factory was entirely destroyed by fire in 1895 and soon after rebuilt. A charter of incorporation was obtained the same year when C. H. Dempwolf became president of the company; Reinhart Dempwolf, secretary; and Horace Hinkle, treasurer. The company has since continued to manufacture on an extensive scale sulphuric acid and fertilizers. The product for the year 1906 was 12,000 tons and the entire amount of business \$200,000.

Knitting Mill.

York Knitting Mill Company, a prosperous enterprise, on Wheatfield Street, near the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad, was originated in 1899, by Henry L. Field, who began the enterprise on a limited scale, and engaged in the manufacture of hosiery. At first only twenty-five hands were employed. About two years after the business was started, it passed into the hands of an incorporated company of which W. F. Bay Stewart, was chosen president, and J. T. Kopp, secretary, treasurer and general manager. The buildings have been enlarged and improved machinery added. The annual product during the past year has been double that of previous years. In 1907 one hundred and seventy men were employed.

Joseph Black & Sons, extensive manufacturers in hosiery, established their business in recent years and erected a large and commodious building in West York to accommodate their increasing business.

Coal and Lime.

George S. Morris started the first coal yard about 1830 on North Beaver Street, at the present site of the Barnitz coal yard. The burning of lime began about 1742 when the first settlers commenced to build their houses of logs, brick and stone. It was not until 1830 or thereabouts that lime was first used as a fertilizer. Since that date a large

number of kilns have been in operation in York and vicinity for the purpose of burning lime for farmers and for the building of houses. When York became an industrial centre, the sale of coal became an important business, and a large number of yards have since been in operation.

CHARLES LAFEAN, prominent as a coal merchant and extensively engaged in the burning of lime in York and vicinity for a period of twenty-five years, was a native of Germany. He was born April 18, 1835, near Luebeck, an interesting town in the centre of one of the fertile agricultural regions of Westphalia, then in the Kingdom of Prussia. He was the son of Anthony and Mary Meyers Lafean. Both of his parents belonged to representative families of Westphalia, whose people have always been noted for their intelligence, thrift and enterprise. Charles Lafean grew to manhood at his paternal home in the beautiful village of Luebeck, where he obtained his education, and acquired from his father habits of industry.

At the age of 19, he determined to come to America. He sailed down the Weser from the city of Minden, the seat of government of Westphalia, and at the port of Bremen, in company with Frederick Kottcamp, his daughter, Charlotte, and others set sail for Baltimore, where he landed July 7, 1854. Charles Lafean soon after landing came to York, and during the succeeding nine months was employed by the firm of P. A. & S. Small at the Ashland Furnaces near Cockeysville, Maryland. Desiring to enter business for himself, he then returned to York and leased several lime kilns on the King's Mill Road near the Codorus Paper Mills. Here he began his successful career in business, and found ready sale for all the lime he burned. Four years later, in partnership with Henry Lucking, he purchased lime kilns which then stood on the site of St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran Church on West King Street. After operating these kilns for two years he sold his interests to his partner, and with Frederick Greiman purchased coal yards on North Water Street, the present site of the Edison Electric Light Plant. At this place the firm of Greiman & Lafean became the most extensive coal dealers in York. They continued with unabated prosperity, supplying



Charles Lafean

coal to a large number of patrons for a period of about ten years, when Frederick Greiman withdrew from the firm and Mr. Lafean conducted the business alone for a period of six years. He then took in as a partner John Gerber, of Dover, who later purchased the coal yards on North Water Street, and Mr. Lafean bought the coal yard of John Mayer, on West Princess Street, between the Northern Central Railroad and the Codorus Creek, where he carried on the coal business until he retired in 1885.

While engaged in the coal business Charles Lafean, as a member of the firm of Greiman, Lafean & Grund, purchased and operated extensive lime kilns at the Willis Spring, a short distance west of Prospect Hill Cemetery. Here for a period of fifteen years they burned vast quantities of quick-lime, and sold it for plastering purposes in all the towns along the Northern Central Railway from Baltimore to Sunbury. In his efforts Mr. Lafean showed remarkable ability. He prospered in all his enterprises and in 1885 retired from business, spending the remainder of his life looking after his real estate in York and managing the cultivation of a productive farm in Conewago Township. Mr. Lafean was a man of the highest honor and integrity. He was quiet and unassuming in his manner, careful in his business transactions and exemplary in all his conduct.

On February 3, 1856, Charles Lafean was married to Charlotte Kottcamp, whose mother had died in her infancy and whose father and herself had accompanied him to this country from Germany. The children of this marriage were Mary J., deceased, Albert Henry, Daniel F., Charles F., Emma J., deceased, Edward C., G. Jacob, Laura V., John R., Hattie M., wife of Clarence A. Geesey.

His eldest son, Albert Henry Lafean, is the senior member of the large drug firm of A. H. Lafean & Brother, West Market Street, York.

Hon. Daniel F. Lafean, the second son, for a period of three terms has represented the Twentieth District, embracing the counties of York and Adams, in Congress. He is the active head of a large number of institutions in York and is identified with many other business enterprises.

The other sons are active in the manufacturing and business interests of York.

Charles Lafean was a member of Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, of York. He died May 1, 1894.

Other Industries. The York Shoe Manufacturing Company was organized in 1900, as the Heiser Shoe Manufacturing Company, and in April, 1902, was changed to the present name. This company is engaged in the manufacture of men's and boys' fine welt shoes. During the years 1906-1907 the company made a large number of regulation shoes for the United States army. About 110 workmen are regularly employed. The officers are M. S. Stoner, president; T. H. Hooper, of Baltimore, vice president; Charles W. Krone, secretary and treasurer.

The American Caramel Company grew out of an industry established by Peter C. Wiest in 1867. He was the pioneer in the manufacture of caramels and was successful in his efforts and soon developed a large business. In 1878 Daniel F. Lafean became a partner and the firm of P. C. Wiest & Company was organized. The original proprietor retired from the business and in 1895 The P. C. Wiest Company was incorporated with Daniel F. Lafean as president. The factory was moved to the present location on East Walnut Street, which covers an area of two acres. During the past ten years an average of six hundred employees are regularly at work in the manufacture of candies. In 1898 The P. C. Wiest Company was united with other factories at Lancaster and Philadelphia and the American Caramel Company was organized with Daniel F. Lafean president, and Stewart B. Lafean, secretary and treasurer.

In 1897 Harry L. Motter and S. C. Eisenhart organized the World Polish Manufacturing Company and began to make Black-ola. The business prospered from the beginning. At the death of S. C. Eisenhart in 1899 Mr. Motter conducted the business alone until 1903, when a charter of incorporation was obtained with Harry L. Motter, president; George W. Williams, vice president; L. F. Hirsh, secretary, and D. F. Hirsh, treasurer.

The Rex Polishing Company has had a prosperous existence for a number of years. Dentists' Supply Company, of which

Jacob F. Frantz is president, George H. Whitely, vice president and superintendent of factory, J. R. Sheppard, secretary and treasurer, owns a large factory on North Penn Street, and in 1907 employed 450 hands. This company is engaged in the manufacture of supplies for dentists, and its products are sold all over the civilized world.

During the past forty years lumber yards and planing mills have filled an important position in the growth and development of York. Nearly all the lumber used in erecting houses within the limits of the city has been manufactured here. A great amount of their products is shipped elsewhere. Herman Noss & Sons, Jacob Beitzel, Jacob Sechrist Sons, Henry Hoff & Company, George W. Gilbert & Son, John C. Fallon and others have operated extensively in this line of business. Several hundred workmen are employed.

Brick making was begun in York at the time of the first settlement in 1741. Philip Zeigler and George Hoke were the pioneers in this industry. Originally most of the bricks burned at their kilns were used in the construction of the old-time chimneys needed in the fireplaces of the pioneer log cabins of our forefathers. Before the Revolution had opened there were several brick yards in the town and vicinity. The clay deposits within this region were well adapted for making bricks. During the succeeding one hundred years there were numerous brick kilns and potteries within the limits of the town and country adjacent. When the numerous manufacturing enterprises were started after York became a city, the demand for bricks was very large. New kilns were erected and during the past twenty-five years they have done an extensive business. In early days there were a few houses in York containing a fine quality of brick. The common brick was in use almost exclusively until a recent period. In 1907, Benjamin Kissinger's Sons, W. H. Grothe, Spring Garden Brick Association, (I. Frey & Co.), and Railing & Souder made common bricks on an extensive scale. Pressed bricks were made by York Shale Red Press Company (D. F. Stauffer), Stony Brook Slate and Brick Company (Stony Brook), Drury Press Brick & Construction Company and the Hollywood Brick Company.

Cigar Making. The manufacture of cigars employs more people in the city of York than in any other industry.

In 1907 there were about eighty separate factories. Among the largest of these were Myers, Adams & Company, Jacob A. Mayer & Brother and G. Kohler & Company. There are also within the limits of the city numerous cigar box factories, the largest of which are H. W. Heffener, E. Myers & Company, Jacob A. Mayer & Brother and A. Kauffman & Brother.

Silk Making. The manufacture of silk, now one of the most important products in the industrial city of York, was originated in 1899. The pioneers in the establishment of this industry were D. F. Lafean, William S. Bond, Charles H. Dempwolf and Charles H. Emig. The York Silk Company was organized with a capital of \$100,000, erected a plant in East York and fitted it up with the best of machinery for the manufacture of a fine quality of silk. In 1900 the York Silk Manufacturing Company succeeded the York Silk Company and in 1902 purchased the Diamond Silk Company at York and Carlisle, and the factory of the Pennsylvania Silk Company at Fleetwood, Pennsylvania. The active promoter and business head of this prosperous industry is M. G. Collins, who, with remarkable energy, developed the business and made it one of the most profitable enterprises of its kind in this country. He studied the needs and wants of the silk trade in America and was successful in disposing of the products of the mills to all the large cities of the Union. The York mills, located in the east end of the city, comprise the York and Windsor Weaving Mills and the Diamond Throwing plant. The employees of these three plants number 700. In 1907 D. F. Lafean was president; J. E. Phillips, vice president; C. H. Dempwolf, secretary; M. G. Collins, general manager; B. E. Sheibley, treasurer.

The Monarch Silk Company, on North Hartley Street, was organized in 1900 and a large and substantial mill was erected. This company has done an extensive business in the manufacture of broad silk goods. In 1907 Sydney H. Souter was president; John T. Kissinger, vice president; Milton Ruby, secretary and treasurer. About three hundred hands are regularly employed.



Wm. H. Hertz

The Ashley & Bailey Company, whose main office is in Paterson, New Jersey, one of the centres of the silk trade in the United States, own a large factory in the west end of York. This plant has been successful since its origin.

WILLIAM H. KURTZ, prominent manufacturer and banker, was a descendant of Rev. Nicholas Kurtz, who emigrated to America some time in the seventeenth century and settled in Pennsylvania. George Peter Kurtz was one of a family of twelve children born to Nicholas and Helena (Albright) Kurtz. He was born in Berks County, October 4, 1749. He was one of the early men who came to York County, and here he resided until his death, becoming one of York's pioneer merchants, and an active, enterprising and respected citizen. His son, George Peter Kurtz, was born in York, October 17, 1799. This representative of the Kurtz family was educated for the ministry, but subsequently he learned the carpenter's trade, and chose what seemed to him a more humble sphere in life. He was married in 1852 to Eliza E. Fisher, also a native of York County and a daughter of Dr. John and Eliza E. Fisher. The result of this union was two children, viz: Catherine and Amelia. Mr. Kurtz died in 1836; his widow died in 1882.

Another important personage in this family was Charles Kurtz, born August 30, 1791. He was married to Julia Ann Eichelberger, a native of York County, and two children were born to them: William H. and Catherine, deceased, who resided in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

William H. Kurtz was born in York in 1823 and here he resided until his death in 1894. His early education was acquired at the York County Academy, but his extensive knowledge of business had been acquired through his own efforts and in actual practical life. At fourteen years of age he was thrown upon his own resources, and for seven years he was employed as a clerk in a store. He established a malting business, still conducted under his name, in 1845, in which year he became associated with A. Hamilton Nes. The scope of the enterprise was limited at first, but by re-

liable methods and industry was enlarged until it became the most important of its kind in southern Pennsylvania. The original firm of Kurtz & Nes continued for about twenty years, after which Mr. Kurtz secured sole control of the business, in which he continued until 1872, when he became a member of the firm known as Baugher, Kurtz & Stewart, iron and brass founders, machinists and manufacturers of turbine water wheels. There was in connection with this establishment the Codorus Tannery, which was at that time one of the most extensive industries of its kind in Pennsylvania. However, Mr. Kurtz continued to be active in connection with the supervision of the malting business until his death. The present style of W. H. Kurtz & Son was adopted in 1855, when Mr. Kurtz's son, Charles became identified with the business, which he still carries on.

The marriage of Mr. Kurtz with Miss Mary Baugher was solemnized August 17, 1856. To this union were born three children: Charles, Julia and Mary, the last named dying in infancy. Mrs. Kurtz died in 1861, and five years later Mr. Kurtz was married to Miss Julia A. Baugher, a sister of his former wife, and daughter of Frederick Baugher, who was one of the leading citizens of York. Mr. Kurtz was enterprising in business, liberal in all affairs of true worth and merit and ranked as one of York County's most valued citizens. He was a member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church.

The Manufacturers' Association of York was organized February, 1906, when John C. Schmidt was elected president; Thomas Shipley, first vice president; S. Forry Laucks, second vice president; Francis Farquhar, third vice president; Robert E. Gephart, secretary and treasurer. In 1907 Thomas Shipley was elected president. The association started with sixty members, who meet monthly for the purpose of discussing questions relating to the manufacturing interests of York. It is an active and energetic body, composed of the leading manufacturers of York, who have aided in developing the material interests of the city.

CHAPTER XLIII

PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

York Water Company—York Gas Company—Street Railway—Postoffice—Agricultural Society—Hospital—Prospect Hill—Associations—Centennial Celebrations—Public Parks.

From 1741, when the town was founded, down to 1816, York was supplied with water by means of pumps and wells. In front of nearly all the old time taverns or in the yards adjoining, stood a pump which was connected with a well below. More than half the dwelling houses had wells from which the water was obtained for household purposes. When fires took place men, boys and sometimes women stood in two rows and passed leather buckets filled with water from one of these wells up the one row to the fire, where it was then thrown on the flames. The buckets were returned down the other row to the source of supply.

In 1816 an act was passed by the Pennsylvania Assembly which empowered a local company to lay plans for supplying York with water. Under this act George Spangler, William Nes, John Barnitz, George Small, C. F. Fisher, Abraham Gartman and Jacob Smyser were appointed commissioners to receive subscriptions to stock. No member was originally allowed to take more than four shares. A board of nine managers was elected at a meeting held in the Court House on Monday, the 18th of March, 1816, as follows: John Barnitz, George Spangler, Martin Danner, Abraham Gartman, John Demuth, Peter Small, Christian Lanius, George Small and David Cassat. Contracts for 16,000 feet of trunks or logs with a bore of four inches, were made at the public house of George Hay, on West Market Street, March 19, 1816. David Cassat was first president; John Barnitz, secretary; George Haller, treasurer.

The original water supply was received from springs on a five acre tract of woodland, owned by Peter Small, in Spring Garden Township, adjoining the residence of Henry C. Niles. Large wooden pipes were used to convey this water to a small reservoir on South Queen Street, then without the limits of the borough. The introduction

of water at this early date was a novelty to the citizens, but it became very popular and iron and lead connecting pipes were placed in the public buildings and dwellings soon after the company was organized. Pumps continued to be used, however, in front of the hotels, even as late as 1850.

The five acre tract where the springs are situated was purchased and has since been owned by the York Water Company. The original reservoir at the south end of Queen Street was enlarged many times to meet the demands of the growth of the borough. In 1852 it was found necessary to obtain the supply of water from the Codorus Creek, near the railroad culvert, at the foot of Boundary Avenue. In 1870 the supply was taken from the Codorus at the Penn Street mill. Some years after this infiltration galleries were built at the foot of Penn Street, and the water pumped from these, which effected a partial purification, and was the best practical means of purification known at that time. In 1898 the works on the Codorus, as well as the reservoir on South Queen Street, were abandoned and a new plant built in its stead.

The supply was taken from the south branch of the Codorus Creek, a short distance above the forks and immediately east of the railroad. The pumping plant has a daily capacity of 10,000,000 gallons. The aerating fountain, reservoirs of 40,000,000 gallons storage capacity and the Jewel gravity filtering plant of 5,000,000 gallons daily capacity were located on Glatfelter's hill, one-half mile south of the city limits, as were also a covered reservoir of 2,000,000 gallons capacity for the storage of filtered water and a modern laboratory, well equipped for making water and bacteriological analyses. The distribution system was increased to upwards of seventy-five miles of cast iron pipe, extending through all the streets of the city and into each of the suburbs.

David Cassat, the first president, was succeeded in 1824 by William Barber, a leading member of the bar. George Small, a prominent merchant, and the father of Philip A. and Samuel Small, was president from 1826 to 1833. James Johnson served for one year and was succeeded by George Small, who served again from 1834 to 1838. Christian Lanius, the father of Henry Lan-

ius, chief burgess of York at the opening of the Civil war, and grandfather of Captain W. H. Lanus, was president from 1838 to 1847. John Evans, a leading member of the York County Bar, was president of this company from 1847 to 1867. Samuel Small, Sr., who for half a century was identified with most of the public enterprises of York, was president from 1867 to 1882. On October 27, 1882, Jere Carl, who had a large experience as a banker and business man of York, was elected president and served continuously in that office.

The secretaries, in order of succession have been John Barnitz, J. Eichelberger, Charles A. Morris, William S. Roland, George M. Shetter, Smyser Williams. The treasurers of the company have been George Haller, Daniel Heckert, Samuel Small, Charles A. Morris, Charles Weiser, William H. Griffith and John J. Frick.

Alexander J. Frey acted as superintendent of the company from 1860 to 1882. He was succeeded by Jacob L. Kuehn, 1882-1898; Henry Birkinbine, 1898-1900. Since 1900 John F. Sprenkle has been the efficient superintendent.

The office of vice president was created in 1899 and has since been filled by George S. Billmeyer. The office of assistant secretary was created July, 1899, and was filled by John F. Sprenkle until February, 1900, when he was succeeded by E. P. Kable.

For more than a century York existed without being lighted by the town authorities. In front of the many numerous hotels lanterns containing tallow candles or lard were hung by the proprietor, for the double purpose of lighting the way of footmen and inviting profitable customers. Saloons in the basement were not so common then. In front of the houses of some of the wealthy citizens, lanterns were also placed. The inner apartments of houses were lighted with tallow candles, "lard lamps," fish oil and sperm oil lamps. The invention of the process to manufacture illuminating gas from bituminous coal was made in the year 1792 by William Murdock, of Cornwall, England. In 1798 he successfully proved his experiment by lighting a large foundry with artificial gas. A great event in the history of science was the illumination of the Lyceum Theatre, London,

in 1803, by which it was first proved that the gas could be conveyed in pipes from one point to another. The first patent was obtained in 1804 and soon after this event the large cities were publicly lighted with gas.

On the 24th of January, 1849, an act was passed, incorporating the "York Gas Company." Dr. Alexander Small, Daniel Hartman, Dr. W. S. Roland, Edward G. Smyser, Charles Weiser, William Wagner, Peter McIntyre, A. J. Glosbrenner, Thomas P. Potts, Emerson Case, Dr. Luke Rouse, John Evans, Thomas E. Cochran and Matthew Tyler, were the commissioners named in the act. July 3, 1849, Dr. Alexander Small was chosen president of the company; Thomas P. Potts, secretary and treasurer; A. J. Glosbrenner, Samuel Wagner, John Evans, W. S. Roland and Thomas E. Cochran, managers. A contract was made with the Trenton Improvement Company to build the works at a cost of \$23,000. The entire amount expended was \$35,000. The gas used until 1857 was made from rosin. The capital stock of the company at first was \$20,000—400 shares at \$50 a share.

The first superintendent of the works was Samuel Croll, who was followed by Samuel Herman, Simon Kopp, John Schall and Jacob L. Kuehn.

Philip A. Small was for many years president of the company and was succeeded by David E. Small, who served until his death, when Edward Hersh was elected. The board of managers were John A. Weiser (who was treasurer for nearly thirty years); William H. Kurtz, W. Latimer Small, George S. Billmeyer, John G. Schmidt and Jacob L. Kuehn. Entirely new works have been put up since 1868, at a cost of \$70,000, and during the summer of 1885 additional works were erected in an eligible spot, along the line of the Hanover & York Railway, at a cost of \$40,000. An improved process of manufacturing gas has been introduced.

The officers in 1907 were as follows: president, Grier Hersh; treasurer, John J. Frick; secretary, James H. Small; general manager, F. R. Smart, Jr.; board of managers, E. K. McConkey, John C. Schmidt, George Small, Henry Nes, George S. Billmeyer and Charles Kurtz. The capital stock is \$600,000; number of consumers, 6,000; amount of gas made per year, 95,000,-

ooo cubic feet. Forty miles of main have been laid by this company in the city of York.

Street Railway.

The York Street Railway Company was chartered by the State of Pennsylvania, February, 1886. The original board of directors was composed of Captain W. H. Lanius, W. Latimer Small, D. K. Trimmer, Colonel Levi Maish, Captain Frank Geise, Charles S. Weiser, Israel K. Ziegler. The company organized by the election of Captain Lanius as president, and Charles S. Weiser, treasurer, and immediately laid plans for the construction of lines through the main streets of the town. September 30, the company commenced operating with two one-horse cars, one going west from Centre Square on Market Street to Belvidere Avenue, and the other west on Market Street to Penn, in Penn Street and West York Avenue to Linden. The same year, the line was constructed from Centre Square eastward to Broad Street. It was not connected with the West Market Street line until after the market sheds were removed by authority of the mayor and first city councils, June, 1887. In 1888, a mile track was laid and put into operation on South George Street. Tracks were later constructed on South Queen, Cottage Place, North George, South Penn and Princess Streets.

Meantime, some of the cars were drawn by two horses. A line was laid to Highland Park in 1890. In August, 1892, the York Street Railway Company abandoned the use of horses, erected a power plant and began the operation of all cars by means of electricity. This was a great improvement and facilitated rapid transit to various parts of the city. The success of the trolley lines in the city was fully appreciated by all enterprising citizens and a desire was manifested for the extension of lines to the neighboring boroughs. The York County Traction Company was chartered by the State of New Jersey, June, 1900, for the purpose of building suburban lines. The members of the board of directors at the time of incorporation were Captain W. H. Lanius, president; George P. Smyser, J. W. Steacy, Grier Hersh, George S. Billmeyer, W. F. Bay Stewart, of York, and W. A. Himes, of New Oxford.

March 2, 1901, a contract was made for

the construction of the York & Dallastown Street Railway and the York & Dover Street Railway. The road to Dallastown, a distance of seven miles, was opened July 27, 1901. In the spring of 1902, the Red Lion & Windsor Street Railway was constructed from Dallastown, through Red Lion to Windsor. The line was completed to Dover and opened for travel, November 1901, and in 1902, Brookside Park, situated along the trolley line, half a mile southeast of Dover, was opened as a pleasure resort.

The York Haven line was completed as far as Emigsville, in 1903, and to York Haven in August, 1904. October 1, 1903, the Wrightsville & York Street Railway was constructed to within one mile of Hellam, when the severity of the weather prevented further work. In 1904, the line was completed to Wrightsville and put in operation May 21. Cold Spring Park, near Manchester borough, was opened in 1903.

In the spring of 1906, President Lanius, Directors Steacy, Billmeyer, Smyser and Himes sold out all of their interests in the property to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Company, Bankers of New York and Philadelphia, Judge Stewart and Mr. Hersh retaining their holdings.

The present board of directors is made up as follows: W. F. Bay Stewart, president; A. H. Hayward, vice president; George S. Schmidt, secretary; Ellis S. Lewis, treasurer; David Young, Jr., general manager, of York, and directors George H. Frazier, Thomas F. Newhall, of Philadelphia; David Young, Sr., Newark, N. J.; Grier Hersh, Baltimore; John C. Schmidt, and A. H. Hayward, York.

The new company has planned for the construction of a comprehensive system of city and suburban track, amounting to over seventy-five miles.

The Edison. The Edison Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, of York, was chartered in 1899, when it purchased the stock of the Westinghouse Light, Heat and Power Company and the Edison Electric Light Company, both of York. This company existed until 1906 when its rights and interests were bought by the owners of the York County Traction Company. It has since remained a separate corporation with W. F. Bay Stewart, president; George S. Schmidt, sec-

retary and treasurer. The capital stock is \$183,000, and the company owns a large plant on North Water Street, which furnishes the city with light, a large number of factories with power, and heat to many private residences, business houses and factories.

Plans to introduce electric lights into York were originated in 1884 when the Electric Light and Power Company of York was chartered by the State of West Virginia. The original officers were Geoffrey P. Yost, president; Dr. John Weist, secretary, and Jacob H. Baer, treasurer. The company reorganized with the same officers and received another charter from the State of Pennsylvania in 1885, as the Edison Electric Light Company, with a capital stock of \$40,000. Originally the arc lamps were used. Under the new company the Edison incandescent lights were introduced. In December, 1887, soon after York was incorporated, the Edison company received a contract to light the city. The capital stock has been increased to \$80,000 and in 1893 to \$250,000. In February, 1888, this company absorbed the interests of the Peoples' Electric Light Company of York and accepted the arc system for lighting the city. A second charter was obtained by the Edison Electric Light Company in 1889. In June, 1892, a contract was received to furnish power to the York Street Railway Company.

The Merchants. The Merchants Light, Heat and Power Company obtained a charter in 1900 and organized by electing Charles H. Bear, president; George C. Campbell, vice president; Thomas B. Loucks, secretary; Harry Wasbers, treasurer. The capital stock was fixed at \$150,000. The company established a plant in the southwestern section of the city. The amount of \$200,000 has been expended for the construction of the building and supplying equipments. Light and heat have been furnished by this company to many consumers in York and power to many factories. This company has a contract to light North York and West York boroughs. In 1907 a transforming plant was erected in the alley to the rear of the Drovers and Mechanics Bank in order to accommodate the increasing business of the company. William S. Wanner was chosen vice president.

The other officers have remained the same as at the time of the organization.

Post Office. The government building at the northeast corner of Philadelphia and Beaver Streets, was completed in 1895. An appropriation of \$80,000 was made by act of Congress May 26, 1890, while Colonel Levi Maish represented York County in that body. The sum of \$24,000 was paid for the site. The first floor of the building is used by the post office department and the second story by the United States revenue department. A complete account of the post offices and postal routes in York County will be found on page 589.

Within the recollection of the oldest citizens of York in 1907 the postoffice was kept at the following places: First, at the northeast corner of Water and Market Streets; second, at McGrath's Hotel on the site of the Rupp Building in Centre Square; third, in a stone building on the site of P. Wiest's Sons' store; fourth, in the building on West Market Street next to the National Hotel; fifth, in a building which stood on the site of the County Court House; sixth, on the west side of North George Street, first door from corner building; seventh, in a building immediately east of Trinity Church on West Market Street; eighth, in the rear of the Rupp building at the southwest angle of Centre Square; ninth, in the building at the northeast angle of Centre Square next to Small's store, from which it was removed in 1895 to the Federal building on North Beaver Street.

Andrew Johnston, the first postmaster, was wounded at the battle of Paoli, under General Wayne.

David Small, first appointed in 1839, was the first newspaper man in the United States who held the office of postmaster. He received the appointment three times and served in all thirteen years.

Jonathan Jessop held the office the longest, nearly nineteen years. He served as a lieutenant in Company B, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and lost a leg at the siege of Petersburg, being wounded by a shell.

The following places in York County have money order offices connected with postoffices, established at the dates herein given: York, July 1, 1865; Hanover, Au-

gust 6, 1866; Glen Rock, July 31, 1871; Shrewsbury, July 31, 1871; West Bangor, July 6, 1876; Wrightsville, August 15, 1881; Wellsville, August 7, 1882.

The money order system went into operation in the United States in 1864. The postal note system was put into operation September 3, 1883.

York Postmasters.

The following is an accurate list of the names of all postmasters at York under the present system in order of succession, together with the dates of their appointment:

Andrew Johnston, February 16, 1790.
James Edie, October 9, 1791.
Robert Dunn, January 1, 1794.
Jacob Spangler, January 1, 1795.
Peter Spangler, December 14, 1812.
Peter Small, December 19, 1814.
Thomas McGrath, November 19, 1821.
Daniel Small, June 3, 1829.
David Small, March 30, 1839.
George Upp, Jr., July 2, 1841.
David Small, May 5, 1842.
Michael May, April 3, 1849.
John J. Cochran, September 25, 1850.
David Small, March 30, 1857.
Alexander J. Frey, April 5, 1861.
Jonathan Jessop, July 12, 1865.
James Kell, February 19, 1884.
James B. Small, April 17, 1888.
Charles S. Weiser, January 24, 1892.
Hiram Young, July 1, 1892.
David H. Mimich, July 9, 1896.
Augustus Loucks, November 1, 1901.
Samuel S. Lewis, February 7, 1906.

The growth of the business interests of York are shown in the statistics of the city Post Office. During the year 1895, when the present Federal building was first occupied, the postal business was conducted by twenty-one persons and postal supplies were sold to the amount of \$43,384. During the year 1906 the sale of postal supplies amounted to \$76,000. There are now fifty employees connected with the City Post Office. The rapid increase in the postal business at York seems to demand larger facilities.

Agricultural Society. The project of forming the York County Agricultural Society was first considered at a meeting held in the Court House, November 22, 1851. The object of the society was "to foster and improve agriculture, horticulture and the domestic and household arts." The first exhibition was held October 5, 6 and 7, 1853, on the Public Common and resulted in a

net profit of \$3,000. The second exhibition was held in 1854 and resulted in a loss, the receipts not covering the expenses by \$110. In 1855 the society purchased seven and one-half acres of land at a cost of \$2,507, now covered by the southeastern section of York. Some years later the limits were extended to embrace fourteen acres. Annual exhibitions have been held every year since 1855, with the exception of four years of the Civil war, during part of which years the grounds were used by the government and troops were quartered on them.

The following named persons have been presidents: John Evans, from the organization of the society to the date of his death in 1876; Dr. W. S. Roland, 1876-1878; S. B. Heiges, 1879; Michael Schall, 1880-1886; William S. Roland, 1887-1896; John H. Wogan, 1897 to date.

The following have served in the office of secretary: Dr. W. S. Roland, from the organization to 1876; A. H. Glatz, 1876-1879; Edward Chapin, 1880 to date.

The following have served as treasurer: William Wagner, 1852-1855; Charles Weiser 1856-1858; George A. Heckert, 1859-1883; W. S. Roland, 1883-1884; Charles S. Weiser, 1885-1894; Charles H. Mayer, 1895; Jacob M. Smyser, 1896-1899; Charles H. Mayer, 1900-1902; Charles H. Dempwolf, 1903 to date.

As showing the growth of this society, the total receipts from its exhibitions annually since 1878 have been: 1878, \$6,078.20; 1879, \$5,946.66; 1880, \$5,667.75; 1881, \$6,036.81; 1882, \$6,075.30; 1883, \$7,632.75; 1884, \$7,630.45; 1885, \$5,816.80; 1886, \$7,842.60; 1887, \$6,246.80; 1888, \$8,519.92; 1889, \$17,921.43; 1890, \$17,258.26; 1891, \$12,790.98; 1892, \$13,404.52; 1893, \$10,857.80; 1894, \$14,024.07; 1895, \$11,822.25; 1896, \$9,951.20; 1897, \$14,187.03; 1898, \$15,639.24; 1899, \$11,877.40; 1900, \$16,019.75; 1901, \$18,475.15; 1902, \$19,600.75; 1903, \$16,375.75; 1904, \$24,393.65.

The profits of the exhibitions have always been expended in the improvement of the grounds and buildings. The influence of the society has been abundantly manifested, and the advantages offered by the society have been appreciated by the farmers, as is evidenced by the improved grade of stock now held by them over those used and kept fifty years ago. The annual exhibi-

bitions not only furnish the exhibitor the means of calling attention to new labor saving methods, fertilizers, farm machinery and stock, but also serve as an annual reunion, as it were, for friends and relations to meet and discuss questions mutually interesting, arising out of past experiences in farming.

The growth of the city of York drove the Agricultural Society from its cradle, in the southeastern section of the town, directly across the compass to the northwestern section. Pursuant to a lively contest over the location of the new grounds, the members of the society voted in 1887, by a large majority, to purchase the Smyser farm, containing seventy-four acres, in West Manchester Township, adjoining the present city boundary line, for the sum of \$29,300. Immediately work was begun to adapt it for the uses and purposes of the society, and sixty acres were enclosed whereon the many buildings were erected.

The York County Agricultural Society has prospered since its organization. The annual exhibitions are awaited with eager expectation by many thousands of people in York County, as well as other counties in Southern Pennsylvania, and the adjoining counties of Maryland. The attendance is very large and the display of implements of modern construction, farm products, as well as the exhibition in the other departments, equals that of any other society in the state of Pennsylvania. The president of the United States was an honored guest at the annual exhibition in 1906, and delivered an eloquent speech to one of the largest audiences that ever assembled in York.

Hospital. The York Hospital and Dispensary was founded through the beneficence of Samuel Small, Sr. The need of such an institution had been discussed by the York County Medical Society. Mr. Small's attention being called to the subject, he purchased for \$6,500 the property on College Avenue, near the Codorus Creek, which was used as a hospital until a new building was erected in 1902. A charter of incorporation was obtained on January 14, 1880, and in accordance with the provisions of this charter, nine directors were elected, viz: Samuel Small, Sr., Dr. W. S. Roland, Frank Geise, Jere Carl, E. G. Smyser, David E. Small, Drs. E. W.

Meisenhelder, John Weist and Thomas L. Cathcart. The hospital was formally opened April 28, 1881. For several years members of the York County Medical Society gave treatment to patients at the hospital without cost. The directors succeeded in raising \$2,000 for the support of the hospital and on June 27, 1881, the State Legislature appropriated \$7,000 for supporting and equipping it. At a meeting of directors held in 1900 it was decided to enlarge the institution and increase its accommodations. In a short time they raised \$20,000 by subscriptions and life memberships and secured a state appropriation. Fortunately the hospital grounds were large enough to erect a substantial new building which was finished in 1902. This building and furnishings cost \$70,000.

The old hospital was turned into a nurses' home. In 1903 the State Legislature appropriated \$28,000, one-half of which was to be used for building purposes and the balance for the maintenance of the hospital, at the rate of \$7,000 yearly. In 1905 an additional appropriation of \$30,000 was obtained, \$12,000 for building purposes and the balance for the support of the hospital, at the rate of \$9,000 yearly. A. B. Farquhar has been unceasing in his devotion to the interests of this institution and has contributed liberally to its support. Miss D. Jeanette Copeland is superintendent and Dr. William H. Treible, resident physician. The board of directors for 1907 are the following: A. B. Farquhar, M. D. Martin, John C. Jordan, C. H. Bear, P. A. Small, Dr. J. S. Miller, George S. Billmeyer, J. A. Dempwolf, Dr. M. J. McKinnon. A. B. Farquhar is president of the institution; A. H. Raber, secretary; William R. Horner, treasurer.

Benevolent Association. The York Benevolent Association originated in the year 1875. This society has rendered important services in ministering to the wants of the needy. The late Samuel Small served for a long time as president of the organization and gave liberally towards its support. David Fahs, who died in 1904, for a period of thirty years, devoted much of his time looking after the interests of the poor of York, who needed help. Through his wise direction the Benevolent society distributed provi-

sions, clothing, wood and coal to many needy families during the coldest weather of the winter.

The following board of officers was elected by the York Benevolent Association for the year 1907: President, Samuel Small; vice president, John M. Brown; secretary, Theodore S. Glatfelter; treasurer, William R. Horner; board of managers, John M. Brown, George Kable, J. A. Dempwolf, David R. Saylor, T. S. Glatfelter, J. O. Drawbaugh, F. S. Zinn, William Small, P. H. Amig, Charles A. Strack, A. F. Wedekin, William R. Horner, George S. Schmidt, Clarence E. Eisenhart, George P. Schaszberger. J. O. Drawbaugh was re-elected collector for the association.

Prospect Hill. Prospect Hill Cemetery, situated on elevated ground, overlooking the city of York, was originated in 1849. In the fall of that year, William A. Wilt, Samuel Wagner, Henry Small, George King and John Stahle, trustees of the First Reformed Church, of York, purchased five and a half acres on the west side of the Harrisburg turnpike and laid off a portion of the land into lots. The original burying place of the congregation was to the rear of Zion Reformed Church on West Market Street. The same congregation had a graveyard on North Beaver Street, near the railroad. All the land in these two burial places was taken up.

In 1851 the burial place along the turnpike was incorporated as Prospect Hill Cemetery by the trustees of the Reformed Church. The first tract of land bought, originally belonged to the estate of William Jones, a noted Quaker. As more land was needed the cemetery company purchased other tracts. To the west of the cemetery lay the Willis farm, containing a beautiful spring and partly covered with a dense growth of native trees. The delightful shade around the Willis spring was a resort in early days for school picnics, Fourth of July celebrations and many social gatherings. This farm was purchased from the heirs of Penn by William Willis, one of the first Quakers to settle at York. It was owned in turn by his son, John Willis, and his grandson, Samuel Willis. After the death of the latter, the cemetery company bought the entire farm, a part of which was

sold. The area of Prospect Hill Cemetery in 1907 was nearly 100 acres.

Soon after the cemetery was opened many bodies were removed from the graveyards on North Beaver Street and the one back of Zion Reformed Church. The bodies in the large cemetery on South Duke Street were also removed to Prospect Hill. The remains of Philip Livingston, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, from New York, who died June 12, 1778, while attending Congress at York, were removed from the church burying ground on West Market Street to Prospect Hill Cemetery. His descendants in New York State erected a marble shaft with appropriate inscriptions. Under this shaft the dust of the illustrious patriot of the Revolution now rests in Prospect Hill. The tombs of Jeremiah S. Black and General William B. Franklin, two distinguished citizens of York County, are found in this cemetery.

A memorial chapel near the entrance to the cemetery was erected by Martin S. Eichelberger, a member of the York County Bar. The board of trustees of this cemetery in 1907 are the following: Israel Laucks, president; M. L. Van Baman, secretary; P. F. Wilt, treasurer; James A. Dale and J. T. Kopp.

Board of Trade. The York Board of Trade, a body composed of representative bankers, merchants and manufacturers of the city, was organized January 1886. Captain W. H. Lanisus was elected president, John F. Thomas, vice president; John C. Schmidt, secretary; Charles H. Dempwolf, corresponding secretary; William H. Jordan, treasurer. The board met regularly for a period of fifteen years to discuss measures relative to the business and manufacturing interests of the city and improved railroad facilities. The first object obtained by the Board of Trade was the construction of a railroad from York to join the Western Maryland at Porter's, five miles southeast of Hanover. Other beneficial results followed from the deliberations of this body, one of the most important of which was the Sesqui-Centennial celebration in 1899, to commemorate the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the organization of York County. The inducements offered by the York Board of Trade influenced the

erection of a large number of manufacturing establishments between the years 1886 and 1900.

Merchants' Association. The Merchants' Association of York was organized January 14, 1878, in the chamber of Common Council on South George Street, by the election of J. Frank Gable, president; C. A. Geesey, secretary; A. H. Lafean, treasurer. A charter of incorporation was obtained June 5, 1899. This association was organized to protect the business interests of its members, who were prominent merchants of York. The association became a vigorous body and began to take an active part in discussing needed improvements in the city. A number of prominent merchants were members of the committees which planned the Sesqui-Centennial of York County in 1899. The laying of asphalt pavements and a system of cleaning the streets were discussed by the association and improvements urged. In some respects this association has acted in the capacity of a board of trade and many of the measures which it has advocated have been carried into effect by the city councils. An interesting event is an annual banquet, which is largely attended by representative business men. In all its well directed efforts the Merchants' Association has endeavored to promote the public good of the city.

Municipal League. The Municipal League of York was organized at a public meeting held in the High School building January 17, 1907. A. B. Farquhar was chosen president; George S. Schmidt, vice president; Rollin Z. Hartzler, secretary; George P. Smyser, treasurer; Captain W. H. Lanius, John V. McCauley, Samuel Small, Sr., Rev. Clinton E. Walter, William A. Froelich, executive committee.

The objects of the league as given in the constitution and by-laws are to induce citizens and taxpayers to take an active and earnest part in municipal affairs; to devise and advocate ways and means for the improvement of York; to sustain and encourage faithful performance of public duty and progressive management of city government.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATIONS.

The Centennial of our existence as a nation was celebrated amid great enthusiasm

in York, July 4, 1876. There was a paean of all the bells in town from midnight until 1 o'clock a. m. Then followed huge bonfires and a brilliant display of fireworks and the roar of guns and cannon. The streets were thronged with people and at daybreak music filled the air. York was beautifully decorated and the fire companies excelled all former displays in tasteful and elaborate decorations. At 6 a. m. a vast concourse of people witnessed the raising of a large American flag on a pole erected in Centre Square. In the afternoon a parade of military companies, firemen and various orders, in all 5,000 men, passed through the leading streets, escorted by bands discoursing patriotic music. Captain Frank Geise was chief marshal and his aides were Major H. S. McNair, George W. Heiges, John Blackford and Horace Keesey.

Following the parade commemorative exercises were held in Centre Square, on the site of the Court House in which Congress met during the Revolution. Rev. Dr. Lochman delivered the opening prayer; the Haydn Quartette, composed of H. Gipe, M. L. Van Baman, Henry C. Pentz and B. F. Thomas, sang "A Hundred Years Ago;" Fitz James Evans read the Declaration of Independence, and Hon. John Gibson read an historical sketch of York County. In the evening the people again assembled in Centre Square and listened to a grand chorus, led by Prof. Gipe, the reading of a poem, "One Hundredth Birthday," by E. Norman Gunnison, and an oration by George W. McElroy. A splendid exhibition of fireworks on the fair grounds ended the day's celebration.

Borough Centennial.

An event of special interest and importance was the one hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of York, celebrated September 24 and 25, 1887, with imposing ceremonies. On that occasion 30,000 visitors were in attendance. The town was filled with people. Public buildings, stores and private houses were decorated with flags, evergreens and bunting, and the anniversary day was ushered in by the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon. During the forenoon 3,000 school children marched in procession through the principal streets. The boys wore uniform caps and the girls were dressed in white. They

were reviewed from a stand in Centre Square by Governor James A. Beaver who, at the close of the parade delivered an address. He was followed by Deputy Superintendent of Schools Henry Houck and W. H. Shelley. Five hundred young ladies, on a large platform, sang several patriotic selections. During the noon hour the chimes of Trinity Church played national airs as well as sacred music.

In the afternoon there was a parade of the military, Grand Army of the Republic, firemen and secret orders. In all there were 2,000 men in line, while thirty bands and drum corps furnished the music. Colonel Levi Maish was chief marshal. His aides were Major Ruhl, Captains Fahs, Grena-wald and Reynolds, Dr. McKinnon, Thornton Hendrickson, Daniel Fishel and Stephen Wilson. After the parade the governor held a reception in the Opera House and in the evening there was a brilliant display of fireworks on the Public Common. The succeeding day there was a parade of Odd Fellows, Red Men, American Mechanics and a long succession of floats, representing business houses and manufacturing establishments, followed by an illustration of farming as it was conducted 100 years ago and at the time of the celebration. When the parade ended the Hon. Chauncey F. Black delivered an oration in the Opera House, and then Judge Gibson read an historical sketch of the town. The exercises closed by singing "A Hundred Years Ago."

Sesqui-Centennial. The celebration in 1899, of the Sesqui-Centennial, or the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the erection of York County, was one of the most interesting events in the history of York. The plan originated with the York Board of Trade, and at a meeting of citizens held May 13, 1899, a general committee was appointed, composed of Milton B. Gibson, president; George S. Billmeyer, treasurer; Houston E. Landis, secretary, and M. L. Van Baman, Isaac Rudisill, J. Frank Gable, S. M. Manifold, Captain W. H. Lanius, Grier Hersh, John Garrety, H. E. Powell, Dr. E. T. Jeffers, H. C. Niles, R. F. Gibson, George W. Gross and William A. Froelich. This committee decided to hold a four days' demonstration in the city of York on September 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th. The ceremonies

opened with a meeting held in the auditorium of the York High School on Sunday, September 3, presided over by Rev. H. E. Niles, D. D., when the religious history of the county was discussed by Rev. James Drummond and Rev. W. S. Freas, D. D.

The celebration was formally inaugurated in an address of welcome by M. B. Gibson, chairman of the general committee, on the morning of September 4, at the York Opera House. The purpose of this meeting was to listen to an historical review of the city and county. Rev. Dr. E. T. Jeffers, president of the York Collegiate Institute, presided. Addresses were delivered relating to the three classes of people who composed the original settlers of York County. Hon. John W. Bittenger spoke of the Germans; Robert C. Bair, of the Scotch-Irish, and George R. Prowell, of the Friends or Quakers. This part of the exercises was followed by an oration on the early history of York, by H. C. Niles and an original poem by William M. Gamble. In the afternoon of the same day the people witnessed a pageant composed of nearly 5,000 school children, marching to a flag raising in honor of the dedication of the York High School building, which had just been completed. Addresses were delivered by E. D. Ziegler, member of Congress from York County; Charles H. Stallman, president of the school board, and Captain Frank Geise, mayor of York.

The greatest concourse of people ever assembled in York, possibly not less than 100,000, witnessed the industrial parade on the second day of the celebration. This included one hundred and sixty-eight floats, besides the large number of men representing the industrial establishments and large corporations. The civic parade on the succeeding day was no less imposing, about one hundred and twenty-five companies and secret organizations of various kinds being in line. The people of York, and particularly those who had assumed the task of preparing for the four days' demonstration, could justly congratulate themselves upon the successful outcome of their labors. Centre Square was decorated with four triumphal arches, one of which was placed at each street. They were built in classic style of architecture and were forty feet wide, thirty feet high and twelve feet deep,



GEORGE STREET NORTH FROM CENTRE SQUARE



GEORGE STREET SOUTH FROM CENTRE SQUARE



so that they could be seen at a great distance. Between the arches in each angle of the square were two heroic columns, supporting Corinthian capitals and globes, stuck full of flags. These arches and columns were connected by means of electric wires, hung in festoons and provided with electric lights, which were placed on the arches in such a manner as to show their principal outlines at night. The scene at night, when the several thousand lights were lit, was very impressive and delighted the people. The whole arrangement well deserved the name of "Court of Honor," and it was the principal feature of all the decorations of the city. It was designed by Reinhart Dempwolf, who also designed the arches for the York Gas Company, the York Bank and those at the intersection of Market and Newberry Streets and Market and Penn Streets, all of which were decorated with bunting and flags and were lit up at night. The arches were generally constructed of wood and covered with muslin which, in the case of those in the square, was covered with a thick whitewash to give it more the appearance of stone. This portion of the work was done by Watt Brothers & Company.

Twentieth Century.

On January 1, 1901, the Twentieth Century was ushered in by the citizens of York with enthusiastic demonstrations. About 10 o'clock on New Year's eve, watch night services were opened in many of the churches and continued until 12 o'clock midnight, when crowds of people assembled in Centre Square. When the hands of the town clock in the steeple of Christ Lutheran Church pointed to the hour of twelve, a cannon at the soldiers' monument in Penn Park fired a salute and all listened to the music of the bells in church spires, factories, towers and fire engine houses. Just as the sound of the bells was dying out, one by one, the City Band marched into the Square and played patriotic airs. Before the band arrived, Company A, of the Pennsylvania National Guards, fired a number of volleys. In obedience to the request of city councils, houses were illuminated in honor of the new century, and there was a magnificent display of fireworks.

PUBLIC PARKS.

When the town of York was laid out by the heirs of William Penn in 1741, lands were reserved on both sides of the Codorus for public purposes. These tracts were known in early history as "The Commons," and during the first half century of the history of York, these tracts were public pasture grounds for cattle, sheep and other animals belonging to the inhabitants. The tract west of the Codorus was sold, and an area containing twenty acres, east of the Codorus, was retained by the proprietors of Pennsylvania. In 1816 these public lands were deeded to the borough of York as the Public Common.

During the time that Continental Congress held its sessions in York, an entire regiment was encamped here, and at other times during the Revolution detachments of soldiers passing through the town on the way to the army, frequently pitched their tents underneath the shade of the native trees which covered part of this Common. In 1842 the part fronting on George Street was sold, leaving the area of the Public Common about fourteen acres. It was used as a camping ground for 7,000 soldiers in the fall of 1814, when the British threatened Baltimore during the second war with England. In the days of militia laws, when all able-bodied citizens were required to go through the manual of arms four times a year, the Public Common was used for company, battalion and regimental drills. What was known to that interesting period as the "Big Muster" included the drill and discipline of several hundred untrained soldiers who followed their occupations during the remainder of the year.

The Public Common was frequently used as a place for circuses and other traveling shows for more than half a century, and in October, 1853, the first exhibition of the York County Agricultural Society was held upon it. During the early part of the Civil War, it was a place of rendezvous for several regiments, where they were organized, trained and drilled before being sent to the Army of the Potomac. From 1862 to 1865 the northern part of the Public Common was utilized by the United States Hospital. Barracks had first been erected in the fall

of 1861 for the Sixth New York Cavalry, which wintered here. Later a hospital was erected and near the centre of this group of government buildings stood a chapel for religious worship. Rev. J. A. Brown, afterwards president of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, was chaplain. In this hospital from December, 1862, to June, 1865, over 14,000 sick and wounded soldiers of the Union army were cared for by the surgeons and nurses, employed by the government for that purpose.

From the time of the close of the war until 1890, the Public Common was a neglected spot. In fact the southern part of it became a dumping ground for refuse and two or three acres of the tract were covered with a dense thicket, a convenient place for the boys to play hide and seek. "Squire" Braxton, a manumitted negro slave from Virginia, who came to York about 1831, had his habitation made out of slabs and covered with a sheet iron roof, on these grounds. Braxton and his dogs, sometimes more than a dozen in number, were the only denizens of the Public Common for nearly a third of a century.

After the city of York was incorporated, enterprising people saw the necessity of turning these fourteen acres into a public park for the rapidly growing population. In 1890, A. B. Farquhar gave the sum of \$1,400 for improving the grounds. Walks and drives were laid out and trees planted. Since the land had been given to the borough of York by the heirs of William Penn, this public resort was named Penn Park. In 1898, Charles W. Brant, then mayor of York, appointed A. B. Farquhar, D. F. Lafean, George P. Smyser, M. L. Van Baman, Henry Small and Thomas B. Loucks a Board of Park Commissioners. This body immediately took steps to improve the condition of Penn Park. A handsome monument was erected on an elevated spot in Penn Park and dedicated with imposing ceremonies June 15, 1898. On this occasion, E. W. Spangler, of the York County Bar, presided, and Rev. E. T. Jeffers, D. D., delivered the oration. There were a large number of persons present at these exercises. Under special act of assembly, the cost of this monument, \$23,500, was paid by the county commissioners. It was erected

in memory of the patriotism, valor and achievements of the soldiers and sailors from York County in the Civil War. The monument was designed by J. A. Dempwolf and his brother, Reinhart Dempwolf. It is sixty-five feet high and is surmounted by a statue of Victory, with a sword and a wreath in her uplifted right hand, while her left hand is resting on a shield. E. G. Smyser Sons, proprietors of the Variety Iron Works, presented a fountain which cost \$2,500; the Order of Elks erected a rockery at the fountain at a cost of \$2,200; J. T. Kopp presented an electrical fountain costing \$2,200; the Ivy Minstrels erected a pavilion at a cost of \$800; the Sons of Malta and the Knights of St. Paul beautified plats of ground, and the Rescue Fire Company erected a statue representing their company. Penn Park has become a pleasure resort for thousands of people during the summer months. Band concerts are held at regular intervals.

A. B. Farquhar presented to the city of York a tract of nearly an acre on the summit of a hill in the northwestern part of York. Soon afterward the York Improvement Company, composed of enterprising citizens, set apart for the purpose of a park thirty-two acres of valuable land, surrounding the gift of Mr. Farquhar. This pleasure resort, since known as Farquhar Park, has been laid off into walks and drives and beautiful grass plats and parterres. Two pavilions and a fountain have been erected under the direction of the park commissioners.

During the past year Salem Park in the western part of York and Albemarle Park in the east end have been laid out for public use.

CHAPTER XLIV

MILITARY AND FIRE DEPARTMENT

Early Companies—Militia Drills—The Big Muster—York Volunteers—Worth Infantry—York Rifles—The Military Encampments—G. A. R.—Yorktown Chapter D. A. R.—Fire Companies, Laurel, Vigilant, Goodwill, Union, Rescue, Royal, Liberty and Reliance.

The martial spirit pervaded among the first settlers of York County, and as early as

1755 military companies, fully armed and equipped, existed. Two of these companies took part in the French and Indian war. The story of the organization of the Associates and other militia, and the part taken by them in the Revolution is given in another chapter in this work. Soon after the close of the War for Independence, local military companies were organized for drill and discipline. In 1791 there were two companies in York. One of these was commanded by Captain George Hay; the other was a cavalry company, commanded by Captain William McClellan. Both of these companies appeared on parade when President Washington visited York in 1791, and were reviewed by that distinguished soldier.

In 1800 when President John Adams approached York from his home in Massachusetts, he was met down the road toward Wrightsville by two local military companies. One of these, a light infantry company, was commanded by Captain Philip Gossler, and a cavalry company by Lieutenant John Fisher. President Adams was then making his first trip to Washington, which became the capital of the United States in 1800.

In 1811 when war between England and the United States again was threatened, military companies were organized and drilled, not only in York but in every section of the county, and in 1814, when the British, under General Ross, marched upon Baltimore, Captain Michael Spangler's company, from York, marched to the defence of Baltimore and took part in the battle of North Point.

After the war with England had again ended in the triumph of American arms, the military spirit was kept up in the borough of York, and among the sturdy sons of toil throughout the county.

In 1825, when Lafayette visited York, on his tour of the United States, there was a fine opportunity for the militia companies to make a display of their discipline and training. When he approached the town from Baltimore he was met down the turnpike by Captain Nes' artillery, three infantry companies from York, commanded respectively by Captains Small, Barnitz and Stuck, and one company from Hanover, commanded by Captain Fryinger.

A new militia system was put in force in Pennsylvania by act of **The Big Muster.** Assembly passed July 11, 1822.

Under this law all the able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 45 were required to meet five times a year for company drill. On the first Monday of May the companies paraded separately, and were reviewed by the brigade inspector. This was known as the "little muster," and took place in various parts of the county. The battalion drill took place on the second Monday in May, when an entire regiment, and sometimes a brigade appeared and were reviewed by the brigade inspector, on the present site of Penn Park. This was known as the "big muster." On these occasions some of the men in line carried muskets, others rifles, while many used broomsticks or anything by which they might be trained to go through the manual of arms. This militia law was in force until 1842, when it was repealed. From that date until the Civil War volunteer military companies were organized and drilled. There were a number of these companies in York, the most prominent of which were the Worth Infantry and the York Rifles.

The funeral of Captain Michael H. Spangler, on the 9th of September, 1834, was attended by the officers of the 94th Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, by the survivors of the York Volunteers and by the following companies of the borough: The Washington Artillerists, Captain Jacob Upp, Jr.; The Pennsylvania Volunteers, Captain John Evans; The Citizen Guard, Captain Samuel Hay; The National Greys, Captain Alexander H. Barnitz; The York Rangers, Captain Samuel E. Clement.

Friendly Visits. During the year 1839, the York military companies paid a visit to Baltimore, which was returned

by the Independent Blues of that city, on the 4th of July, in the same year. The Baltimoreans considered themselves treated with so much kindness, attention and hospitality by the citizens of York, that they were prompted to make some acknowledgment; and, August 31, 1839, the Independent Blues presented a splendid United States flag to the volunteer companies of York. This beautiful flag was in the possession of Colonel George Hay, and was frequently suspended in front of his residence

on West Market Street on patriotic occasions. The material of the flag is of the finest silk; the head of the staff is a spear of massive silver elegantly chased, with two silver tassels. On the head is the following inscription:

"Presented by the Independent Blues to the York Volunteers August, 1839, as a mark of esteem for the unbounded hospitality extended to them during their visit July 4, 1839."

The flag was presented August 31, in front of the White Hall hotel, now the National hotel, in the presence of the military and a concourse of people, by a committee of the Washington Blues, and accepted on behalf of the soldiers by Hon. Charles A. Barnitz. The companies in York at that time were the Washington Artillerists, Captain Upp; the Washington Blues, Captain Barnitz; the York Pennsylvania Rifles, Captain Hay, and a company of cavalry, the Washington Troop, Captain Garretson.

York Riflemen. The York Riflemen was the first military company west of the Susquehanna river to join the patriot army during the Revolution. This company left York July 1, 1775, and joined the army under Washington near Boston, July 25. It was commanded by Captain Michael Doudel, of York, and Lieutenant Henry Miller, who afterward rose to the rank of brigadier general. This company served in the army during four years and its record is given in the history of the Revolution in this volume. In 1791, the York Riflemen, then under command of Captain James Cross, marched with the army to quell the whiskey insurrection in western Pennsylvania.

During the War of 1812 Captain Thomas Shriver, of York, commanded a company known as the York Riflemen, and in 1814 when Baltimore was threatened by the British, this company marched to the defense of that city and remained in the service from September 1, 1814, to December 4, 1814.

In 1834 a company was organized under the name of the York Pennsylvania Riflemen, with John Clemens, captain; T. N. Haller, first lieutenant; Samuel Herman, second lieutenant. The first uniform consisted of green merino frock coat and pantaloons, trimmed

with black fringe, a black fur hunting cap with three ostrich feathers. In 1835 George Hay, of York, was chosen captain of this company, which he commanded for many years, and during that period it was one of the most noted military organizations in the state of Pennsylvania. By-laws were adopted in the year 1838. In accordance with these by-laws the uniform then consisted of black cloth frock coat, black cloth pantaloons, to be trimmed with black fringe and gold lace, shoulder mountings, a white drooping plume and pompon, patent leather body belt and ball pouch, a scalping knife and tomahawk, black stock, white gloves and boots.

The rank and file of the company at this time was as follows: Captain, George Hay; first lieutenant, Frederick B. Cook; second lieutenant, Daniel F. Wilhelm; third lieutenant, Alfred Connellee; D. A. Stillinger, George P. Koch, Henry Spangler, Henry Lehman, Granville Fissel, Jacob Fry, Philip Peiffer, A. G. Weiser, Peter E. Wilt, Michael Epley, Samuel W. Taylor, Matthias Yeane, Edmund Connellee, Henry Ickes, Levi Spangler, William Eurich, Oliver Stair, Jacob Koons, Henry Rupp, William F. Yingling, Charles Metzell, John J. Cochran, Isaac Elliott, Henry Koch, Jacob Luckinsland, Richard Simmons, Emanuel Hoke, John King, Edward P. Lynes, Edwin C. Epley, Urban A. Ogden, Charles Clopper, George Odenwalt, Jesse Harry, Nathan Coggins, Frederick Zorger, Oliver Luttman, Isaac Kepner, Caleb Kepner, Thornton Connellee, Henry Ziegler, L. S. Stroman, Daniel Rupert, Joseph Peiffer, William Sponsler, Charles Karg, John T. Kelly, Jacob Alterdice, William Thompson, John Beard, Jacob Liedy, Edward Spangler, Charles Nes.

The company took part in the parade at the inauguration of Governor Ritner, at Harrisburg in 1835; were present at a military display at Hanover in 1837; in the same year the company went to Philadelphia, when they were present at the launching of the steamship "Pennsylvania;" attended the inauguration of Governor Porter at Harrisburg, in January, 1839; attended a large encampment at Paoli in 1840; attended the funeral ceremonies of President Harrison at Washington in 1841, being the only military company present

from Pennsylvania. In 1844, during the riots in Philadelphia, this company, under Captain George Hay, proceeded to that city.

In 1846, when the Mexican war opened, the company offered its services to the government. The quota from Pennsylvania having been filled they were not called upon to enter the American army, and the company disbanded. It was reorganized in 1859 as the York Rifles and made a fine appearance in the encampment on the Public Common in 1860.

Meantime, Captain George Hay had been chosen brigadier general of the state militia. When the Civil War opened, the York Rifles entered the army as Company K, Second Pennsylvania Regiment. Its subsequent history is found on page 357.

The York Volunteers was an excellent military organization which existed at the opening of the War of 1812. This company was commanded by Captain M. H. Spangler, and the part it took in the defense of Baltimore is told on page 344.

York Volunteers. The Worth Infantry, a noted military organization, was organized at York August 10, 1849.

The first officers were Thomas A. Ziegler, captain; John McGuire, first lieutenant; F. S. Whitesell, second lieutenant; Charles F. Karg, third lieutenant; William I. Reisinger, ensign; John Q. A. Hyde, orderly sergeant; William Albright, Alonzo A. Shultz, John Ziegler, Samuel Simon, William Sponsler, Joseph Allison, Jere G. Hildebrand, Henry George, Jacob Craver, George M. Ettinger, Henry Weltzhoffer, musicians; J. A. Erney, Levi Strickler, C. A. Klinefelter, Charles Henry, John Weiser, Samuel Stair, John Small, James A. Stahle, Thomas Strickler, Joseph R. Swanger, George A. Stroman, Leonard J. Karg, Elias Spangler, Edmund P. Welsh, Joseph Schall, John Minnan, Charles Collars, Peter Ahl, Samuel Carter, Henry Brandt, William Patterson, Oliver P. Stair, John M. Deitch, John Hays, George Smith, Andrew Glessner, Samuel Hamme, Henry Glessner, Charles Ginter, Leonard Koons, Albertus Welsh, William R. Armppriester, Frederick Shutter, John F. Spangler, Stephen Wallick, Henry Stroman, David Myers, Lewis Sudeck, Samuel Dillon, Levi S. Smith, Fred-

erick Zorger, Edward Lay, Jacob Lehman, Allen Balke, Henry Philby, Samuel Eicholtz, V. S. Erney, Peter Schriver, James C. McGuire, Martin L. Duhling, W. H. Albright, W. F. Reisinger, William F. Shelley, John Albright, G. L. Heidler, T. C. Stroman, F. Strausbaugh, John Staunton, Anthony Boll, privates.

Captain Thomas A. Ziegler, who organized this company, had served as a sergeant in the Mexican war in the division commanded by General Worth. The Worth Infantry was mustered into service at York August 10, 1849, in the presence of President Zachary Taylor, who was then a visitor at York. In July, 1850, the company was present and participated in the funeral obsequies of General Taylor at Washington, D. C. In March, 1861, on the retirement of James Buchanan from the presidential chair, and while on his way from Washington to Lancaster, he stopped at York, where he was received by the Worth Infantry, who acted as his escort to Wheatland, his home, where they were entertained by the retiring president and his niece, Miss Harriet Lane.

Captain Ziegler continued to drill and discipline his company, which always made an attractive appearance when present at different state encampments. When the Civil War opened the Worth Infantry tendered its services to the governor of Pennsylvania and was accepted April 17, five days after Fort Sumter had been fired on. On the evening of April 20, 1861, this company and the York Rifles, fully armed and equipped, were sent to Cockeysville, Maryland, for the purpose of guarding railroad bridges along the Northern Central Railway. After their return to York, Captain Ziegler became colonel of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, and his company, under command of Captain John Hays, entered that regiment in the three months' service. Its subsequent history will be found on page 357. After the expiration of this service, Colonel Ziegler was appointed to the command of the 107th, an account of which will be found on page 372.

Camp Lafayette. On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, August 23, 24, 25, 1841, there was an encampment of military on the York Common known as Camp Lafayette, at which there

were seventeen companies present from different parts of the state. Major Ham-bright, of Lancaster, an experienced military officer, was commandant by invitation and reviewed the troops and also organized new companies. There were present two companies from Baltimore City. The York County companies were the Wrightsville Rifles, Captain Druck, Wrightsville; the Dover Artillery, Captain Worley; the Independent Blues, Captain Bott, of West Manchester; the Jackson Greys, Captain McAbee, Shrewsbury; the Hopewell Rifles, Captain Smith; the York Pennsylvania Rifles, Captain Hay; the Washington Blues, Captain Barnitz; the Washington Artillerists, Captain Upp. Lieutenant Alexander Hay was aide-de-camp to the commanding officer. General Diller, adjutant general of the state, was present. On Wednesday the troops were reviewed by his excellency, Governor Porter, who headed the parade in full uniform, on horseback. In the year 1841, Colonel Thomas Jameson was brigade inspector. There was at this time a company of cavalry in York called the York County Troop.

Troops at Philadelphia. In 1843 the Native American party came into existence in this country, and was quite strong in Philadelphia. The members of this party opposed the appointment of foreigners to office and looked with disfavor on foreign immigration in general, especially the Irish-Catholics. In Philadelphia the movement was attended the next year by disorderly meetings, fatal riots and the burning of houses and churches, involving a loss of nearly \$1,000,000 in property. In order to quell this riot Governor Porter called out the militia of the state, under command of General Robert Patterson, a hero of the War of 1812. On July 4, 1844, there was a Native American procession in Philadelphia. This revived bitter memories and rioting began anew, lasting several days. The city was put under martial law. Governor Porter appeared on the scene of the disturbance and issued a call for troops from the interior of the state. In response to this call the York Rifles, armed and equipped, under command of Captain George Hay, and the Washington Blues, also well armed and equipped and commanded by Captain A. H. Barnitz, proceeded by rail to Phila-

delphia. These two companies were first quartered in the arsenal, and after remaining there two days, were assigned to quarters in the Girard bank, at which place and other threatened points they performed guard duty.

Quelling The Riot. The York companies remained in Philadelphia eight days and during the period of their service, in addition to performing guard duty at various points, were called out under arms to disperse the rioters. Once during the night they were hastily summoned from their quarters to fall in line, and marched to a place where the rioters had assembled, but upon their approach the rioters fled.

After eight days the rioters were subdued and the two York companies returned home. The rank and file of both these companies received from the state three months' pay in recognition of their valiant services for a period of eight days. In all there were sixteen armed companies at Philadelphia during the continuance of the riots.

When Governor Porter issued his second call for troops, General Ramsey, commander of the York County Brigade of Militia, ordered the different companies to rendezvous in York. On Wednesday evening, July 17, in obedience to orders, every volunteer company of Ramsey's Brigade, comprising the commands of Captains Bott, McAbee, Murphy and Bartol, and Washington Artillerists of York, numbering nearly a thousand men, assembled at York to await orders to go to Philadelphia. These were all uniformed companies, prominent among which were the Jackson Greys, of Shrewsbury; Muddy Creek Blues, of Chanceford and vicinity, and the Cross Roads Rifles, of Hopewell Township. For one day the town of York presented quite a warlike appearance. Early on Thursday morning the troops paraded, were reviewed by General Ramsay, and about 8 o'clock, under his command took their departure by railroad, fully expecting to reach the scene of the riots. When the train reached Wrightsville, an order was received from General Patterson, stating that the riots had been quelled and their services were not needed. The different companies returned to York and repaired to their homes. One of the most

noted political riots in Pennsylvania had ended.

Camp Patterson. The last encampment of the organized military companies of Pennsylvania, prior to the war of 1861, was held on the Public Common at York, in September, 1860, lasting five days. Tents were pitched on the eastern portion of the Common and were over 400 in number, including officers' marquees. A large flag staff was erected immediately in front of the commanding officer's marquee, from which floated the colors of our country. Two field pieces, one a six-pounder and the other an eighteen pounder were stationed on the western extremity of the encampment and were fired according to general orders. They each bore the following inscription: "Captured at Cerro Gordo, April 18, 1847, by the American army, under Major General Scott, and presented to the state of Pennsylvania, by Major General Patterson." There were seventeen companies represented, numbering over 800 men, not including the various officers and their staffs. The following are the names of the companies who participated in the encampment:

National Rifles, Captain T. B. Shaeffer, of Washington, D. C.; Worth Infantry, Captain T. A. Ziegler; Independent Blues, Captain S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg; Jackson Rifles, Captain H. H. Hambright, Lancaster; National Rifles, Captain S. B. Faber, Johnstown; Hanover Infantry, Captain H. M. Baughman; Lancaster Fencibles, Captain Emlen Franklin; York Rifles, Lieutenant J. W. Schall; Washington Guards, Captain John Croll, Newberrytown; Allen Rifles, Captain F. W. Good, Allentown; Philadelphia Greys, Lieutenant D. F. Foley; Chambersburg Artillery; Maytown Infantry, Lieutenant H. S. Bock; Marion Rifles, Captain H. G. Myers, Hanover; Law Greys, Captain Thomas Bowers, Baltimore; Maryland Guards, Lieutenant Henderson, Baltimore; Baltimore City Rifles, Lieutenant C. W. Hiltz.

The National Rifles of Washington were accompanied by the Marine Band. The Worth Infantry, of York, with its ninety-five men, was the largest company present.

Returning Soldiers. On March 31, 1902, a public reception was given to the York soldiers upon their return to

York, after three years' service in the Philippine Islands. The names of these soldiers were:

Sixty-third Company, Coast Artillery—James Plymire, Henry Heltzer, John H. Smith, William Seiffert, George Frey and Carl Fisher.

Sixty-second Corps, Coast Artillery—John Winfelter, Kirk W. Owen, Stewart Petry and Thomas Miller.

Seventy-first Company, Coast Artillery—John Graybill, William Kipp.

Upon the arrival of the returning soldiers at York they were escorted by the Spring Garden Band to the engine house of the Rescue Fire Company, where addresses of welcome were made by Mayor R. F. Gibson, Rev. T. T. Everett and M. L. Van Baman.

YORKTOWN CHAPTER D. A. R.

Yorktown Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized October 10, 1894, at the residence of Mrs. Henry D. Schmidt, on East Market Street. Miss Louise D. Black was chosen regent, and Mrs. Schmidt, vice president. The charter members were Miss Louise Dawson Black, Mrs. Anne Riter Rupp, Mrs. Anna Small Schmidt, Miss Eliza Evans Cochran, Mrs. Anne Fisher Latimer, Mrs. Mary Small Schmidt, Miss Isabel Cassatt Small, Mrs. Mary Louisa Carson Schmidt, Miss Mary Doudel Croll, Mrs. Mary Barry Fisher, Mrs. Mary Miller Spangler, Miss Mary Smyser Lanius, Mrs. Mary Scheller Ebert, Miss Theresa Julia Spangler, Miss Mary Jane Barnitz.

Immediately after its formation, Yorktown Chapter began the study of the American Revolution and the local history relating to that eventful period. Regular meetings were held eight months of the year when historical papers were read and discussed. The first important step taken by the chapter was to place a tablet in 1896 in St. John's Episcopal Church to the memory of Colonel Thomas Hartley, a noted soldier of the Revolution, and for twelve years a member of Congress from York County. The ceremony of unveiling this tablet was witnessed by a large audience, including Dr. C. H. Hall, of Macon, Georgia, a descendant of the distinguished soldier. E. W. Spangler delivered the presentation ad-

dress and the speech of acceptance was made by Rev. Charles James Wood, rector of the parish. Hon. Chauncey F. Black delivered the oration. In order to inculcate a love for the study of American history, the members of the Yorktown Chapter offered prizes to the students of the York High School, who would write the best essays on topics assigned them. This movement had an excellent effect and created a deep interest among the citizens of York and the patrons of the school. In 1906 Yorktown Chapter, aided by the Sons of the American Revolution, raised funds for the erection of a tablet to commemorate the meeting of Continental Congress at York, from September 30, 1777, to June 27, 1778. This tablet, neatly designed and with appropriate inscriptions, was placed on the business house of P. A. & S. Small, in Centre Square. The ceremony of unveiling this beautiful tablet was one of the most patriotic demonstrations ever held in the city of York. Hundreds of people assembled in Centre Square to take part in the exercises. E. W. Spangler presided, and made a brief address. George S. Schmidt, a prominent member of the York County Bar, delivered the oration. In this speech he referred to the most important events which took place while Congress held its sessions in the Court House in Centre Square.

The work accomplished by Yorktown Chapter has produced a beneficial effect by encouraging a careful study of the Revolution. It is one of the most active chapters in the state of Pennsylvania. In 1907 the chapter contained fifty-two members. Mrs. Smyser Williams was regent, and Mrs. L. M. Hartman, secretary.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

All honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, who have served in the army or navy of the United States are entitled to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. Soon after the close of the Revolution, societies were formed which were composed of commissioned officers and their descendants. The most prominent of these was the Society of Cincinnati, which still has an existence. Army organizations of the War of 1812 and of the Mexican War have existed for social and convivial purposes, but none of these societies named have been based

on the principle of mutual aid in time of need, or comprehended purposes so exalted as those embraced in the declaration of the Grand Army of the Republic, namely, "Fraternity, Charity, Loyalty." This society, whose purpose is to band together the men who wore the blue during the war, was originated in the west. To Colonel B. F. Stevenson, of Springfield, Illinois, is given the credit of being the first person who formulated the plans of its noble aims. The first post was organized at Dakota, Illinois, in 1866. A State Department Encampment was organized in Illinois July 12, 1866, under Colonel Stevenson. In the month of November of the same year a National Encampment was organized at Indianapolis, with representatives present from nearly all of the northern states. These encampments have since been held annually in various localities of the Union.

General John Sedgwick Post, No. 37, G. A. R., Department of Pennsylvania, was organized at

York, May 8, 1878, with the following charter members:

William H. Lanius, Lewis H. Eppley, Henry M. Davis, Wellington G. Erwin, Hiram S. McNair, David E. Myers, Samuel I. Adams, Joseph W. Test, Abner W. Minnich, Thomas Minnich, George L. Koons, Robert Burrows, Henry T. Goodling, Samuel Simon, Samuel Myers, Samuel Everhart, George Horn, Edward R. Herr, Charles H. Busey, Lafayette H. Bastress, George Graybill, William F. Eichar, Andrew B. Jack, Matthew J. McKinnon, John Burg and August C. Steig. The Post held its first meeting on the third floor of the Jordan building, Centre Square. Captain William H. Lanius, through whose efforts the Post was successfully organized, was chosen its first commander.

The Post grew in numbers rapidly and in 1907 there were about 700 names of comrades on the roll. During that year there were 250 active members. There are over 200 names on the Memorial roll, who have died since its organization. Some have been transferred to other posts. The Post Commanders in order of succession have been:

Captain William H. Lanius, Charles Horn, Andrew A. Wasson, Captain Henry B. Wattman, William F. Eichar, Captain William I. Reisinger, Captain Edward L.

Schroeder, T. R. Hendrickson, George L. Koons, George O. Luttman, James D. Miller, John Baymiller, Alfred W. Moore, Colonel James A. Stahle, Adam F. Strayer, George P. Spangler, Alexander A. Rhodes, Herman Sauppe, Joseph W. Snave, William A. Cook, David W. Crider, Edward T. Lewis, Henry Tschop, David G. Foose, John T. Stark, George C. Worley, Jacob H. Rahn, George W. Aughenbaugh, Reuben S. Moist.

Sons of Veterans.

Captain Edgar M. Ruhl Camp, No. 33, Division of Pennsylvania, Sons of Veterans, was organized and mustered into what was then known as the Eastern Division of Pennsylvania Sons of Veterans, December 22, 1882, by Lieutenant John Cleckner, of Camp 15, Harrisburg. John C. Hoffman, a comrade of General John Sedgewick Post 37, G. A. R., whose father was the oldest member of the "York Rifles," in the three months' service in 1861, was chosen commander of the camp. John M. Rively was chosen secretary and Elmer E. Reisinger, treasurer. The charter members

Harry H. Gross, Elmer E. Reisinger, William F. Steever, James C. Allen, Jacob S. Kindig, Paul P. Goodling, John M. Rively, John McComas, Robert Hamme, James Henry Davis, John Bloom, John C. Hoffman, Joseph Culbertson, George W. Spangler, Jacob Washers and Henry Voss.

On July 4, 1883, the Camp was mustered into the Eastern Pennsylvania Division of Sons of Veterans, by Colonel J. H. Closson. In June, 1888, the Eastern and Western Divisions of Pennsylvania were consolidated, forming the Division of Pennsylvania Sons of Veterans, Ruhl Camp 33, retaining its number (33) in the new division. Samuel Berger was the commander, John C. Hoffman, Sr., secretary, and Paul Smyser, treasurer, in 1907.

The following have been Post Captains of this Camp: John C. Hoffman, Sr., Paul Smyser, A. W. Moore, David F. Moore, Harry G. Lightner, Charles A. Hoffman, Joseph Beaverson, Edward W. Neuman, Harry B. Lentz, Hiram F. Nickel, E. Sherman Miller, Daniel J. Golden, Erasmus M. Heiman, William J. Croll, Samuel Burger, William G. Uhler.

The Camp has a membership of over two hundred.

Company A, Sixth Regiment S. V. Reserves, the military branch of Captain E. M. Ruhl Camp, has a membership of forty-six.

The officers are Captain, Paul Smyser; First Lieutenant, Hiram F. Nickel; Second Lieutenant, William J. Croll.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The fire department of York has always maintained a good reputation for its efficiency. There are at present within the city seven companies, owning seven steamers, five combination chemical engines and hose wagons, one hose wagon, one chemical engine, one complete hook and ladder apparatus and about 10,000 feet of hose. The alarms are sounded by a Gamewell system of forty-nine boxes. Although the department is entirely volunteer service, the commendable activity of the firemen and the excellent management of the companies have proven their efficiency equal to that of most of the paid departments in other cities and towns. The early history of the fire department of York is full of interest. Originally buckets alone were used to throw water upon fires. Later hand engines were used, and finally steam engines and all the modern apparatus necessary for the rapid extinguishment of fires.

There are no records by which it can be ascertained for a certainty by what date the first fire company was organized in York, but, doubtless, the first one that did any effective service was the Sun Fire Company, formed April 3, 1772. According to the minute book of this company its object was for "better preserving our own and fellow townsmen's houses, goods and effects from fire." Each member was to supply "at his own expense, one leather bucket, one bag and one convenient basket; the bag to be made of good osnaburgs or wider linen, whereof each bag shall contain two yards at least, and shall have a running string at the mouth, which said buckets, bags and baskets shall be marked with our names and company, and shall be kept ready at hand and applied to no other use than preserving our own and fellow townsmen's houses, goods and effects in case of fire."

Each member in default of the above was fined one shilling. If any part of the apparatus was lost, it was supplied from the funds of the company. A part of their duty

was to save the property and carry it in their bags and baskets to a place of safety, and detail one of their number to watch it till the owners could claim and care for it. A fine of one shilling was imposed upon each member absenting himself or failing to bring "bucket, bag and basket," on the occasion of a fire in any part of the "town of York."

The original members were Michael Swope, John Shultz, Michael Hahn, Jacob Doudel, Baltzer Spangler, Frederick Houseman, Henry Walter, John Hay, George Stake, David Candler, Peter Duencel, George Moul, Michael Welsh, Henry Miller, John Morris, Valentine Lees, Michael Weider, Rudolph Spangler and Michael Graybill, nearly every one of whom became soldiers in the Revolution. Jacob Doudel was elected the first treasurer, and received fines to the amount of one pound, four shillings, six pence, of which amount seven shillings, six pence was a donation from Samuel Edie, editor of the *Pennsylvania Herald*. A water engine was purchased in August, 1772, and a house was built for it in 1773. This engine had a side lever gallery and was supplied with water by means of buckets, as a hose was then unknown.

Hand in Hand The Hand in Hand was another company in existence in 1773. Jacob Shultz, of this company, was provided with a key to the German Reformed Church, so as to be able to give an alarm by ringing the church bell in case of fire. A fire occurred in York, June, 1773, at which the companies did good service, and another in Bottstown in December, of the same year.

In 1797 a destructive fire occurred on West Market Street. It broke out in the stables to the rear of the residence of John Hay, immediately east of Zion Reformed Church. Several out-buildings were burned, two dwelling houses injured and the entire church, including a pipe organ, was destroyed by the flames before they could be checked.

The York Recorder for November 24, 1802, makes the following announcement:

A Big Display. Citizens, how you will be astonished on Saturday next, with a grand display of water works to take place in the afternoon at

3 o'clock, near the different engine houses in this borough, when the burgesses and assistants, sheriffs, constables, commissioners and all able-bodied citizens, commissioned and non-commissioned, are invited to attend with their fire buckets, baskets, ladders, hooks, etc., in order to partake of the brilliancy of the scene, and by their assistance facilitate the operations of the different machines. Should the exhibition meet with encouragement it is not doubted but the engines will be put in complete repair for the gratification of the admirers of hydrostatics and ready for display at a moment's warning."

In 1803 a negro woman was convicted by the Courts of York County for poisoning Sophia and Matilda Bentz, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for a period of four years. The sentence caused great dissatisfaction among the people of her race in York and vicinity. Some of them conspired to destroy the town. The citizens upon hearing of this intention were on the alert. They did not discover the plans of the conspirators until six successful attempts had been made to burn the buildings within the borough limits. Twenty-one negroes were arrested and a number of them found guilty of arson and sent to the penitentiary. Thus ended an exciting period in the history of York. This conspiracy gave the fire companies of the town an excellent opportunity to prove their ability to extinguish the flames.

The Laurel. The Laurel Fire Company was organized at the residence of Col. Henry Miller, northeast angle of Centre Square, February 13, 1790. Each member was required to furnish his own bucket, on which was painted his name with the design of a hand grasping a laurel wreath and around the bucket were painted the words, "Laurel Fire Company, 1790." After the adoption of this style of a bucket, George Stuck, Jacob Small, Philip Waltemeyer and Frederick Laumaster were appointed to make ladders and hooks.

A meeting was held March 1, 1790, for the election of officers, when Henry Miller was chosen president; Andrew Billmeyer, treasurer; John Lukens, clerk; Jacob Welshans, keeper of the engine. September 6, of the same year, a committee was appointed to purchase material to make fire

ladders for the company. March 5, 1792, the same officers were again elected. July 8, 1797, Joseph Welshans, David Cassatt, Ralph Bowie, John Stroman, John Fisher, Jr., were appointed a committee to revise the rules of the company. The membership was increased to sixty. In 1798 an engine was built for the Laurel.

March 7, 1803, Jacob Barnitz was elected president and John Fisher, Jr., secretary. In February, 1816, the company was reorganized. George Spangler, at whose house the meeting was held, became president, and D. Heckert, secretary; George Spangler, Ralph Bowie, Peter Small, Dr. John Rouse, Peter Wilt, Samuel Weiser, staffmen; George Small, Jacob Rudy, Jacob Laumaster, Michael Emich, axmen; William Reese, Daniel Vogelsong, Thomas Baumgardner, Adam Lightner, John Lehman, Jacob Lehman, William Spangler, Peter Ziegler, Jacob May, John Miller, John Heckert, Jr., Joseph Updegraff, hook, ladder and roofmen; Christian Lanius, Henry Small, Jesse Hines, spoutmen. Martin Weiser, Christian Rupp, Jacob Craumer, Jacob Rudy, Frederick Youse, were property guards.

In 1840 Dr. Alexander Small, president of the Laurel, and others, petitioned the Legislature for an act of incorporation to exist for fifteen years. A charter was granted by the Court in 1844. In 1840, a steam engine was purchased from the Humane Fire Company of Philadelphia. It was brought from Philadelphia to Columbia on the railroad, and from thence to York, drawn by horses on the turnpike. Charles A. Morris was president from 1850 to 1854. In 1855 a large bell was purchased from the Goodwill Fire Company of Philadelphia. It rang out an alarm of a destructive fire October 8, 1856; the bell was recast the next year. The uniform of the company at that time consisted of black hats, six inches high, with a rim three inches wide, cap with the name of the company on it and the date of incorporation. In 1868 a new uniform was adopted. Under the presidency of Erastus H. Weiser, the steam engine "Old Suz," was purchased and arrived in York May 11, 1868.

In 1870 Michael Edwards, one of the original members of the company, visited York. A gold-headed cane was presented

to him by the Laurel, Hon. John Gibson making the presentation speech. Michael Edwards died at his home in West Virginia, in 1876, aged nearly 100 years.

The first headquarters of the Laurel Fire Company were on the north side of East Market Street, a short distance west of Duke Street. In 1840 a building was erected on South Duke Street which was remodelled in 1856 and used until 1878, when the present engine house, an honor to the borough, and the pride of the members of the company, was built, and its first occupancy celebrated with imposing ceremonies. The presidents of this company in late years, in order of succession, have been: Charles W. Myers, James B. Ziegler, William H. Albright and George W. Winehold, who held the position for the last twenty-five years.

"Old Suz" was superseded by an improved La France engine of the second class, purchased in 1892, at a cost of \$4,350. In 1897 a combination hose wagon and chemical engine was purchased at a cost of \$1,650. The Laurel introduced horse service March 17, 1886, when the company purchased Frank and Harry, two fine animals which did good service for many years. In 1907 the company owned four horses, named Judge, Doc, Frank and Harry. The membership was 160.

The Vigilant. The Vigilant Fire Company was organized in 1780. It was first called the Union Fire Company.

Soon after its organization a hand engine, built by Richard Mason, Philadelphia, was procured. It was a side lever engine and threw water, which was supplied by buckets, direct from the gallery. Repairs were made to it, sometime between the date of purchase and 1791, by the employees of Elisha Kirk, and in 1796 repairs were again made and improvements added to it by Jonathan Jessop.

The first change in the name of the "Union" was that ordered December 11, 1816, since which date it has borne the title of the Vigilant Fire Company. Philip Smyser was then chosen its president. During the great flood of 1817, the records of the company, which were kept in Jonathan Jessop's house on the west side of the Codorus Creek, were lost. The engine was kept at this date and until 1834, in a building on

the south side of West Market Street, between Water Street and the Codorus, after which time it was kept on the north side of Market Street west of the Codorus, a short distance from the present engine house, which was first occupied in April, 1871.

In 1831, the company was reorganized and a constitution and by-laws adopted. February 6, 1842, application was made for a charter to the Court of Common Pleas, which was granted April 7, 1842, under the name of the "York Vigilant Fire Company." A new engine was needed. For this purpose the burgesses donated \$1,000, and the committee appointed procured one from John Agnew, of Philadelphia, for the sum of \$1,120. This went into service in October, 1843, and the old "Mason" after sixty years' use in York, was sold to the people of Dover, York County. The first alarm bell was purchased from Jones & Hitchcock, of Troy, New York, at a cost of \$223 and rang its first call to service, June 7, 1853.

In 1856, the engine was rebuilt by John Agnew, who placed upon it a handsome silver-plated gallery and side badges, which had been purchased from the Vigilant Fire Company of Philadelphia. This engine is still retained by the company.

In 1867 the first steps toward a steam fire department were taken, and in 1868 Button & Son, of Waterford, New York, built to the order of the company a steamer at a cost of \$3,500. In 1868, by order of court, the name was changed to Vigilant Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 1. In 1871, the present building was occupied and a new alarm bell, weighing 2,200 pounds and costing \$900, was placed in position. The cost of the building exclusive of the ground, was \$7,199. The expense of furnishing the parlors was borne by the members themselves. The spider was purchased from C. F. Harts-horne, of New York, at a cost of \$450, and it went into service, January, 1878, becoming the property of the company by having been purchased with funds in its treasury. The Button Crane Neck carriage of the company, built by L. Button & Son, was purchased for \$600, and went into service April 14, 1879.

October, 1880, the company celebrated its centennial anniversary, which was the occasion of a jubilee and street parade in con-

nection with the other companies of the town, and the Humane Company of Norristown. July, 1883, the company having in view the introduction of the fire alarm telegraph, had the first alarm station erected on a flag staff in Centre Square, to connect with a large gong on their engine house. During the flood of June 26, 1884, the water reached the depth of nine feet on the first floor of the engine house, completely submerging the apparatus which was damaged, and everything movable swept away. After the flood had receded, the engine was put to pumping water out of the flooded buildings, remaining in service 118 consecutive hours, a work rarely accomplished by a steam fire engine.

October 15, 1884, the steamer of the company purchased from L. Button & Sons, in 1868, was taken out of service for repairs. March 3, 1885, the new engine was purchased for \$4,000 from the Button Fire Engine Company, of Watertown, New York. March 6, 1885, the company celebrated the reception of the new steamer by a banquet at the American House. The following named persons have been president of this company from the date of its organization to 1907: Elisha Kirk, John Hay, Jesse Spangler, Philip Smyser, Martin Ziegler, George Wagner, Jonathan Jessop, Charles A. Morris, Benjamin Beitzel, Joseph Morris, Charles Hahn, George Philip Ziegler, Henry Ebert, Michael Doudel, Jacob Smyser, Jacob Baylor, Frederick Baugher, Isaac Garretson, William Sayres, Michael Eppley, Daniel Kraber, Daniel Motter, David F. Williams, Henry A. Hantz, Jere Carl, William A. Stahle, Daniel Heckert, George J. Chalfant, Edward Stuck, Luther T. Deininger and John Strickler.

The secretaries of the company since 1873 have been W. B. Wallick, Charles G. Cornwell, Charles Baugher, Jacob W. Brunhouse and David Dierdorff.

The Vigilant Company introduced horse service in 1887, when Sultan, Prince and Duke, three fine black horses were purchased and continued in service twenty-four years. In 1907 the company owned six horses. In 1904 a Metropolitan engine was purchased from the American Fire Engine Company, of Seneca Falls, New York, for the sum of \$5,400. The other equipments are a hose carriage, a Holloway chemical



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF YORK FROM ROYAL ENGINE HOUSE TOWER, 1907



COURT OF HONOR IN CENTRE SQUARE DURING SESQUI-CENTENNIAL OF YORK COUNTY IN 1899

engine and everything needed for an enterprising fire company. The membership of the Vigilant Company in 1907 is 464. George Strausbaugh is chief driver, Edward Sweitzer, hose wagon driver, and John Myers, engine driver.

The Goodwill Fire Company was organized at the school house in Freystown, now East York, December 14, 1839, when Jacob Neff was elected president and Michael Boeckel, treasurer. It was originally known as the Springgarden Active Fire Company. In 1839 the company purchased a hand bucket pump engine. The headquarters were then in a one-story building at the northwest corner of Market and Franklin Streets. The name was changed to the Goodwill Fire Company in 1852, when they purchased a suction pump engine, built by M. J. Gardner, of York, and named the "Hornet." The old engine was changed so as to receive water through hose instead of buckets. In 1858 the company purchased a plot of ground on East Market Street, from John Sleeper, upon which an engine house was built. About this time the Goodwill was the first fire company in York to use horses to convey the apparatus to the scene of a fire raging at the Motter House, near the Market Street bridge. This incident won a good reputation for the company, because it was the first on the ground to throw water upon the burning building. The "Hornet" which had done good service for many years was chanced off and won by Emanuel Emig, a farmer, who afterward changed it into a wagon for use upon his farm. A charter was obtained April 30, 1873, and the following officers were elected: Christian Bender, president; John Miller, vice president; Emanuel Frey, secretary; William Miller, treasurer; Charles Schaszberger, Edwin Blasser and James Long, trustees. In 1888, a committee composed of John Miller, George W. Scheffer, Elias Spangler, J. H. Hartman, Christian Bender, C. A. Boyer, and Franklin Witman, was authorized to buy a new Silsby engine, which arrived in York in March of that year. They bought a hose carriage from the Rescue Fire Company, which later became the property of the Leo Fire Company, of Red Lion. The Goodwill then purchased a hose carriage from the Union Fire Company, of York,

which was afterward sold to the Glen Rock Fire Company. In November, 1894, a site on East Market Street was secured upon which an engine house was built by the company. In 1902 this engine house was sold to the City of York. Soon afterward a handsome brick engine house was erected on this site. It was dedicated with imposing ceremonies. In 1902 the company purchased four horses and the City of York bought the chemical engine and hose carriage.

May 21, 1855, a meeting was held in the business office of Small & Union. Smyser, later the Variety Iron Works, for the purpose of organizing a fire company in the northern part of York.

Dr. Alexander Small was chosen president of this meeting. The sum of \$865 was raised. John Nevin, George W. Ilgenfritz and Dr. Small were selected a committee to purchase a suction engine from Rodgers & Son, of Baltimore, for \$1,200. It was brought to York in September of the same year. After long use this engine was sold to the borough of Phillipsburg, Centre County, for \$300. Thomas E. Cochran, John Nevin, and George M. Shetter framed a constitution and by-laws, and the organization was named the Union Fire Company. Upon receiving a charter the following officers were chosen: president, Thomas E. Cochran; vice president, George A. Heckert; secretary, George M. Shetter; treasurer, George W. Ilgenfritz; directors, John Eppey, Charles Collars, Gates C. Weiser, George Upp and A. J. Dick. A uniform hat for firemen was adopted by the company May 29, 1857. It was an ultra-marine blue. On July 4, 1857, the Union participated in a parade and celebration at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, by a special invitation of the Franklin Fire Company, of that borough. At the opening of the Civil War, many of the members entered the Union army; the engine house became a recruiting office, and the company had no regular organization until November 2, 1865, when George A. Heckert was chosen president; A. B. Farquhar, vice president; J. W. Schall, treasurer; C. H. Stallman, secretary. A bell was purchased in 1868 for \$168. During the same year a uniform for the members was adopted. It consisted of black pants, white shirt, and black slouch hat; in August of the same year, changed to a green shirt, black

pants, white belt, white necktie and navy cap. The first festival of the Union was held in November, 1868, at which the sum of \$210 was cleared. A steam fire engine was purchased from Jucket & Freeman, of Massachusetts, October 18, 1870, at a cost of \$3,200. In September, 1876, the company participated in the firemen's centennial parade at Philadelphia. In 1882 the present engine house was built on the site of the George Heckert residence on North George Street, nearly opposite the old engine house. The height of the tower is 110 feet and weight of alarm bell 2,066 pounds. The cost of the building was \$6,590. The following is a list of the presidents of the company in order of succession, together with the dates of election:

Thomas E. Cochran, 1855; George A. Heckert, 1865; Charles H. Stallman, 1866; James Kell, 1868, I. W. G. Wierman, 1869; Michael Stambaugh, 1870; O. P. Weiser, 1872; J. P. Madsen, 1874; W. H. Rodenhouse, 1875; George W. Cole, 1880. Since 1882 B. C. Pentz has been president of this company, and is also vice president of the Volunteer Firemen's Relief Association of York.

In 1886 the Union changed from hand to horse service by purchasing George and Bill, two fine animals, for drawing the engine. In 1887 another horse was purchased to draw the hose carriage. In 1889 the "Jucket" steamer was upset and the apparatus greatly damaged. The company then purchased a La France steam fire engine at a cost of \$4,350. In 1897 a combination chemical engine and hose wagon was purchased. Improved electrical apparatus has been introduced. The company owned five horses in 1907. The entire membership was 140.

The Rescue Fire Company was organized in 1872. At the first meeting John Immel was elected president and W. H. Schwartz, secretary. The school directors, seeing the necessity or an additional fire company for the better protection of public and private property in the south end of the town, granted the use of the public school building on Duke Street, in which the fourth meeting of the company was held. At this meeting George Graybill was elected secretary. The Rescue soon after rented and remodelled a one-story

frame cooper shop on East South Street, near George.

A committee obtained from the town council authority for the use of a hose cart, formerly the property of the Resolution Fire Company, and for several links of hose then in the possession of the Vigilant. A steamer, manufactured by Cole Brothers, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, was purchased and arrived in York, February 22, 1873. A lot was bought on South George Street, and a three-story brick engine house, now occupied by the company, built thereon.

The following is a list of the presidents of the Rescue, with the date of election: T. Kirk White, 1872; M. L. Van Baman, 1875; T. Kirk White, 1876; George Graybill, 1883; Albert Bishop, 1885. M. L. Van Baman, who has been president of the company for a period of twenty years, was one of its original members. He has always taken an active interest in the fire department of York and organized a Volunteer Firemen's Relief Association, which in 1907, contained 800 members, the entire fire department of the city.

The following have served as secretaries: W. F. Eicher, 1872; George Graybill, 1873; John Swartz, 1875; Jacob A. Mayer, 1876; Albert Bishop, 1877; John Swartz, 1880; C. F. Horner, 1882; William H. Hibner, 1884, and William Loucks, who has served for many years.

In 1886 the Rescue introduced horse service, purchasing Mac and Major, two splendid animals, used to draw the engine. In 1907 Mac was still in service. The company since purchased three other horses, Bruce, Kirk and Major, and owned a La France engine, which cost nearly \$5,000, and a Holloway chemical engine.

The Royal Fire Company was organized February 6, 1901, with D. F. Lafean, president; C. Elmer Smith, first vice president; John McCoy, second vice president; S. Nevin Hensch, third vice president; David E. Small, secretary; P. A. Elsesser, treasurer. A charter was obtained March 18, 1901, under the name of Royal Fire Company No. 6, of York, Pennsylvania, and a lion adopted as the emblem of the company. In June, 1901, a lot of ground was purchased from Israel K. Ziegler, on the corner of West Market Street and Carlisle Avenue. A temporary

frame building was erected on this lot, facing on Carlisle Avenue. The apparatus was at first composed of the old exercise wagon of the Rescue Fire Company, and two hand fire extinguishers, with two horses named Baron and Czar. On February 10, 1902, the company became a part of the York Fire Department, as Royal No. 6, with John F. Young as its representative as assistant chief in the department. On February 7, 1902, a Holloway chemical engine was purchased. A committee composed of C. Elmer Smith, D. F. Lafean, Hiram M. Faust, Luther Bond and Luther Smyser, were appointed to purchase an engine. On January 3, 1904, a first size Amoskeag engine was bought from the Manchester Locomotive Works, of Manchester, New Hampshire, at a cost of \$6,200. It performed its first duty at the burning of the York Carriage Company Works, April 6, 1904.

The equipment of this company is complete and since its organization has done excellent service at fires in York. In 1903 a handsome brick building was erected on the lot owned by the company, with the front facing on Market Street. It is an ornamental structure, complete in design and admirably adapted for the purpose intended. The Royal Fire Company has a large and active membership and has been an important addition to the fire department of York.

Rex Company. March 30, 1886, in answer to a call signed by many citizens of York, a meeting was held at the law office of N. M. Wanner, to organize a Hook and Ladder Company. At the first election the following officers were chosen: Charles W. Myers, president; W. D. Billmeyer, vice president; W. A. Miller, secretary; R. H. Shindel, treasurer; H. C. Smith, A. D. Killian and Charles M. Billmeyer, trustees; F. W. Hess, foreman; William Bastress, first assistant foreman; J. Etter Small, second assistant foreman.

At a meeting held February 2, 1887, the company ordered a truck from Gleason & Bailey, of New York, at a cost of \$1,077. It was decided that the name of the organization should be the Rex Hook and Ladder Company, of York. The truck arrived and was accepted August 2, 1887, when it was placed into active service. The first pair of horses used by the company was bought at a cost of \$300. During the succeeding five

years, the truck purchased from Gleason & Bailey was often used and rendered valuable service as an adjunct to the other equipments of the department, but it was found inadequate to the many demands made upon it. February 17, 1892, the company purchased a Hays truck, at a cost of \$5,000. This truck was received and put into service and the old one disposed of. It was soon found that the new truck was more than two horses could draw and three horses were put into service. Since this time the company had added to its equipment until it has received every modern improvement used in fighting the flames. The horses and apparatus are housed in a commodious building adjoining the Laurel engine house.

The company has eighty-five members in the active list. The uniform is a blue fatigue suit, overcoat, light tan gloves and black tie. J. W. C. Austin, of this company, has frequently attended the Pennsylvania Firemen's Association, and was the first delegate from the state association to the national convention of firemen. The officers of the company in 1907 were, H. Kister Free, president; George W. Reisinger, secretary, and Jacob Raffensberger, treasurer.

Liberty Fire Company, of North York Borough, was organized **Liberty.** June 29, 1899, by the election of Edward Lentz, president, and Robert McNamara, secretary. The first meeting place was in the public school house on Ocean Avenue. In 1902 Samuel Lichtenberger, William N. Morningstar, William Yost and George B. Zech, four enterprising citizens of North York, subscribed the sum of \$3,700, and with this money erected a two-story brick engine house. When the building was completed they turned it over to the Liberty Fire Company, of which Joseph Graybill was president, and C. Edward Yost secretary. During the same year the company purchased a new Holloway combination chemical engine at a cost of \$1,500. The company in 1907 had 100 members. Joseph Graybill was president; W. W. Williams, secretary, and Charles Lightner, treasurer.

A meeting was called in the public school house of West York borough at the instance of B. M. Landis, for the purpose of organizing a fire company. M. L. Van Baman, of York, was

invited to be present. This meeting, held on December 16, 1904, resulted in the organization of the Reliance Fire Company, with James M. Zinn, president; G. W. Myers, vice president; Daniel Rossman, secretary; Millard Jones, assistant secretary, and B. Frank Moul, treasurer. Soon after the organization the borough council installed plugs, procured hose, a hose reel, bought a lot and laid plans for the erection of a building. A brick engine house was erected by the borough in 1905 at a cost of \$2,200. The company started with fifty-seven charter members, which in 1907 had increased to ninety members.

The officers then were: B. M. Landis, president; Charles P. Shellenberger, secretary; George Smyser, assistant secretary; P. Frank Moul, treasurer; J. Frank Gross, pipeman; D. G. Wood and Charles Folkenroth, assistant pipemen.

CHAPTER XLV.

MARKETS, INNS, HOTELS.

**Centre Square—Farmers—City—Central—
Eastern and Carlisle Avenue Markets—
Old Time Public Inns—Quaint Tavern
Signs—Modern Hotels.**

In 1754 George Stevenson, the agent for the Penns at York, mentions in a letter to Richard Peters, secretary of the Province, that there were then two markets in the town, which contained 210 dwelling houses, and a population of about 700.

Centre Square Market. Robert Hunter Morris, lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania, by authority of John and Richard Penn, granted the first privilege for holding markets in the town. This charter was granted October 18, 1755, and states: "that the inhabitants of the town of York, in the new county of York, have become so numerous that they find it necessary to have a public market established within the said town of York, for the better supplying and accommodating them with good wholesome provisions, and other necessities, under proper regulations." It then, "upon the request of the inhabitants of York, grants and ordains that they and their successors shall and may forever thereafter hold and keep within the town in every week in the year, two market days, the one

on Wednesday and the other on Saturday, in such commodious place or places, as shall or may be appointed for that purpose." Another clause of the charter reads: "And we do hereby appoint John Meem, of the town of York, to be the first clerk of the market, who, and all succeeding clerks, shall assize of bread, wine, beer, and other things, with all the powers, privileges and immunities by law belonging to such office."

The building called the "state house" in which were the county offices, was erected in 1793 in Centre Square immediately east of the Court House. This building was torn down in 1840 and in 1842 Jacob Dietz, by authority of the borough council built a market house, which extended from the centre of the square to a line nearly parallel with the east side of Centre Square. In 1844, by the same authority, Jacob Gotwalt built a market house, extending from a point near the centre of the Square to a line nearly parallel with the western side of Centre Square. The lockup, or place for temporary imprisonment of miscreants and the headquarters for the police, was underneath this building. There was a driveway between the two market sheds from the time of their erection until these sheds were torn down.

Curb street markets have since been continued in Centre Square and along the sidewalks of the four streets extending in every direction from the Square.

Sheds Removed. Immediately after the organization of the City Councils, the question of the removal of the old market sheds was the foremost topic for discussion. George W. Heiges, Luther A. Small and Dr. Jacob Hay, in 1886, had been appointed a committee to investigate this subject and report their opinions to the borough councils. The report of this committee advocated the removal of the sheds. The agitation about their removal brought forth violent opposition, but the majority of the city councils advocated immediate action. Property holders who desired that the sheds should remain in position threatened to file an injunction if attempts were made to tear down the sheds.

The Common Council passed a resolution demanding their removal. R. H. Shindel, chairman of the conference committee

of councils, reported that "The market sheds in Centre Square interfere with the convenience of public travel and have become a public nuisance. That immediately after the expiration of the leases with the renters of the stalls and stands in said market sheds in Centre Square, the sheds shall be torn down and removed from the Square." On June 27 a resolution was adopted ordering the removal of the sheds. The vote in the Select Council stood five to four; in the Common Council, fourteen to ten, in favor of the removal.

The passage of this resolution caused a lively discussion throughout the city. The general sentiment advocated the tearing down of the sheds, but some property holders still insisted that these landmarks should remain.

The resolution adopted by City Councils and approved by the mayor, reads as follows:

"Whereas, the market sheds now erected in Centre Square, in the city of York, encroach upon a public highway of the city, thereby greatly impeding and rendering travel dangerous through said square. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the Common Council of the City of York (Select Council concurring) that the said market sheds are, and are hereby declared to be, public nuisances, and that the Mayor be, and is hereby authorized and directed to remove said market sheds from the said Centre Square to secure for that purpose such assistance as he may deem necessary."

June 30, at 12.05 A. M., Mayor Noell approved the resolution and issued the following order to Street Commissioner William Y. Link:

"Under the above resolution, passed by Councils, and approved by the Mayor, you will proceed at once to carry the same into execution."

About 2 A. M., twenty men, with seven mules and three horses began the work of removing the sheds. The police force was on hand to preserve order.

It required some time to prepare for the work of demolition, so as to make it complete and effectual.

When all was ready for the final work of the horses and mules, and the pulling away of the supports to the old struc-

tures, some one sent in an alarm of fire from the box on the flag staff between the two market sheds. The firemen responded, the people turned out in crowds and gathered in the square, thinking there was a fire, but only to see the old sheds go down with a crash and a cloud of dust rise in the air, which, in the moonlight, looked at a distance like smoke from a fire. At about 3 o'clock the old sheds were flat on the ground, a mass of ruin. The debris was removed from the Square the same day.

This market was established under act of the Pennsylvania Legislature passed January 31, 1866.

The rapid growth of the town west of the Codorus Creek, demanded a market house in that section. The incorporators were Jacob Baer, John Winter, Israel Laucks, C. F. Winter and John H. Baer. The managers chosen were Daniel Kraber, Frederick Baugher, Martin Emig, John Winter, Israel Laucks, Philip Eichelberger and Samuel Smyser. This board soon afterward organized by electing Frederick Baugher, president; Daniel Kraber, secretary, and Israel Laucks, treasurer. The market at once became a success. It had been twice enlarged until it reached its present size, being a conspicuous building on the corner of Market and Penn Streets.

The capital stock is \$28,750. Jacob H. Baer succeeded Frederick H. Baugher as president of the company. Captain John Fahs has served as president during the last fifteen years, and Martin Bender has filled the office of secretary for twenty years. The following composed the board of directors in 1907: Captain John Fahs, Israel Laucks, Martin Bender, Thomas B. Laucks, William F. Laucks, John Rebert and Jere Carl.

City Market.

The southern portion of the town having extended its limits, a special desire for establishing a market in that section, which gave rise to a meeting of enterprising citizens, July 16, 1878. The meeting organized by electing Dr. W. S. Roland, president. It was at the same time decided to purchase one-half a square of land 250x230 feet, for \$16,725, and form a company of thirteen directors. The officers elected were: President, Dr. W. S. Roland; vice president, James A. Dale; secretary, Charles F. Se-

Exciting Scene.

christ; treasurer, Henry Winter; Daniel Keller, George Daron, Frank Geise, John S. Heistand, E. D. Ziegler, P. W. Keller, Henry J. Gressley and Frederick Flinchbaugh. The market building, 225x80 feet, was erected in 1878, at a cost of \$27,000, from a design made by J. A. Dempwolf, architect. James A. Dale, David Keller, Frank Geise and the architect were the building committee. The slate used on the roof was obtained from the Peach Bottom quarries. The market was opened April 29, 1879. Markets are regularly held on Tuesday and Friday mornings, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

The capital stock of the company is \$30,000. The market house was twice enlarged since its erection, and now is a commodious building. The board of directors in 1907 was composed of the following: James A. Dale, president; Joseph R. Strawbridge, secretary; William R. Horner, treasurer; Adam Sechrist, Dr. B. F. Spangler, John J. Rieker, Hermann Sauppe, J. Frank Gable, directors.

The Central Market House Company was organized at the office of John F. Erwin, on Philadelphia Street, in 1887, and plans were laid for the erection of a market house facing on North Beaver and Philadelphia Streets, in the Third Ward. The original board of directors was composed of eleven persons as follows: David Emmitt, president; George W. Hess, vice president; Edward Chapin, secretary; William H. Griffith, treasurer; George P. Smyser, Samuel Lichtenberger, M. L. Ebert, P. F. Wilt, Jacob L. Kuehn, John J. Rieker and C. S. Strickhouse.

At a meeting held March 30, 1888, the company reported the purchase of properties on Philadelphia and Beaver Streets, from the following persons for the amounts named: John F. Erwin, \$1,900; George W. Hess, \$1,500; Marcus C. Lanius, \$2,000; Charles H. Neff, \$9,100; Edward Danner, \$2,400; Trinity Reformed parsonage, \$6,200.

A contract was then given out to George Yinger for the erection of a market house at a cost of \$30,550. The building was completed in 1888. The capital stock of the company was fixed at \$45,000. Soon after organization David Emmitt resigned the office of president, on account of ill health,

and was succeeded by Samuel Lichtenberger, who filled the office until December 18, 1893, when George P. Smyser, who has since been president of the board, was elected. Edward Chapin retired from the office of secretary, December 17, 1889, and was succeeded by B. S. Gilbert, who continued in office until January 25, 1897, when Frederick J. Palmtag was elected. William H. Griffith held the office of treasurer until 1890, when he was succeeded by M. L. Ebert, who continued in office until H. H. Weber was elected.

The Central Market has been a success since its organization, and has received a large patronage. Markets are held regularly on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons of each week. Needed improvements have been made and the company since its organization, has expended the amount of \$79,000. The board of directors in 1907 were: George P. Smyser, M. L. Ebert, F. J. Palmtag, H. H. Weber, A. W. Immel, William S. Noss, Clarence E. Eisenhart, Chauncey K. Spangler, William H. Miller, E. K. Emig and John Alexander.

The plan to erect a market house in East York was originated at a meeting held in the law office of C. B. Wallace, November 30, 1885, when H. C. Niles, E. M. Vandersloot, Christian Bender and C. B. Wallace were appointed a committee to select a site for the new market house. The company was organized at a meeting held November 30, 1885, when the following were elected officers and directors: C. B. Wallace, president; Charles H. Fry, secretary; Isaac Runk, treasurer; C. B. Wallace, Isaac Runk, C. H. Fry, E. M. Vandersloot, Christian Bender, Geoffrey P. Yost, C. B. Wallace, J. J. Vandersloot, John Miller, George W. Sheffer and Jacob Beitzel. A site was purchased on East Market Street, near the railroad, and a brick building erected at a cost of \$11,875. This substantial building was blown down during a violent storm, which swept over York January 9, 1889.

Soon afterward the second market house was built on the same site at a cost of \$4,500. The bricks and some of the timber of the demolished building were utilized.

William H. Emig became president in 1890. Charles H. Fry filled the office of secretary from the time of organization un-

til January 12, 1895, when he died. John C. Bender has filled the office since that date. Isaac Runk was treasurer from 1885 until the time of his death, 1906, when William F. Fry was elected.

Markets are held on Wednesday and Saturday mornings. The board of directors in 1907 were as follows: Horace Smyser, president; John C. Bender, secretary; William F. Fry, treasurer; Jacob Beitzel, George W. Fry, Charles Lichtenberger, Horace Smyser, Edward W. Laucks, William C. Hively, Isaac Kauffman, Samuel Fritz, Henry C. Markley and Gottlieb Brookman.

Carlisle Avenue Market and Storage Company was organized in 1902, and the same year the company erected a large and commodious brick market house on Carlisle Avenue, near the railroad. Markets are regularly held here on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. The capital stock of the company is \$25,000. P. A. Elsesser is president; Henry Hoff, secretary; John H. Brooks, treasurer; other directors, Casper Oerman, W. S. Noss, George W. Gross, Zachariah Lauer, C. S. Gable, Rolandus Seifert.

PUBLIC INNS AND HOTELS.

The frontier settlements in colonial days had a large number of houses for public entertainment. Before the Revolution and as late as 1830 they were known as taverns or public inns. As early as 1745 there were six taverns in York; in 1760 there were ten. The number had increased to twenty-two when Continental Congress held its sessions in York during the winter of 1777-78. An account of many of these early hostleries is given in the following pages.

The Swan Tavern stood on North George Street, near the bridge across the Codorus. It was a popular stopping place for teamsters and people from the country as early as 1800. On a swinging wooden sign, suspended from a tall post, was painted in gold color the representation of a swan swimming in the water. Samuel Weiser owned this hotel for a dozen years or more, and in 1815 sold the property. In his advertisement the owner stated that he had "eleven rooms for guests and a pump in front of the

door." In 1822 Joseph Allison came to York from the lower end of the county and opened the Swan Inn, on South George Street, near the jail, which then stood at the northeast corner of George and King Streets.

The Golden Lamb.

The Sign of the Golden Lamb, on the south side of Market Street, three doors east of Queen, was a popular hotel in the days of wagoning, and was kept by Peter Wilt, who was one the earliest persons in York to use anthracite coal as fuel. On one side of this hotel was a large yard, and to the rear, extensive stables for wagoners. One large room in Wilt's hotel was used for public entertainments and on several occasions theatres were held in it.

The Sign of the Golden Sheaf was a popular hostelry and was opened by George Keller, April 1, 1820. This building stood at the southeast corner of Market and Newberry Streets. The original proprietor was followed in order by Peter Wiest, Henry Hantz and Martin Carl.

In an open lot adjoining, the Whigs in 1840, erected a log cabin, which became the headquarters of the Whig party during the campaign which elected Harrison president of the United States in 1840.

Globe Inn. The Globe Inn, or McGrath's hotel, known as the Stage Office, was a first-class public inn. About 1815

Robert Hamersly, a native of Lewisberry, moved to York and began the hotel business in a building on South George Street, next the Colonial hotel. This building had been used as a public inn for many years. During the Revolution it was the building where Samuel Adams, John Adams and Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, and Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, delegates to Congress, while it sat in York, lodged. It had been rented to General Roberdeau, delegate to Congress from Pennsylvania. It was one of the most conspicuous buildings of the town, while York was the capital of the United States.

In 1819 Robert Hamersly had the special honor of entertaining General Andrew Jackson, who arrived here from Washington with a train of military attendants, on the way to West Point.

In 1820 Robert Hamersly moved his hotel and stage office to the southwest corner of

Centre Square, and in March of that year, Thomas McGrath became the proprietor of this popular inn. It was then the only first-class hotel in the borough and was patronized by prominent people who came to town. In 1822 several Indian chiefs, on their way to Washington, stopped for the night at this place. It was during this year that Thomas McGrath advertised that he owned a "large and elegant three-story brick building, southwest corner Market Square. Passengers from Public Stage promptly attended to."

It was at this hotel that passengers over stage routes between Baltimore and Harrisburg, or Philadelphia, Lancaster and the west, stopped for dinner or lodged for the night. Public dances and other entertainments were often given in honor of noted travelers who stopped here. One of the most distinguished men that ever visited York stopped at McGrath's hotel, January 29, 1825. That great man was General Lafayette, who was then making a tour of the United States as the guest of the nation.

Thomas McGrath continued to keep this hotel for many years, and for a long time it was the most popular place of entertainment for the traveling public in York. McGrath was an ardent Democrat and this hotel was the Democratic headquarters for the town and county of York.

Washington House. The Washington House, which stood on East Market Street, on the site of the Small mercantile building was first used as a hotel in 1818. John Koons was the first proprietor and conducted it as a popular hotel for many years. He was succeeded by his daughter, Charlotte Eck. Although the property still belonged to the Ecks, or the Koons estate, John Miller took charge of the house after Eck had successfully conducted it for a long time, and later Theodore Trumbo went in with Mr. Miller, and together Trumbo and Miller catered to the wants of the public until Mr. Lawrence took charge, who was in turn succeeded by William L. Keech.

Captain E. Z. Strine purchased the property from Mrs. Eck after the death of her husband. Soon afterward James Kendig became the owner of the property and conducted therein a first-class hotel. He was

succeeded by Charles M. Wilhelm, who carried on the business until the property was sold to the estate of David E. Small in 1889.

The Washington House was the headquarters of the Whig Party during the palmy days of that organization. Henry Clay, while on a visit to York in 1836, delivered a speech from the balcony of the hotel, and afterwards held a reception in the parlor. The other distinguished guests at this hotel were Daniel Webster, in 1844; President Zachary Taylor, in 1849, and President Andrew Johnson, General Grant and Admiral Farragut, in 1866.

The Black Horse. The Sign of the Black Horse was a substantial stone tavern, which stood on the site of the wholesale business stand of Jacob Stair on West Market Street. Col. Samuel

Spangler was the first proprietor, in 1808. John Koons succeeded in 1818, when he gave notice that he "always kept at command an elegant hack, gig and horses to hire." In 1819 Jesse Evans began to run a mail and passenger stage from this tavern to Oxford and Gettysburg. Joseph Worley was next proprietor, and Jacob Stoehr became his successor in April, 1823. He kept it for a number of years, when it went by the name of the "Golden Sheaf Inn."

The Union Inn was opened April 1, 1820, by Patrick McDermott. It stood on the corner of George and Princess Streets.

Jacob Shultz, Sr., resumed the business of tavern-keeping at his old stand known as the "Cross Keys," at the northeast corner of Market and Water Streets, April 1, 1820. He was followed by Thomas Smith. This hotel was kept in the building later owned by Jonathan Owen. Smith had a lumber yard near his hotel and at Eib's Landing.

Philip Gossler, a soldier of the Revolution, opened a hotel in 1785 on West Market Street, near Beaver. It was a popular resort for the traveling public and for the citizens of York, more than a hundred years ago. Many of the soldiers who had fought under Washington and Lafayette in the Revolution, stopped here and discussed the scenes and incidents of their own experiences in the army. Gossler had evidently built up a large trade. The following letter written to a firm in Philadelphia, will be read with interest:

York, Oct. 4, 1789.

Gentlemen:

I received your letter on the 29th last month and am sorry you so far misunderstood me in my last as to send cases of Claret instead of a barrel. My reason for writing to you for a barrel of Claret was: about two weeks before, I had bought a barrel of excellent claret, from a common retailer in this place for 3 shillings 9 pence per gallon, which I retailed at 2 shillings per bottle, the exceeding good quality of the liquor, added to its cheapness, brought me a good run of genteel customers, which induced me to write to you in expectation you could supply me with equally as good, at as low a rate as least as I bought here—being so greatly disappointed, I am under the necessity of not receiving the boxes, as they will by no means answer, am exceedingly unhappy for the mistake, and am, gentlemen, your very Humble Servant.

PHILIP GOSSLER.

Gossler kept this tavern in 1798 and during the disturbances between the United States and France it looked as though these two countries would go to war. Washington, who had just retired from the presidency, was asked to take command of the army. During these exciting times, Philip Gossler one day recruited forty men, whose number was enlarged to nearly 100 men a few days later. They had all volunteered to enter the army under the leadership of Washington, but through the influence of John Adams, who was president, and John Jay, who was minister to France, war was averted. Captain Gossler continued to drill his company, which was known as the Light Infantry. In 1800 he and his men had the honor of escorting President John Adams from York to Washington, to take up his residence in the White House, at the National capital. In 1814 the property in which the Gossler tavern was kept was purchased by the York bank, which was founded in that year.

The Green Tree.

The Green Tree, later known as State's Union, was one of the famous hostelrys of York during the early days of wagoning to the west and south. It stood upon the site of the City hotel on West Market Street, between Newberry and Penn Streets. This hotel was opened in 1820.

The best known proprietor was Charles Strine, who conducted it for many years. On one side of the sign, which hung on a post in front of the tavern, was the painting of a green tree. On the other side was a team of six horses, drawing a large Conestoga wagon. Few places were better known to wagoners during the first half of

the last century than this tavern. Farmers from a distance, who took their grain and produce to Philadelphia and Baltimore, brought with them, on their return, goods and merchandise which were unloaded and stored in a warehouse adjoining this tavern, under the supervision of Charles Strine. In the yard to the rear of the building, and on the street in front, large numbers of covered wagons could be seen at the close of each day. Some farmers and regular teamsters in those days wagoned as a business from Philadelphia and Baltimore to Pittsburg, Wheeling and other points along the navigable Ohio river. Each wagoner had with him his "bunk" on which he slept. In winter this was spread out on the floors of the hotel, which was then full of lodgers. In the summer they slept in their wagons in the open air, in the barn or in the house. Their horses were tied to the rear or sides of the wagon during the night, and ate out of the "feed box," a necessary appendage to every wagon. The teamster had with him feed for his horses. All he had to buy was what he ate. An economical teamster would go from York to Baltimore with a team of four horses and return after having spent only fifteen shillings or about \$2 in Pennsylvania money. He stopped by the wayside to ask the time of day, if he wished to know it, and used a hickory stick for a cane, as he trod beside his faithful horses.

The scenes and incidents here described occurred before the time of railroads, for it was then that the Green Tree Inn, under Charles Strine, was known far and wide. The goods stored in his warehouse were loaded on other wagons and conveyed westward to waiting merchants. Henry Hantz became proprietor for a time, and then removed to Wrightsville, where he died. Daniel Witmyer, Jacob Strine, son of the early proprietor, and Frederick Klinefelter succeeded in order named. Eli Kindig was the last owner and Oliver Deardorf the last to keep the hotel.

In 1887, Eli Kindig removed the old States Union and upon the same site erected a first-class hotel building with all modern conveniences. The entire hotel property was purchased in 1901 by Joseph A. Ocker, who then became owner and proprietor of the City hotel.

The American.

In a building which stood on the site of the American House, Daniel Ragan and his wife, members of the Society of Friends, resided as early as 1820. The large building which Daniel Ragan owned was a noted stopping place for Quakers when they came to York to attend the Quarterly meetings, held in the old meeting house on West Philadelphia Street. Daniel Ragan married Ruth (Collins) Worley, whose first husband was a grandson of Francis Worley, one of the earliest surveyors west of the Susquehanna. Francis Worley was the surveyor for the Penns and assisted in laying off Springettsbury Manor in the year 1722.

In 1854 Captain John Myers bought the Ragan property and opened a licensed hotel which soon became a prominent stopping place for people residing west of York, in York and Adams counties. He kept this hotel until the year 1860, and was succeeded in order by Frederick Myers, Marshall & Smith, W. T. Williams and Elias Eyster. Jacob H. Baer owned the property for many years and had his banking house in the western end of it. He sold the property to Henry M. Berry, who also carried on the hotel business for several years. C. B. Landis purchased this property in 1894, when he became the owner and proprietor.

The Lafayette.

The Lafayette Hotel, on South George Street, has always been a prominent stopping place for farmers. Andrew Duncan, a popular citizen, who was elected sheriff of York County in 1830, began keeping a hotel in this building in the year 1826. One year before this General Lafayette paid his last visit to the United States and in February, 1825, stopped at York, remaining one night at McGrath's tavern in Centre Square. When Duncan opened this hotel he painted on the sign facing South George Street, a life-size portrait of General Lafayette, in uniform. Since Duncan retired from the hotel business, there have been different owners and proprietors. Edward C. Peeling owned the hotel for several years, having purchased it from the Leber estate. He was succeeded in the ownership of this property by C. B. Landis and James C. Peeling, who purchased it in 1892.

The Reeve.

The Reeve House, at the southeast corner of George and King Streets, was opened by George W. Reeve in 1861, the year the Civil War began. A private dwelling had stood on this corner for many years previously. This hotel received a large patronage under Mr. Reeve, who was owner and proprietor until 1876, when he was succeeded by his son, Frank H. Reeve, who continued the business until 1900, when he sold the property to Edward C. Peeling. From 1902 to 1905 Mr. Peeling was sheriff of York County, during which time the hotel was conducted by his son-in-law, George W. Minnich.

The Central.

The Central Hotel, on East Market Street, opposite the Court House, stands on the site of one of the first taverns licensed in the town of York. It was owned and kept for the benefit of the traveling public, from 1773 to 1789 by Captain Andrew Johnston, first postmaster of York. It was known as the Black Bear Inn and was a popular resort during the Revolution. George Brickle kept this tavern from 1800 to 1820, when Jacob Craumer became proprietor. Clement Stillinger, a leading Democratic politician, took charge of the hotel in 1823, and called it the Sign of General Jackson, placing a portrait of the hero of New Orleans on a swinging sign in front of the tavern. It continued to bear that name for a long time, and received a large patronage. Several years before the opening of the Civil War, Daniel Eichelberger became the proprietor. The painting of Andrew Jackson became faded; it was removed and on the sign was painted a sheaf of golden wheat, with the representation of a field of uncut grain in the background. This sign remained for twenty years or more, during which time Charles Underwood, and later Captain Murray S. Cross, who won a record as a soldier in command of Company C, 87th Pennsylvania Regiment, in the Civil War, were proprietors. Since 1870, this landmark has been known as the Central Hotel, and was recently purchased by the York Trust Company.

Hotel York, on Market Street, a few doors west of the Court House, has been the site of a hotel since 1800. Philip Waltemyer, during the early part of last century kept a tavern

here under the name of "Cross Keys." When Thomas Metzel became the proprietor some time before the Civil War, he placed on the sign a Turk's head, and for many years it was known as the "Turk's Head Tavern." After the death of Thomas Metzel, his widow carried on the hotel for twenty years or more. Under her management, it was always popular because of the excellent meals furnished to boarders and guests. When General Early came to York in command of 9,000 Confederate soldiers and took possession of the town, June 28, 1863, he had his headquarters in the Court House, but he lodged and took his meals at the house kept by Mrs. Metzel, which for a third of a century was known as the Metzel House. After Mrs. Metzel's retirement from the hotel business Otto Guecke became the proprietor of this hotel which has since been known as the Hotel York. In 1893, William Reigart purchased the property and in the fall of 1903 sold it to Nelson McSherry, who then became owner and proprietor.

Daniel Ginder was elected sheriff of York County in 1846, and **Marshall House.** after the expiration of his term of office, opened a hotel in the building next door west of the Court House. During his management and for many years later it was known as the Ginder House. The property was then purchased by Logan A. Marshall and was known as the Marshall House until 1905 when it was changed to the Baughman House. On the same site of this hotel, as far back as 1810 a tavern was kept and was called the "Black Horse."

Before the year 1800 John Reed kept a hotel in the building afterwards known as the Motter House. **The Motter House.** Thomas Smith followed and was the proprietor at the time of the disastrous flood of 1817. It was known as "Smith's Tavern" until 1821, when Jacob Hantz became the owner and proprietor. He did a large business for twenty-one years in succession, until 1842, when he became the sheriff of York County. Michael Hoke, who had just retired from the office of sheriff, then took charge and was afterwards succeeded by Charles Underwood. It then came into the possession of Captain Daniel Motter, a noted commander of militia, after whom the hotel has since been

called. Israel F. Gross purchased the entire interest, and for about eighteen years did a prosperous business. In 1882 it was sold to Henry J. Gresly and Edward Smyser, when Mr. Landis became proprietor. Mr. Hamme succeeded April, 1885. George F. Bortner was proprietor in 1905.

Hotel Penn. on the corner of Philadelphia and George Streets, was **Hotel Penn.** first used as a private house and was owned by Henry Wolf. In the year 1863 Eli H. Free bought it from Mr. Wolf and opened a hotel, which was known as the Pennsylvania House from that date until 1903. The next proprietor was Robert Kunkel, who, after conducting it for a time sold it to the German Mannaehor of York, and in 1869 it was purchased by Frederick Hake. It was enlarged in 1873. In this building, in 1875, Barnum's so-called "Fee Jee Chief" died, and one of his "cannibals" forgot himself, and began to talk, telling the bystanders that he would not act cannibal any longer for \$12 a month. In 1903 the owner of this property, Mr. Hake, removed the old building and erected a four-story structure, containing one hundred and fifty rooms for guests. All the apartments were fitted up with modern furniture and new carpets placed on the floors, adapting it for the purposes of a first-class hotel. It was opened in October, 1903.

The National.

The site of the National Hotel was known for more than half a century as Dinkel's corner. At this place during the Revolution and for several years before and after, Peter Dinkel conducted a general store. He was a man of attainments and was identified with public affairs in and around York throughout his whole business career. During the Revolution he contributed money and equipments for some of the soldiers who left York to join the patriot army.

In the year 1828 Ziba Durkee, a native of Vermont, purchased this corner and erected a three-story building of the same length and breadth as the present National Hotel. Some of the conservative people of York pronounced Ziba Durkee's enterprise a lavish expenditure of money. There seemed, however, to be a need of a new hotel, well conducted, in the borough, and the original proprietor prospered in the busi-

ness. He was a brother of Daniel Durkee, who served as president judge of the Courts of York County from 1835 to 1845. A tall pole stood at the street corner. From its top an elliptical shield was hung on which was painted the words, "White Hall," the name of the hotel.

The most notable guests at the White Hall tavern during its whole history came in the spring of 1842. This was Charles Dickens, who was accompanied by his wife. The great novelist was then making a tour of the United States. He came from Baltimore to York on the railroad which had been finished three years before. On the following day Mr. Dickens and his wife went to Harrisburg on the stage driven by Samuel Stubbins, a noted stage driver, later an employee of the firm of P. A. & S. Small. In his American notes, written after his return to England, Mr. Dickens stated that the best beef steak he had eaten in America was prepared for his breakfast at the White Hall hotel in York.

After Ziba Durkee retired from the hotel there were a number of successors, including John Welsh, Daniel Ahl and David Miller. John R. Donnell, a noted Democratic politician, owned the hotel when it was called the Tremont House. Sometime before the Civil War, Frederick Stallman owned the hotel and changed its name to the National House. John R. Donnell conducted the hotel business during the war. In 1863 Mr. Stallman superintended the construction of Masonic Hall, adjoining the National on the north, and the same year renovated the hotel. He added one story and an observatory to it, and placed balconies on the sides facing Beaver and Market Streets. In 1865 Mrs. West, from Towson, Maryland, became proprietress of the hotel and during the summer months she entertained a large number of guests from the south.

Orlanda Gray was the next owner of the hotel property and also kept it for several years when he sold it to Daniel Rupp and Alexander K. Frey. In 1904 Edwin T. Moul purchased the property from the heirs of the former owners, and made many important improvements. F. T. Metzgar conducted the hotel business here for a period of fifteen years. He was succeeded by W. A. Riest. In 1905 A. F. Rowe, who has had

a successful experience as a hotel keeper, became the proprietor. He refurnished the rooms and made numerous improvements.

The Colonial Hotel, in Centre Colonial. Square, was erected by the York

Hotel Company, which was organized June 5, 1890. The site upon which this hotel stands was known for nearly half a century as Tyler's corner. A commodious seven-story building was erected and opened for use in August, 1893, with the dining hall on the top floor.

The officers and directors of the company in 1907 were James A. Dale, president; Ellis S. Lewis, secretary and treasurer; J. W. Steacy, J. A. Dempwolf, Ellis S. Lewis and W. H. Lanius, directors.

The company has purchased the McGrath property adjoining on the south, and has nearly completed arrangements for the erection of the building to extend to Mason Alley. When the building is thus enlarged it will contain 190 rooms, sixty bath rooms, making one of the finest hotels in central or southern Pennsylvania.

MERCANTILE INTERESTS.

The mercantile interests of York have been prominent since the time of the Revolution. In 1800 there were thirty stores in the borough. At this early period most of these establishments conducted a general merchandising business. Hardware stores were founded as early as 1820. Grocery stores were quite numerous at that time. Dry goods stores of considerable importance existed as early as 1783. The large mercantile establishments, known as the department stores, are of more recent origin. Several stores of this kind now conduct an extensive business.

PETER WIEST, who founded the large establishment which bears his name, began the mercantile business in an humble way in the Borough of Dover in 1841. In his youth he displayed business acumen and prospered with the store he conducted in his native village. Thinking a larger town would afford him better opportunities, he packed up his goods and prepared to move them to York. This occurred in midwinter of 1843. During the night after he had boxed up his goods snow fell to the depth of twenty inches, and a fire broke out in Dover, burning several buildings and all the



Peter Christ



goods and merchandise owned by Peter Wiest. He was then left without anything except a reputation for energy and a capacity for business. He was undaunted by his misfortune so he moved to York and opened a small store on West Market Street. Here he soon built up an extensive trade, not only among his friends and neighbors in the town, but many customers from the country west and northwest of York, came to buy his goods. By close application to business he built up a large trade and became one of the leading dry goods merchants of York.

In 1869, during the high water of the Codorus Creek, his store was flooded and he suffered considerable loss, but the severest trial during the successful career of Mr. Wiest was the flood of 1884, when, owing to a great rainfall, the Codorus Creek passed through York like a mighty torrent. The water rose to the height of seven and one-half feet in Peter Wiest's store, then situated at 218 West Market Street. He lost heavily as the result of this flood, but continued to do a large business during the remainder of his life. In 1868 he took his eldest son, Edward F. Wiest, into the business; in 1871, his second son, George L. Wiest, and 1883, Harry S. Wiest. Peter Wiest died in 1885. In 1887 Edward F. Wiest organized the firm of P. Wiest's Sons, taking in his two brothers as partners. In 1889 the firm of P. Wiest's Sons purchased the Albright property, on the south side of West Market Street, near Centre Square, immediately tore it down and erected on the site a large and commodious store building 32x150 feet. The store was removed to this building in 1890. In 1895 the Ebert property, 33 feet front, was purchased and in 1901 the firm erected on this site an additional building which greatly enlarged the facilities for carrying on an extensive business. P. Wiest's Sons own and occupy a building with 65 feet front, 225 feet deep and four stories high. They conduct one of the largest mercantile establishments in central and southern Pennsylvania. They have nineteen different departments to their store, and have regularly employed about 125 persons. Wiest's store is widely known and has enjoyed a very large patronage.

Peter Wiest, the founder of this ex-

tensive business, was born in Jackson Township, in 1817. His grandfather, John Wiest, came to America from the Palatinate along the Rhine River, in Germany, in 1757, and landed in Philadelphia. Soon afterward he migrated westward and took up a tract of land within the present area of Jackson Township. He was cultivating this farm in 1776 when he entered the military service in a company commanded by Captain Jacob Ament, and served as a soldier during the American Revolution. After the war he returned to his home and at his death, his son, John Wiest, succeeded as the owner of the paternal estate. It was on this farm that Peter Wiest grew to manhood, and at the age of twenty-five, went to Dover and embarked in the mercantile business in which he and his sons have prospered.

Peter Wiest was married to Catharine Lenhart, daughter of William Lenhart, descendant of a family prominent and influential in Dover Township. They had six children. Two of the sons, Charles and William, died in their youth. The other three sons are partners in the business. Miss Emma Wiest, their only daughter, resides in York. The mother died in February, 1898, at the age of seventy-six years.

JAMES McLEAN, senior member of the firm of James McLean & Sons, although a native of Scotland, where he remained until he reached his majority, a resident of Yonkers for many years after and living in York only twenty-six years of his long and eventful life, yet became one of York's most successful merchants and made his name synonymous with honesty and good business principles; while the same growth and prosperity for which York was remarkable during that period of time marked his business dealings with like success. No history of York would be complete without the mention of this man and the business founded and built up by his wise care, which is now ably conducted by his two sons under the firm name of "James McLean & Sons."

James McLean was born in Aberfeldy, Scotland, January 20, 1834, and died at his home in York, December 1, 1905. He was the eldest son of Robert and Isabel McLean, both natives of Scotland, and had four brothers and one sister: Peter, of York; Robert, David and John, dry goods

merchants, of Danbury, Connecticut, and Mrs. Robert Henderson, of the same place.

James McLean had few educational advantages and as a young man learned the carpenter's trade with his father, who was a builder in Aberfeldy. In 1854 he left his native country and came to America, whither he was followed by his entire family. He lived in New York City for several years and afterwards settled in Yonkers, New York, where he was associated with S. Francis Quick as a builder and contractor. In 1879 he came to York, and at "the old jail corner," King and George Streets, in partnership with his brother Peter, he opened a dry goods and notion store under the firm name of J. & P. McLean. After various changes, which the rapid growth of the business necessitated, they moved in 1895 to the present site, Nos. 31-33 East Market Street. In 1900 Mr. Peter McLean withdrew his interests from the business and Mr. McLean then took into partnership his two sons, David R. and Alexander E., the firm becoming James McLean & Sons. On January 1, 1905, Mr. McLean retired from active business and sold his interests to his sons, who carry on the business under the same firm name. Although Mr. McLean had retired from active work, yet he never lost interest in the business and took great pride in the success that attended his sons.

In the highest and best sense James McLean was a self-made man. Through industry, frugality and integrity he made his first start, and, by those same characteristics, he built his future success. His word was as good as his bond, and his whole career, both in business and in private life, was exemplary. Though he was of a retiring disposition, those who were permitted the privilege of knowing him realized that his brusqueness of manner covered a most kindly and generous heart.

For more than twenty years he was a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of York, where his good business judgment was as keenly appreciated by his brother trustees as was his generosity by the members of the church. He was both honored and respected by the business men of the city and county and his death was mourned by citizens in every walk of life.

In 1859 James McLean married, in Yon-

kers, New York, Berthea Burns, who died February 1, 1904. Their surviving children are: David R., Alexander E., and Isabel G., wife of Thomas Baird.

David R. McLean, son of James, was born in 1860, in Yonkers, New York, where he received his schooling. He has been associated with the dry goods business in Danbury, Amsterdam and Syracuse, while for the last five years he has been a partner in the firm of James McLean & Sons in York. In 1888 he married Ada Bronson, of Amsterdam, New York, and they have two children: James Robert, born in 1894, and Ruth Bronson, born in 1901.

Alexander E. McLean was born in Yonkers, New York, in 1865. When he was fourteen years old he came with his parents to York, where he attended the High school, graduating therefrom in 1885. He then entered his father's store and worked his way up until, in 1900, he became a member of the firm. In 1904 he married Helena Chapin, daughter of Edward Chapin, an attorney, of York.

Isabel G. (McLean) Baird, daughter of James McLean, was born in Yonkers, New York, on December 12, 1873. She was married in 1900 to Thomas Benton Baird, assistant cashier of the City Bank of York. They have three children: Elizabeth Berthea, born in 1901; Helen McLean, born in 1902, and Isabel McLean, born in 1904.

SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT.

Soon after the Revolution a number of citizens of York erected suburban homes within the immediate vicinity of the town. About 1880 there were a number of private residences put up near the limits of the borough and after its incorporation into a city improvements of this kind became more prominent. Within recent years, a large number of country residences have been built by citizens of York, who occupy them during every part of the year.

East York Improvement Company, which purchased the Keesey farm, along the Wrightsville pike has laid out this land into lots. Elmwood, a large tract owned by the late John H. Small, on the south side of this turnpike, has developed as an interesting suburb. McClellan Heights, south of the city, is another suburban enterprise.



James Wilson



West End. Several tracts of land were purchased by Captain W. H. Lanius in the northwestern part of the city.

He began to lay it out into streets and lots. In 1884 the interests were incorporated as the West End Improvement Company, of which Captain Lanius was chosen president; C. S. Weiser, treasurer; Smyser Williams, secretary; Edwin Brillinger, Frank Geise, E. R. Herr, David Rupp, John Fahs, R. H. Shindel, W. H. Lanius, D. K. Trimmer and Smyser Williams, directors. This company developed this section which, in 1885, together with Smysertown and Bottstown, was annexed to the City of York. The West End Improvement Company continued to develop the northwestern part of the city, and in 1890 disposed of its interests to the York Trust Company, of which Captain Lanius was the organizer and became president.

In 1884 E. W. Spangler, a **Fairmount.** member of the York Bar, purchased seventeen acres on the north side of the Codorus and laid it off into streets and lots. North Beaver Street was extended across the Codorus and a bridge built by the County Commissioners. After erecting a number of buildings and selling lots to other persons, who also built private residences, the settlement was called Fairmount and became one of the most interesting suburbs of York. It was annexed to the city as the Thirteenth Ward.

In 1888 when John Mayer purchased from the Edward Smyser **North York.** estate sixty-three acres of land, lying east of George Street, there were only two houses within the present limits of North York Borough. One of these was owned by Henry King and the other by Samuel Lichtenberger. John Mayer established a large cigar factory, which soon caused the erection of a number of dwelling houses for his employees. This prosperous settlement became known as Mayersville. April 17, 1899, a charter of incorporation was obtained from the county court, presided over by Hon. W. F. Bay Stewart. The area of the borough, according to a survey made by Samuel S. Aldinger, was 146 acres and 104 perches. The land west of George Street had belonged to Henry King and William Yost and a small part of it to Samuel Lichtenberger;

and the area east of George Street to the estate of John Mayer, to Samuel Lichtenberger and the firm of P. A. & S. Small.

The first borough officers were: Jacob A. Mayer, Burgess; W. W. Williams, J. F. Graybill, Fred. Emenheiser, Henry Bassler, Jesse Shindler, Samuel Jacoby and Frank Mayer, borough council; J. A. Lehr, justice of the peace; Albert Myers, constable; George Palmer, high constable; M. Buehler, tax collector; Henry Glatfelter, assessor.

The town continued to grow rapidly after its incorporation and in 1900 had a population of 1,185. In 1907 the population was about 2,000, of whom 425 were voters. The cigar industry, founded by John Mayer, has been continued by his sons, who employ about 300 hands in the factory. George B. Zech owns the only hotel in the borough. The history of the churches and the fire company will be found in a previous chapter. When the town was incorporated there were two schools within the limits of the borough. In 1907 there were nine schools.

West York Borough was originally **West York.** called Eberton. It covers an area of three hundred and twenty-one acres and in 1907 contained a population of 1,800. The entire farm of 160 acres owned by the late Henry Ebert for half a century and by his ancestors for several generations is included in the borough. About sixty acres of the Jacob Aldinger farm, and parts of the Herman Hoke farm, are also included in this borough. The original buildings within the incorporated limits were the Ebert and Aldinger farm houses. In 1886 Samuel S. Aldinger, who afterward made the surveys of the borough, built the first house and William H. Bott soon afterward erected a large dwelling. A few houses were built yearly thereafter, but the town received an impetus to its growth and prosperity when the Martin Carriage Works, Ashley & Baily's Silk Mill, West York Furniture Company, Jacoby Furniture Company, York Corrugated Company, Eureka Bending Works, Standard Pavement and Developing Company, West York Shoe Company, and the repair shop of Charles A. Henry and Company, were established. This borough has already become an important industrial centre. The increase of its population has been rapid

during the past three years. The assessed valuation of real and personal property for the year 1906 was \$838,945, taken by M. W. Fahs. During the years 1906-7 there were seven public schools taught by seven teachers. A handsome brick school building was erected in 1905 at a cost of \$25,000.

The history of the churches is found in a previous chapter.

George W. Metzgar practices medicine in this borough. During the past few years a large number of handsome private residences have been built. Owing to the rapid growth of Eberton it was incorporated on June 21, 1904, as West York Borough. At the first election the following officers were chosen: B. M. Landis, chief burgess; Amos Jacobs, C. A. Welker, Zachariah Lauer, Jacob Crist, James Gemmill, Peter Overlander, G. G. Jones, council; Robert Shelley, Rev. A. C. Jacobs, S. S. Aldinger, Dr. George W. Metzgar, G. W. Myers and Peter Gross, school directors.

The history of West York Borough and North York Borough are inserted in this chapter in connection with the city of York, of which they will eventually form a part. The interests of these boroughs are already identified with York, being lighted from the plant in the city and afforded free delivery of mail from the York post office.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS BARNITZ, attorney-at-law and prominent in the business affairs of York for half a century, was born in York in the year 1801. He was a lineal descendant of John George Carl Barnitz, a native of Germany, who came to Baltimore about the year 1737, and soon afterward settled in York, where he became a leading citizen. Jacob Barnitz, a son of John George Carl Barnitz, served as ensign in Colonel Michael Swope's regiment, and was wounded at the battle of Fort Washington. George A. Barnitz, his brother, and the father of George A. Barnitz, the lawyer and merchant, was born in York in 1780 and died in 1844. He held many positions of trust and responsibility, was a man of high honor and integrity, was twice a presidential elector, and served for a period of twenty-seven years as associate judge of York County. He resided at the southeast corner of Market and Beaver Streets, since owned by his descendants.

George A. Barnitz obtained his preliminary education in the schools of his native town and at the York County Academy, where he excelled in the higher branches. He then entered Princeton College, and was graduated in 1821. Desiring to take up the study of law he entered the office of his uncle, Charles A. Barnitz, a member of Congress, and then the leader of the York County Bar, and was admitted to practice in 1824. He followed this profession with success for twenty years, enjoying a large clientage. In 1844 he was appointed by the Governor district attorney for York County, under the constitution of 1790. He served as clerk of the courts from 1839 to 1845, and for several years was editor of the York Gazette.

Turning his attention to business in 1854, Mr. Barnitz partially relinquished his legal practice and purchased the coal yard on North Beaver Street, from George S. Morris. He then devoted the most of his time to the coal business, securing a large patronage, and carrying on an extensive business until the time of his death in 1871. He was a stockholder and for many years a director in the York National Bank.

In 1835 Mr. Barnitz was married to Marie Catherine, daughter of Michael and Sarah (Hoke) Doudel. Mr. and Mrs. Barnitz were prominent members of Zion Lutheran Church, and he served as president of the vestry for sixteen years. Her father was brigadier-general of the state militia for a period of five years, and was elected sheriff of York County in 1824. Mrs. Barnitz died in 1888. From 1871 George A. Barnitz, the son, conducted the coal business on North Beaver Street, carrying it on for the estate until 1901, when he died. He was an active politician, and represented the Fourth Ward of York in nearly all the Democratic conventions.

Of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Barnitz the following reached maturity: Franklin H., of Missouri; Michael D., Jonathan, George A., Mary Jane, Laura Julia, Anna M., and Camilla A.

Jonathan Barnitz, one of the sons, enlisted in Company B, 87th P. V. I., in September, 1861. He died while his regiment was lying in camp at New Creek, Virginia, August 1, 1862.



Geo A Barry



THE BOROUGH OF HANOVER

CHAPTER XLVI.

THE BOROUGH OF HANOVER.

Early Settlement—Colonel Richard McAllister—Tax List of 1783—Incorporation—Churches and Schools—Banks and Manufactures—Public Enterprises—Biographical.

Upon a level plain almost unrivaled for its beauty and loveliness, stands the prosperous Borough of Hanover. It is 601 feet above sea level and 229 feet higher than Centre Square of York. The town is situated in the southeastern section of a tract of land originally known as Digges' Choice, the early settlement of which is described in a previous chapter beginning on page 70. John Digges, an Irish nobleman from Prince George's County, Maryland, took up this land under a Maryland title in 1727 by authority of the Fourth Lord Baltimore.

The Province of Maryland had been granted June 30, 1632, to Cecil Calvert, an Irish baron, known as the First Lord Baltimore, by Charles I of England. Pennsylvania was granted to William Penn as a Quaker province March 4, 1681. The area of western Maryland was settled under Lord Baltimore at an earlier date than the region of Pennsylvania west of the Susquehanna, which was purchased from the Indians in 1736. When John Digges first gave to early settlers his bonds of agreement, described in the article on Digges' Choice, his land was supposed to be in the Province of Maryland. Those who took up the fertile lands hereabouts obtained Maryland titles, which were afterward confirmed by the Pennsylvania authorities. The controversy was partially quieted when a temporary line was run between Pennsylvania and Maryland in 1739. Difficulties, however, continued until after Mason and Dixon's Line was run to the top of the Alleghany Mountains in 1768. The proclamations of the proprietaries of the two provinces were

issued in 1774, after which time all conflicting claims to land titles ended.

The names of the earliest settlers will be found on page 71. They were nearly all of German birth and had migrated west of the Susquehanna soon after landing in Philadelphia from the Palatinate region along the Rhine. There were some Catholics who occupied lands northwest of the town around the historic Conewago chapel, the first Catholic house for religious worship west of the Susquehanna.

In 1745 Richard McAllister, a sturdy Scotch Irishman, purchased a tract of land upon which the original town of Hanover was built. He was of Presbyterian ancestry who had recently migrated to the Cumberland Valley. These fertile lands were then covered with a dense forest of hickory, walnut and oak trees. Richard McAllister's plantation was crossed by the Monocacy Road which extended from the Susquehanna River at Wrightsville to Frederick, Maryland, and was a prominent line of travel for many early settlers to western Maryland and the Valley of Virginia. His land was also reached from the south by a road built under a Maryland right to the site of Hanover and later to Carlisle.

At the northwest corner of Baltimore and Middle streets, where these two public highways crossed each other, Richard McAllister, in 1745, erected a log house and opened a store and tavern. This building, two stories high, has since been cased in with brick, and now stands where it was built 162 years ago. It was a prominent stopping place for travellers, and here this frontiersman, in 1755, entertained Benjamin Franklin while on his visit to Frederick, Maryland, where he met Sir Edward Braddock, of the English army. Richard McAllister became an influential man in the community, and in 1750, the year after York County was organized, was a candidate for the office of sheriff of York County. This exciting contest is described on page 579.

In 1763 he determined to lay out his farm into lots and found the town of Hanover. In his plan he named the streets diverging from Centre Square, Carlisle, York, Baltimore and Frederick, in honor of the towns toward which they led. Abbottstown Street, originally known as Pigeon Street, was named at a later date. The project to build a town was amusing to some of the German settlers, who at first called it "Hickory Town," because dense groves of native hickory trees grew abundantly around McAllister's tract. At this time John Schmeltzer resided at the southeast corner of Frederick Street and Centennial Avenue in a log house, now standing. John Nusser purchased the first lot in the town, situated two doors west of the Methodist Church. Soon afterward lots were purchased and houses built where the Rupp residence stands on Frederick Street, one on the north side of Broadway, near the square, and another on the opposite side of the street.

The name Hanover was suggested by Michael Tanner, one of the commissioners who laid off York County, in 1749, and who at this time owned large tracts of land southeast of the town. He was a native of Hanover, in Germany, and in order to please the German settlers, the founder obeyed his suggestion, although the settlement was called "McAllister's Town" for more than a third of a century. All the original lots were sold subject to a quit-rent, and each owner was required to build a house at least eighteen feet square within two years from the time of purchase.

Richard McAllister, the founder of Hanover, was one of the most prominent men in southern Pennsylvania at the opening of the Revolution. A story of his romantic career is told on page 185, to which the reader's attention is directed.

Erdman's Geography, published in German in 1790, contains the following:

"Hanover or McAllister's Town, in York County, Pennsylvania, was laid out in 1763, and derived its name from Richard McAllister, who here had an estate and on whose land the place was laid out. He received a ground rent for it which, when he died, in 1796, amounted to 100 pounds sterling. The place has at present 190 houses, mostly well built. The inhabitants consist of German Lutheran and Reformed, both of which

denominations have churches of their own. In the centre of the town is a square. To the Lutheran congregation belong eight associated churches in the country. Their pastor, Rev. Frederick Valentine Melzheimer, devotes much attention to natural history, especially entomology, and has also gained distinction as an authority in the geography of Pennsylvania. He possesses a remarkable collection of minerals and a very important collection of insects."

TAX LIST OF 1783.

The county commissioners. ordered a special assessment and census taken in York County during the year 1783. Heidelberg Township, laid off in 1750, included till 1815 the town of Hanover and an area of territory not much greater than "Digges' Choice." Being a rich agricultural section, it was densely populated in 1783. The owners of "lots," as designated in the following list, lived in Hanover. The valuation is on a specie basis. The names here given include all residents of Heidelberg Township, a small part of which extended into what is now Adams County.

	Valuation
Magdalena Adams, owned 150 acres, 4 horses, 4 cattle, 3 sheep, had 7 persons in her family...	£864
Joseph Adams, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cattle, 6 sheep, 6 persons	545
Jacob Adams, 20 acres, 1 horse, 1 still	156
Frederic Albright, 1 lot, 1 cow, 5 persons	172
Andrew Bear, 2 horses, 2 cattle, 4 sheep, 3 persons	33
John Bauman, 1 cow, 6 persons	30
Michael Bear, 92 acres, 2 horses, 4 cattle, 4 sheep, 8 persons	536
Jacob Bayer, 1 horse, 1 cow, 7 persons	37
Jonathan Boffendaum, 165 acres, 2 horses, 2 cattle, 4 sheep, 1 trade, 7 persons	743
Dr. John Baker, 1 acre, 2 horses, 1 cow, 7 persons	183
John Blum, 5 acres, 1 cow, 3 persons	43
Christian Bear, 100 acres, 3 horses, 4 cattle, 6 sheep, 5 persons	659
Martin Boyer, 120 acres, 2 horses, 3 cattle, 6 sheep, 6 persons	657
John Bowman, 150 acres, 4 horses, 4 cattle, 6 sheep, 8 persons	957
John Bardt, 4 persons	50
William Bradley, 1 lot, 1 cow, 4 persons	114
George Blintzinger, 2 lots, 1 horse, 1 cow, 7 persons	286
Daniel Barnitz (inn-keeper), 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 brewery, 8 persons	750
Frederick Berling, 1 lot, 1 cow, 6 persons	109
Christian Bixler, 1 trade, 3 persons	30
David Becker, 3 horses, 1 cow, 7 persons	52
John Brasser, 1 cow, 3 persons	19
Jacob Boas, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 trade, 5 persons	416
Frederic Bentz, 1 lot, 1 cow, 5 persons	290
Jacob Beltz, 1 lot, 1 cow, 7 persons	164

THE BOROUGH OF HANOVER

809

	Valuation
Michael Baargelt, 1 lot, 1 cow, 10 persons.....	£89
Jacob Bahn, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 5 persons....	372
Thomas Butler, 5 acres, 5 persons.....	100
Peter Conrad, 160 acres, 2 horses, 3 cattle, 5 sheep, 7 persons.....	887
Jacob Clay, 1 lot, 1 cow, 7 persons.....	141
Simon Clar, 80 acres, 2 horses, 2 cattle, 8 sheep, 10 persons.....	£414
George Carl, 160 acres, 3 horses, 3 cattle, 5 sheep, 1 slave, 3 persons.....	979
Abraham Coons, 5 acres, 1 cow, 2 persons.....	61
Michael Coppenhefer, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 sheep, 6 persons.....	239
James Driskel, 1 cow, 6 persons.....	4
William Digges, 250 acres.....	1250
Conrad Dotorra, 200 acres, 4 horses, 4 cattle, 10 sheep, 8 persons.....	937
Henry Danner, 1 lot, 8 persons.....	175
Mathias Deck, 2 lots, 5 persons.....	100
John Decker, 2 persons.....	100
Timothy Duffy, 1 lot, 3 persons.....	100
Andrew Etzler, inn-keeper, 64 acres, 2 horses, 4 cattle, 8 sheep, 8 persons.....	482
Michael Emlet, 20 acres, 1 horse, 2 cattle, 2 sheep, 5 persons.....	145
John Eckert, 70 acres, 2 horses, 2 cattle, 3 sheep, 4 persons.....	502
Conrad Eckert, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cattle, 5 sheep, 4 persons.....	463
Joseph Erman, 20 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, 3 persons.....	146
George Etzler, 160 acres, 2 horses, 3 cattle, 6 sheep, 10 persons.....	1066
Frederick Eyler, 1 lot, 1 cow, 5 persons.....	298
Jacob Eichelberger, 6 acres, 1 lot, 1 cow, 4 persons.....	279
Leonard Eichelberger, 1 lot, 1 horse, 3 cattle, 1 trade, 8 persons.....	349
Daniel Eister, 105 acres, 4 horses, 11 cattle, 7 sheep, 10 persons.....	1000
Conrad Fink, 200 acres, 4 horses, 3 cattle, 10 persons.....	1210
John Fink, 4 persons.....	50
Widow Forney, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cattle, 4 sheep, 5 persons.....	632
Adam Forney, 8 acres, 1 horse, 1 tannery, 1 trade, 1 person.....	412
George Fletter, 5 acres, 2 cattle, 5 persons.....	63
Peter Freed, 130 acres, 3 horses, 5 cattle, 6 sheep, 8 persons.....	727
Philip Freeman, 5 acres, 1 cow, 3 persons.....	54
Peter Friclinger, 180 acres, 3 horses, 4 cattle, 8 sheep, 7 persons.....	940
Nicholas Feels, 2 lots, 1 cow, 1 trade, 7 persons.....	48
Widow Fauble, 1 lot.....	125
Alex. Forsythe, inn-keeper, 2 horses, 1 cow, 3 slaves, 9 persons.....	500
John Fallor, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 trade, 7 persons.....	241
John Fiel, 2 lots, 1 cow, 3 slaves, 1 person.....	104
Michael Graff, 1 cow, 1 trade, 2 persons.....	64
Christian Graff, 193 acres, 1 horse, 3 cattle, 5 sheep, 1 saw-mill, 7 persons.....	1140
John Greesmore, 5 acres, 1 cow, 9 persons.....	49
Leonard Geisel, 180 acres, 2 horses, 3 cattle, 10 sheep, 9 persons.....	1084
Daniel Glebsaddel, 4 persons.....	50
Christopher Green, 1 lot, 1 trade, 4 persons.....	132
Christian Graff, 1 lot, 1 cow, 1 trade, 5 persons.....	244
Charles Gelwix, inn-keeper, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 10 persons.....	376
Nicholas Gelwix, 2 lots, 1 horse, 2 cattle, 1 still, 1 trade, 3 persons.....	361

	Valuation
Peter Gelwix, 1 lot, 1 cow, 1 trade, 6 persons..	£44
Francis Gillymer, store-keeper, 1 lot, 6 persons..	379
John Great, 110 acres, 1 lot, 2 horses, 4 cattle, 9 sheep, 1 trade, 8 persons.....	957
Jacob Houck, 1 cow, 1 trade, 3 persons.....	79
Henry Horn, 10 acres, 1 cow, 3 sheep, 5 persons.....	84
Andrew Herger, 2 cattle, 5 persons.....	7
John Hinkel, 15 acres.....	85
Conrad Hoke, 1 lot, 1 cow, 1 slave, 1 trade, 10 persons.....	736
Jacob Hostetter, 50 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, 11 horses, 1 cow, 5 sheep, 1 oil-mill, 7 persons...	260
Francis Heim, inn-keeper, 11 acres, 1 lot, 3 horses, 1 cow, 5 sheep, 1 oil-mill, 7 persons...	697
Philip Helt, 7 persons.....	50
Jacob Heilman, 1 lot, 1 cow, 1 trade, 7 persons.	264
Christian Houck, 3 persons.....	12
Christian Hoffman, 2 lots, 1 cow, 1 trade, 9 persons.....	270
Henry Hoke, 1 lot, 1 cow, 1 trade, 4 persons...	259
David Houck, 2 persons.....	50
Jacob Hopeman, 1 lot, 1 cow, 1 trade, 4 persons	179
Michael House, Jr., 3 persons.....	104
Michael House, Sr., 1 lot, 1 cow.....	12
Paul Hahn, 1 lot.....	80
Bernhardt Houck, 1 lot, 1 cow, 1 trade, 6 persons.....	134
Francis Heaslet, 1 lot.....	100
Robert Irvin, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 4 persons...	178
Philip Julius, 100 acres, 3 horses, 4 cattle, 4 sheep, 5 persons.....	483
Jacob Johnston, 1 lot, 1 cow, 2 persons.....	209
Martin Kerbach, 150 acres, 3 horses, 2 cattle, 2 sheep, 9 persons.....	666
John Kerbach, 3 persons.....	279
John Kehler, 150 acres.....	349
Conrad Kiefaber, 150 acres.....	750
Andrew Kirshweiler, 5 acres, 2 cattle, 3 persons	33
Peter Kehler, 6 acres, 3 cattle, 5 persons.....	103
John Kraft, 1 lot, 1 cow, 1 slave, 5 persons.....	376
Wendel Keller, 3 lots, 1 horse, 2 cattle, 1 trade, 7 persons.....	845
John Keller, 4 persons.....	30
Jacob Keagy, 160 acres, 2 horses, 3 cattle, 6 sheep, 5 persons.....	1225
Baltzer King, 1 lot, 2 persons.....	90
Frederick Kwitz, 1 lot, 1 cow, 7 persons.....	189
John Kitzmiller, 1 lot.....	70
George Kuhn, 1 acre, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 slave, 4 persons.....	266
Ludwig Klein, 1 acre.....	200
David Kleindienst, 1 acre, 1 cow, 6 persons...	229
William Kitt, 1 acre, 1 horse, 1 cow, 5 persons..	256
Joseph Kientz, 1 acre, 1 cow, 4 persons.....	54
Joseph Lilley, 488 acres.....	1952
William Little, 1 lot, 1 cow, 6 persons.....	184
Nicolas Meyer, 1 cow, 3 persons.....	12
Andrew Martin, 2 cattle, 10 persons.....	8
Francis Marshal, 50 acres, 2 horses, 2 cattle, 6 persons.....	247
Simon Melhorn, Jr., 9 acres, 1 cow, 6 persons..	84
Simon Melhorn, Sr., 25 acres, 1 horse, 2 cattle, 4 sheep, 9 persons.....	186
Patrick McSherry, 100 acres, ground rent, £15..	515
Richard McAllister, Esq., 140 acres, 2 lots, 2 horses, 4 cattle, 15 sheep, 5 slaves, ground rent, £75, 3 persons.....	989
Leonard Middelkauff, 247 acres, 5 horses, 6 cattle, 6 sheep, 6 persons.....	1495
Philip Mielhofe, 1 lot, 8 persons.....	234
James McLean, 3 horses, 3 cattle, 5 persons...	48

	Valuation		Valuation
John Miller, Sr., 162 acres, 2 horses, 2 cattle, 9 sheep, 1 grist-mill, 8 persons.....	£1124	George Stoner, 70 acres, 6 cattle, 6 sheep, 1 slave, 5 persons.....	£405
Christ. Millheim, 10 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, 2 persons.....	276	Peter Shultz, 199 acres, 2 horses, 3 cattle, 6 sheep, 9 persons.....	1082
John Milliron, 1 cow, 1 trade, 2 persons.....	54	Jacob Shuh, 1 horse, 1 cow, 8 persons.....	28
Paul Metzger, storekeeper, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 7 persons.....	441	Henry Shaser, 1 lot.....	175
Philip Myer, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 8 persons...	541	Daniel Sprengel, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 sheep, 6 persons.....	151
Robert McGriff, 5 acres, 4 persons.....	55	Henry Shults, 2 lots, 1 horse, 1 cow, 6 persons.	316
Paul Miller, 89 acres, 2 horses, 2 cattle, 6 persons.....	436	John Sims, 1 lot, 2 sheep, 2 persons.....	300
Joseph Newmiller, 3 persons.....	15	Hill Savage, 1 horse, 1 cow, 3 persons.....	366
George Neas, 1 lot, 2 persons.....	150	Philip Sholl, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 7 persons...	366
Jacob Nusser, Jr., storekeeper, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow.....		George Shreyer, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 trade, 7 persons.....	266
Mathias Neas, 8 lots, 1 horse, 2 cattle, 1 tan-yard, 12 persons.....	170	John Schmeltzer, 1 lot, 1 cow, 6 persons.....	97
Jacob Nusser, Sr., storekeeper, 1 lot, 1 cow, 1 trade, 3 persons.....		Frederid Shultz, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 3 persons	230
David Newman, 1 lot, 1 cow, 7 persons.....	434	Conrad Swope, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 7 persons.	486
Nicholas Oulenbach, 5 acres, 1 cow, 5 persons...	81	George Stater, 2 lots, 1 cow, 8 persons.....	259
John O'Conner, 5 acres, 1 cow, 3 persons.....	54	Rev. Daniel Schroeder, 1 lot, 3 persons.....	125
Joseph Obold, 197 acres, 3 horses, 4 cattle, 4 sheep, 4 persons.....	1127	Jacob Stealy, 45 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, 6 persons	266
Sebastian Obold, 2 horses, 2 cattle, 3 persons..	95	John Thomas, 190 acres, 4 horses, 4 cattle, 6 sheep, 7 persons.....	1077
Robert Owings, 155 acres, 3 horses, 5 cattle, 12 sheep, 4 slaves, 5 persons.....	1088	Philip Timmons, 6 persons.....	
William Owings, 185 acres, 6 horses, 7 cattle, 24 sheep, 2 slaves, 12 persons.....	1170	Michael Uley, 2 horses.....	23
Thomas Owings, 2 cattle, 12 sheep, 7 persons..	11	John Waltman, 1 lot, 1 cow, 2 persons.....	59
Philip Offenbach, 3 persons.....	3511	Jacob Will, 3 persons.....	
Rev. Jacob Pellenze, 500 acres, 8 horses, 11 cattle, 20 sheep, 6 slaves, 5 persons.....	46	Peter Will, 100 acres, 4 horses, 2 cattle, 4 sheep, 3 persons.....	586
Ludwig Reinhardt, 1 horse, 2 cattle, 5 sheep, 3 persons.....	16	Henry Will, 3 persons.....	
Andrew Reinhardt, 1 cow, 5 persons.....	60	John Wisler, 117 acres, 2 horses, 3 cattle, 5 sheep, 6 persons.....	684
Jacob Ritter, 2 persons.....	116	Henry Waltman, 15 acres, 2 cattle, 2 sheep, 6 persons.....	145
James Rees, 4 persons.....	154	Jacob Wine, 5 acres, 1 cow, 3 persons.....	25
John Reisinger, 1 lot, 1 cow, 6 persons.....	780	Peter Will, Jr., 5 acres, 1 cow, 4 persons.....	80
Michael Rittelmossler, 1 lot, 1 cow, 5 persons...	231	Nicholas Walter, 5 acres, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 trade, 2 persons.....	71
Casper Reinecker, storekeeper, 25 acres, 1 lot, 2 horses, 2 cattle, 1 slave, 7 persons.....	855	Nicholas Walter, Jr., 1 horse, 1 cow, 6 persons.	81
Jacob Rudisill, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 slave, 5 persons.....	343	Michael Will, 133 acres, 1 person.....	750
Adam Stump, 150 acres, 4 horses, 4 cattle, 4 sheep, 7 persons.....	49	Martin Will, 50 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, 8 sheep, 4 persons.....	344
Peter Shuey, 112 acres, 4 horses, 3 cattle, 4 sheep, 5 persons.....	875	Jacob Will, 130 acres, 2 horses, 6 cattle, 10 sheep, 1 mill, 9 persons.....	983
Conrad Shreiber, 50 acres, 2 horses, 2 cattle, 5 sheep, 10 persons.....	551	John Will, 100 acres, 3 horses, 3 cattle, 6 sheep, 6 persons.....	523
Henry Staab, 3 horses, 3 cattle, 4 sheep, 6 persons.....	343	Philip Werking, 1 lot.....	125
John Shorb, 150 acres, 2 horses, 5 cattle, 6 sheep, 8 persons.....	49	Valentine Weisang, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 trade, 5 persons.....	319
Philip Staab, 50 acres, 2 horses, 2 cattle, 6 persons.....	875	Peter Weinbrenner, inn-keeper, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 3 persons.....	241
Anthony Shorb, 2 horses, 2 cattle, 2 sheep, 2 persons.....	1055	Anthony Weaver, 1 lot, 2 persons.....	106
Benjamin Seitz, 176 acres, 4 horses, 4 cattle, 6 sheep, 6 persons.....	32	Jacob Wolff, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 5 persons...	129
Philip Schagenhauht, 2 horses, 2 cattle, 6 persons.....	71	Erhart Winter, 1 lot, 3 persons.....	125
Philip Shentz, 5 acres, 2 cattle, 3 persons.....	58	Balthaser Werner, 7 persons.....	12
Henry Spitzer, 5 acres, 2 cattle, 5 persons.....	608	Peter Walter, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 6 persons.	276
Ludwig Shreiber, 80 acres, 1 horse, 4 cattle, 10 sheep, 1 grist-mill, 5 persons.....	220	Peter Welsh, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 still, 8 persons.....	236
John Spittler, storekeeper, 2 cattle, 3 persons...	179	John Walter, 1 trade, 2 persons.....	50
George Smith, 3 persons.....	1020	Henry Welsh, inn-keeper, 1 lot, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 slave, 6 persons.....	341
Casper Shiffer, 1 lot, 1 cow, 1 trade, 8 persons..	753	Henry Wersher, 200 acres, 2 horses, 4 cattle, 12 sheep, 6 persons.....	£893 128
Andrew Shreiver, 165 acres, 5 horses, 4 cattle, 12 sheep, 1 still, 11 persons.....	20	Peter Young, 300 acres, 4 horses, 5 cattle, 10 sheep, 1 still.....	
Peter Shreiver, 130 acres, 2 horses, 3 cattle, 7 sheep, 1 still, 4 persons.....		Adam Young, 5 acres, 1 cow, 6 persons.....	64
Christian Stemy, 2 horses, 2 cattle, 6 persons...		Michael Zimmer, 8 acres, 1 lot, 1 horse, 2 cattle, 0 persons.....	320
		George Ziegler, 1 lot, 1 cow, 7 persons.....	124
		SINGLE MEN.	
		Jacob Chambers.	
		Adam Bridge.	
		John Breecher.	
		Michael Blintzinger.	

SINGLE MEN.

1020 Jacob Munder.	Jacob Chambers.
Nicholas Great.	Adam Bridge.
John Miller.	John Breechner.
Jacob Kook.	Michael Blintzinger.

David Bixler.
Jacob Bixler.
William Fauler.
Andrew Fink.
John Fink.
Henry Felly.
Jacob Kunkel.
Adam Ganshorn.
Peter Kuhn.
Lawrence Hofman.
Edward Hentz.
Jacob Houck.
Frederick Heisley.
Christian Hoover.

Jacob Hostetter.
Jacob Heagy.
Andrew Smith.
Frederick Ungefehr.
Henry Wine.
Casper Melhorn.
David Melhorn.
Francis Weigel.
John Eckert.
Dewaldt Young.
Adam Obold.
John Ungefehr.
Jacob Swope.
Jacob Young.

INCORPORATION.

The town of Hanover formed a part of Heidelberg Township from the time it was laid out in 1763 until 1815. March 4, of that year, it was incorporated into a borough by an act of the State Legislature. The first election was held at the house of Jacob Eichelberger, on Frederick Street, and resulted in the election of George Nace as burgess; Henry Winebrenner, Peter Winebrenner, Jacob Ritz, George Fry-singer, John Sholl, William Young and Daniel Barnitz, councilmen; John Bart was chosen constable.

Jacob Eichelberger had been prominent in the affairs of Hanover before the time of his election as burgess. He owned large tracts of land around Hanover, which he cultivated, and also kept a hotel, first on Frederick Street, and later established a public inn and stage office on the site of the Central Hotel at the northwest corner of Frederick Street and Centre Square, where the first election was held. In personal appearance, Jacob Eichelberger was large and weighed 300 pounds. He had a smooth face, wore a queue, and was a typical gentleman of the olden time. He was the first president of the Hanover Saving Fund Society, and the father of Captain A. W. Eichelberger.

George Nace, the first burgess, had served as a justice of the peace, and during the years 1807-8-9-10, was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. He was popular with his friends and neighbors and widely known outside of Hanover. Possessing strong mental endowments, he was a writer of ability and composed several poems which contained literary merit. He was postmaster of Hanover from 1799 to 1813, and followed the occupation of a tanner. He succeeded his father, Matthias Nace, in the ownership of the tannery at the west

end of Chestnut Street. He did an extensive business and obtained many hides from South America by way of Baltimore, to which point he shipped his leather.

Peter Winebrenner followed the occupation of a saddler and carried on his trade on the east side of Carlisle Street, on the site of the residence of the late Henry Wirt. He employed several men and disposed of his products among his friends and neighbors and in the city of Baltimore. Later in life he engaged in the lumber business and brought his lumber to Hanover in wagons from Eib's Landing, along the Susquehanna, and from Wrightsville. Peter Winebrenner was an influential member of Emmanuel Reformed Church. He had three sons, John, Charles and Henry. The last named carried on the tanning business for many years.

Henry Winebrenner, the brother of Peter, was also one of the first councilmen. He was a wheelwright and then resided on York Street, but about 1820 he moved to Columbiana County, Ohio, where a number of Hanover people moved at the same time.

Daniel Barnitz also followed the occupation of a saddler. He was a son of Daniel Barnitz, a soldier of the Revolution, who owned a brewery and conducted a store at the northeast angle of Centre Square.

John Sholl was a farmer and a saddler, and at the time of the incorporation resided on Baltimore Street. He owned a large tract of land, now covered by the northwestern part of Hanover. He was the maternal grandfather of John S. Young.

George Fry-singer was a wagonmaker and resided on Baltimore Street, where he carried on his business. He made a large number of wagons and disposed of them to the farmers, his trade extending as far south as the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. Fry-singer was an ardent Democrat and served as burgess in the year 1820. During the War of 1812 he commanded a local military company.

William Young was a saddletree-maker and owned a large farm. In 1815 he resided on Carlisle Street, on the site of Howard E. Young's residence. He employed several workmen and found ready sale for his products. George Young, one of his sons, was a prominent farmer and merchant, and served as chief burgess in 1842.

Jacob Ritz was a master carpenter and secured the contracts for the erection of a number of large houses in Hanover, a century ago. In 1816 he was ordered to go to York and examine the market house for the purpose of obtaining plans for the erection of one in Hanover. The same year a market house was erected in Centre Square, and stood in that position until it was removed in 1872.

Improvements. Early in the present century the work of paving the sidewalks with flagstones or brick was begun, although there was no regularity of grade or width, and at many places there were no pavements at all. As the town grew, the people became more progressive. April 14, 1838, the residents of York Street presented a petition to the town council, asking for better pavements. May 5, 1838, the council passed an ordinance, decreeing that all lot holders on York and Baltimore Streets were to pave their sidewalks at a uniform grade, the pavements to be laid with brick or flagstones, and not to be less than four feet in width from the gutter. Carlisle Street asked for a similar ordinance, which was soon afterward passed. The limits of the town had been so far extended in 1851, that the pavements on Carlisle Street were ordered to be laid as far as the borough limits, and on Baltimore Street as far as Hanover Street.

In 1872, while L. F. Melsheimer was chief Burgess, the streets and pavements of the borough were thoroughly reggraded; all the streets were macadamized, and the pavements relaid at a uniform grade and a width of twelve feet.

In 1873, soon after the streets were paved, a plan was laid for ornamenting Centre Square. Mrs. Jacob Wirt, Captain A. W. Eichelberger, Jacob Forney and Colonel Cyrus Diller each subscribed certain amounts of money and purchased an iron fountain which was placed in the centre of the square. This fountain was then surrounded by an oval laid off in grass plots. The entire oval was enclosed with an iron fence. This beautiful fountain proved to be very attractive and remained in position until 1905, when it was removed to Wirt Park, which it now adorns. During that year a handsome battle monument was

erected in the centre of the oval, and unveiled with imposing ceremonies in September, 1905. An account of the unveiling of this monument will be found on page 448.

Growth of the Town. Hanover prospered for the first few years of its existence, although the houses were mostly built of logs. It was a village of 500 inhabitants when the Revolutionary War began. From 1790 to 1808 houses were erected more rapidly. The New and Universal Gazetteer, in 1800, says that Hanover "is the second town in York County for size and wealth. It contains about 160 houses, mostly of brick, a German Calvinist (Reformed) and a German Lutheran Church. It consists of five principal streets, two smaller ones and alleys. In the centre of the town is a spacious square." A steady increase in buildings and population continued until the period of the War of 1812-14, after which the town remained nearly stationary until 1840. From this date there was a slight yearly improvement until 1852, when the building of the railroad to Hanover Junction, described on page 614, caused an impetus to the growth and development of the town. Besides the handsome buildings erected during this period, many of the old log houses were replaced by brick or frame ones of modern architecture.

The construction of a direct line of railroad to York in 1873 was an important addition to the transportation interests of Hanover and vicinity. This road was built by a local corporation which afterward disposed of it to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In 1892 the Western Maryland built a line from Porters to York, thus completing two direct routes of travel to the county seat. The Baltimore and Harrisburg railroad also formed a direct line from Hanover to Baltimore. The railroad facilities for the borough were equal to those of almost any of the progressive towns in southern Pennsylvania.

The original borough limits of Hanover remained unchanged until 1887. Up to that time Abbottstown Street and other parts of the town were not included within the incorporation. A plan was set on foot to extend the borough limits so as to include 339 acres previously a part of Penn Township. A petition was presented to the



HOUSE BUILT IN 1865 BY COL. RICHARD M. ALLESTER, WHO FOUND HANOVER IN 1863

Court, and approved by Hon. John Gibson, president judge, and the limits expanded so as to include almost the entire part of what is now the Second Ward, extending from the Littlestown Turnpike nearly around the entire borough. Most of the manufacturing establishments and the recent improvements of the town are situated within the limits of the Second Ward, which contains a population almost equal to the other three wards combined.

The population of Hanover in 1820 was 946; in 1830, 998; 1840, 1,100; 1850, 1,205; 1860, 1,630; 1870, 1,839; 1880, 2,317; 1890, 3,746; 1900, 5,302.

Since the census was taken in 1900, a large number of industries have been established in the borough, and the population has rapidly increased. The construction of the street railway between Hanover and McSherrystown, in 1892, and the enterprise of the West End Improvement Company have resulted in the rapid development of the northwestern section of the borough, which now joins McSherrystown. The southeastern section, originally two farms, contains a large number of comfortable homes and handsome residences. This section has been developed by H. N. Gitt. The population of Hanover in 1907, at a fair estimate, is about 7,000. The suburban population is 2,000, making in all about 9,000. Within recent years, a sewerage system has been laid in all the streets of the borough, and since 1893 the streets and stores are lighted by electricity. The York County Traction Company, in 1907, extended a line from York to Hanover.

The following is a list of burgesses with the dates of their election: George Nace, 1815; Jacob Eichelberger, 1816; Jacob Hostetter, 1817; Peter Mueller, 1818; Jacob Hostetter, 1819; George Frysinger, 1820; Charles Barnitz, 1821; Jacob Eichelberger, 1823; George Eckert, 1826; George Barnitz, 1827; Henry Wirt, Sr., 1828; Luther H. Skinner, 1829; David Shultz, 1830; Jacob Kline, 1831; George Trone, 1832; Dr. Henry C. Wampler, 1833; George Frysinger, 1834; Henry Wirt, 1835; John Culbertson, 1836; George W. Hinkle, 1837; Joseph W. Schmidt, 1838; John Flickinger, 1839; William Bair, 1840; George Young, 1842; Charles Barnitz, 1843; Michael Bucher, 1844; Jacob Wirt, 1845; David

Slagle, 1846; Jesse Frysinger, 1847; Charles Barnitz, 1848; John Bair, 1849; George Trone, 1850; Christian Smith, 1851; Jacob Wirt, 1852; Joseph Althoff, 1853; David Bixler, 1854; George Metzger, 1855; David Slagle, 1856; Rufus Winterode, 1857; Washington Bair, 1858; Henry Wirt, 1859; William Grumbine, 1860; Jeremiah Kohler, 1861; Joseph Slagle, 1863; Stephen Keefer, 1864; David S. Tanger, 1865; Henry C. Schriver, 1866; Cyrus Diller, 1867; William Bange, 1868; Henry Wirt, 1869; Allowies Smith, 1870; David S. Tanger, 1871; L. F. Melsheimer, 1872; Dr. F. A. H. Koch, 1875; Daniel S. Barnitz, 1877; A. G. Schmidt, 1878; Dr. F. A. H. Koch, 1879; W. F. Stair, 1880; George Bange, 1881; L. F. Melsheimer, 1882; William Boadenhamer, 1883; Charles Young, 1884; Stephen Keefer, 1885; Dr. H. Alleman, 1886; Joseph Brockley, 1887; Samuel Schwartz, 1888; George S. Krug, 1889; D. E. Winebrenner, 1891; George S. Krug, 1893; John J. Schmidt, 1896; Lewis G. Pfaff, 1899; George S. Krug, 1902; H. G. Schriver, 1906.

The postoffice was established at Hanover in 1795. Henry Welsh, a representative citizen of the community, who had filled the office of justice of the peace and held other positions of trust and responsibility, was the first postmaster. He made out his first quarterly statement to the postoffice department at Philadelphia, then the capital of the United States, April 19, 1795. The following is the complete list of the postmasters together with dates of appointment, as furnished by the postoffice department: Henry Welsh, January 1, 1795; James Bolton, January 1, 1796; George Nace, April 1, 1799; Peter Mueller, February 26, 1813; Theresa C. Myers, November 4, 1832; Vincent C. S. Eckert, March 14, 1864; William F. Stair, August 29, 1864; John S. Forrest, August 28, 1866; Anthony P. Smith, August 4, 1868; William F. Stair, March 14, 1873; Mahlon H. Naill, May 26, 1877; William Heltzel, April 1, 1885; William A. Kump, April 1, 1890; Clinton J. Gitt, April 1, 1894; Mrs. Emma K. Gitt, April 1, 1896; Edwin G. Eckert, February 7, 1901; Aaron Hostetter, May 1, 1905.

The postoffice was opened in a building on the west side of Baltimore Street, near the Square. When George Nace became

postmaster in 1799, he removed it to the west side of Carlisle Street, two doors north of Chestnut Street. Dr. Peter Mueller removed the office to the east side of Baltimore Street, near Centre Square. About 1820, he took up his residence on the south side of Frederick Street, in a building on the site of Dr. Charles Wagner's residence. At this place the postoffice was kept by himself and his daughter for a third of a century. For many years, it was kept in the southwest angle of Centre Square and later in the Newman property on Frederick Street, next door west of the Central Hotel. It was removed to the Swartz property on the site of the Hanover Saving Fund building. A few years ago a large building on Baltimore Street was fitted up for the use of the postoffice with the improved facilities required for the rapid increase of business.

CHURCHES.

In the year 1731, Rev. John Casper Stoever, a pioneer missionary of the Lutheran Church in Pennsylvania, crossed the Susquehanna and visited the first settlers at the site of Hanover, where they had taken up lands under Maryland grants. While on this missionary tour, he proceeded as far south as the Monocacy River near Frederick, Maryland, where some Lutherans had recently settled. He entered in his record book that he baptized John Jacob Kitzmiller, April 19, 1731, near the site of Hanover. At this time John Casper Stoever resided at New Holland in Lancaster County, and was pastor of several congregations which he had organized east of the Susquehanna. His pastoral residence was forty miles from the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Conewago, which he founded at the site of Hanover in 1732. In his record book, he reports that he baptized in February, 1733, Johannes Frosch, and in September of the same year, Anne Maria Mueller, daughter of Simon Mueller.

During the succeeding seven years Pastor Stoever visited the congregation at regular intervals. His record of baptisms administered to the Conewago congregation during that period will be found on page 144 in this volume. Stoever continued in the ministry and died

at his home on the banks of the Swatara in Lebanon County, May 13, 1779.

Yost Mohr, an intelligent layman of the church, called the people together, read sermons and conducted religious worship in the pioneer homes of the members of this church. In 1743 Rev. David Candler, an ordained minister of the Lutheran Church, took up his residence on a farm northwest of Hanover and built a house near where the trolley crosses the Western Maryland Railroad. At this date he became pastor of this congregation, the First Lutheran Church of York and the Evangelical Lutheran Church on the Monocacy, near Frederick, Maryland.

When Pastor Candler first came to this settlement, he conducted religious services in his own house. In the summer of 1743, the congregation erected a log church on the north side of the turnpike, where it bends on the way to McSherrystown, just beyond the present northwestern limits of the borough. The members of the church council at this time were Leonard Barnitz, John Morningstar, Andrew Herger and Frederick Gelwix. A list of the most prominent contributors to the building fund includes Frederick Gelwix, Michael Carl, Philip Morningstar, Nicholas Bittenger and Christoffel Schlegel. Pastor Candler died in 1744, one year after he came to Hanover. His burial place was in the graveyard near his own residence.

Rev. Lars Nyberg, a Swede, and pastor of a church at Lancaster, officiated at the funeral of Rev. Candler, and was soon afterward called as the second pastor of this church and the congregations at York and Monocacy.

Peter Schultz, Andrew Herger, Michael Karl and George Sponseiler were the church wardens. He was not true to the Lutheran tenets and was accused of trying to introduce the Moravian faith. Nyberg retired in 1746, and Rev. George Nicke preached during the interim, until the election of Rev. Valentine Kraft. During his pastorate the Monocacy church near Frederick, Md., was separated from this charge.

In 1752 Rev. John George Bager, the ancestor of the Baughers of the Lutheran Church, became pastor. He was then thirty-eight years of age, a native of Nassau, Germany, in which country he received his

education for the ministry. He preached in the old log church until 1756, when a new log church was built about one mile from Hanover, to the right of the Carlisle pike, on the farm owned by the heirs of David Sprenkle. It was built in 1755, eight years before the town of Hanover was laid out by Richard McAllister, and seven years after York County was erected, and was named St. Michael's Church. The Reformed people were allowed to hold services in it, and any other denomination having regularly ordained ministers. This was about the time of the rise of infidelity in America; hence it is recorded on the early church books that "atheists, deists, and such as profess no faith," were forbidden the use of the church. It was dedicated in 1756, and the following named persons selected as church officers: Nicholas Bittinger, Frederick Gelwix, Philip Morningstar, Jacob Schlegel (Slagle), Jacob Berlin, Jacob Lipp, Ludwig Miller, Henry Schlegel, Michael Weybrecht and Thomas McCartney. Rev. Bager officiated until 1763, when he resigned and for a time was pastor of a church in New York, and Christ's Lutheran Church at York. He returned again and lived near Hanover until his death in 1791, at the age of sixty-six years.

Carl Frederick Wildbahn, a parochial teacher, who had been engaged to teach in Winchester, Virginia, but was driven away on account of a raid made by the Indians on that settlement, came to Hanover and was licensed to preach by the special request of the congregation. He remained from 1765 to 1782. The first date marks the passage of the Stamp Act, and the last the close of the Revolutionary War. Among the list of names above recorded as church officers are found several who were soldiers of that war. When Wildbahn resigned, Captain Nicholas Bittinger, an officer of the Revolution, went to the Synod, which met in Philadelphia. He was delegated to secure a pastor. Not succeeding, he was authorized by that body to read printed sermons from the pulpit, and, if necessary, to perform other ministerial duties.

Rev. Daniel Schroeder became pastor in 1784, of whom not much is known, and for the succeeding six years, the history is not very definite. There are records, however, of Rev. J. Daniel Kurtz, of Baltimore, and

Rev. Jacob Goehring of York, occasionally preaching. In 1790 Rev. Frederick Valentine Melsheimer was called. At his first communion he reported 117 members.

The congregation was still worshipping in the log building which served them forty-five years. The graveyard which surrounded this church is still enclosed. There are now no remains of the second church building, in which the congregation so long worshipped, except the outlines of the foundation. In the centre of the graveyard, marked by a marble headstone, rest the remains of Rev. John George Bager. A few of the old tombstones are marble, but most of them sandstone with the inscriptions generally carved in the German language. The familiar names of Young (Jung), Welsh, Slagle, Schlentz, Karl, Metzgar, Etzler, Aulebaugh, etc., are found on the tombstones erected a century and a half ago.

In 1801 a new church was begun on the site of the present one in the town of Hanover. The lot was donated by Jacob Rudisill. Colonel Henry Slagle, George Carl and Henry Schultz were the building committee. The church cost 1,992 pounds, 16 shillings and 2 pence. The spire, now standing, was completed soon afterwards at a cost of \$1,300. The dedicatory services lasted three days and took place in 1807. Rev. Melsheimer was a learned man and much respected by the congregation, which he served twenty-five years. A biography of him will be found on page 469. His remains lie in the churchyard adjoining the present building. His son, Rev. John F. Melsheimer, also a noted scientist, succeeded him and continued for twelve years, then retired and devoted his attention to entomology. In 1827, when Rev. Jonathan Ruthrauff became pastor, English preaching was introduced. The name of the church was changed to St. Matthew's, and a charter obtained.

Rev. Jacob Albert was elected in 1837. During his pastorate the church was remodelled and repaired. In 1848 Rev. Charles A. Hay, D. D., was called to the pastorate and remained one year. Dr. Hay was a native of York and became one of the ablest theologians of the Lutheran church. For a period of thirty years he was a member of the faculty of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg. The congregation was two

years without a pastor, when Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller served six years. After his resignation, Rev. M. J. Alleman was elected in 1857. During his pastorate St. Mark's Lutheran Church was organized, in 1865, from the large membership of St. Matthew's. Rev. Alleman became the pastor of St. Mark's and Rev. Samuel Yingling was called to St. Matthew's. The building was partially destroyed by fire which broke out on Sunday morning during the regular services in February, 1865. The loss was \$1,000.

Rev. J. C. Koller, D. D., became pastor of this congregation in the year 1877, coming to Hanover from Glen Rock, where he began his ministry as pastor of Zion Lutheran Church in 1867. In 1878 the brick church, which had stood about seventy-five years, was torn down, all except the spire, and another built at a cost of \$20,000. It was dedicated in November, 1879. The two bells purchased in Philadelphia and placed in the belfry in the year 1807, have ever since been used to call this congregation together for religious worship. In 1884 a parsonage was built on Frederick Street at a cost of \$3,500.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of Rev. Dr. Koller's pastorate was celebrated in 1902, in the presence of a large audience. He was a faithful and devoted pastor, a fine scholar and well versed in all subjects relating to his profession.

In 1906, owing to declining health, he resigned the pastorate. In June of that year, Rev. A. M. Heilman, who had served as pastor of Christ Lutheran Church at Shrewsbury, was called to this charge. In April, 1907, one hundred and two persons joined the congregation, which increased the number to about 800 communicant members. The Sunday School for many years has been under the superintendency of the pastor with Valentine Wentz as assistant superintendent.

Henry Long, who died in 1907 at the age of 86, was leader of the choir for half a century.

For a period of one hundred years there was only one Lutheran church in Hanover and immediate vicinity. During the early history of St. Matthew's Church, religious services were conducted entirely in

the German language. The English language was introduced about 1832 and for the next thirty years both languages were used in conducting the services in the original church. In 1864 a number of influential members desired that the English language only should be used in the pulpit, and in order to accomplish this purpose they formed a congregation and purchased a lot on Carlisle Street from William Beard for the sum of \$2,000. Upon this site a church was erected under the direction of the following persons who formed the building committee: William Young, Sr., David Wortz, John Grove, David Myers and Isaac Loucks. The corner-stone for the new church was laid July 20, 1864, in the presence of a large audience. The officiating clergymen were Rev. Charles A. Hay, D. D., Rev. Daniel J. Hauer, D. D., and Rev. D. P. Rosenmiller. The congregation having been fully organized, Rev. M. J. Alleman, who served St. Matthew's Church for several years, was called as pastor. The house of worship, which cost \$14,200, was dedicated on September 24, 1865, as St. Mark's Lutheran Church of Hanover. Rev. Dr. Conrad of Philadelphia preached the dedicatory sermon. Rev. Dr. Hay and several other clergymen were present. A bell was purchased for the sum of \$600. The congregation prospered from the beginning, and was composed of some of the leading citizens of Hanover.

In 1868 Rev. M. J. Alleman retired from the pastorate, and was succeeded by Rev. George Parson, of Milton, Pennsylvania, father of Rev. W. E. Parson, for many years pastor of a Lutheran church in the city of Washington. In 1871 an organ was bought for \$500, and a parsonage on Baltimore Street for \$3,400. Rev. George Parson was called to Williamsport in 1875, and Rev. Daniel Shindler, D. D., a man of superior mental endowments, succeeded as pastor. Through Dr. Shindler's efforts the church library was established and the membership largely increased. In 1883 he resigned to accept a charge at Lancaster, Ohio. St. Mark's Church then called Rev. George Scholl, D. D., of Baltimore, and he assumed charge of his pastoral duties January, 1884. In 1885, the parsonage on Baltimore Street was sold and a site purchased on Abbottstown Street, where the present

parsonage was erected at a cost of \$8,000. The church building during that year was remodeled and enlarged at a cost of \$13,000, including a large pipe organ, purchased in Boston. The oriole bell, weighing 2,000 pounds, used at the celebration of the sesqui-centennial of Baltimore City in 1882, was purchased by William Grumbine, a prominent citizen of Hanover and a member of this church, who presented it to the congregation. This bell with the necessary appliances has been used as the town clock. Surrounding the belfry are large dials facing the four points of the compass. These dials at night are illuminated by electricity. Rev. Dr. Scholl in 1887 was elected General Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church, and removed to Baltimore.

In October, 1887, Rev. Charles M. Stock, D. D., was called to the pastorate of St. Mark's congregation. He obtained his education in the public schools of Bedford and Carlisle, at Pennsylvania College and the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, where he was graduated in 1878. Dr. Stock came to Hanover from Bedford where he had been pastor of a Lutheran congregation for seven years. The membership of St. Mark's congregation is continually increasing. There is a flourishing Sunday School, under the superintendence of Maurice W. Naill. J. E. Bahn, principal of the Hanover High School, was superintendent for a number of years.

A set of fifteen tubular chimes, costing \$2,000, was placed in the belfry in 1907. They were cast at Providence, Rhode Island, and are played before church services every Sunday and Wednesday by the church organist.

The Third Lutheran

In 1890 Rev. Daniel Shindler, D. D., who served eight years as pastor of St. Mark's Church, returned to Hanover and began to conduct religious services in the town hall in Centre Square. He met with encouragement and soon organized a congregation which was named the Third Lutheran Church of Hanover. In 1891 a church site was purchased on Water Street and a commodious house of worship erected. The membership was soon increased to 100, and a Sunday School was organized. Dr.

Shindler died June 25, 1893. He was succeeded by Rev. S. E. Herring, and during his pastorate a parsonage was purchased on Baltimore Street. The interest in the church work continued and the congregation increased in numbers. When Rev. S. E. Herring removed to York, he was succeeded by Rev. H. S. Cook for two years. Under the pastorate of Rev. A. C. Forscht, during the past four years, the Third Lutheran Church has increased its membership to 250. In 1907 the congregation erected a chapel for the Sunday School.

In 1743 the Reformed people of this region occupied **Emmanuel Reformed.** jointly with the Lutherans the house of worship on the north side of the McSherrytown road, now known as Midway. May 5, 1747, the Reformed people of this community partook of the Holy Communion at the hands of the pioneer Reformed missionary, Rev. Michael Schlatter, in a school house in Adams County, where Christ Reformed Church now stands. They next worshipped, conjointly with the Lutherans, in the church building erected in 1756, east of the Carlisle turnpike near Hanover. Here at intervals Rev. Jacob Lischy of York officiated.

When the Reformed people learned of Richard McAllister's intention to found a town in 1763, they secured from him ground for a church, a parsonage, a school house and graveyard. In 1764 subscriptions amounting to seventy-eight pounds, were secured for a church. Philip Meyer gave five pounds. Conrad Hoke, Conrad Starck, John Starck, John Nicholas Forney, Philip Forney, Marks Forney, Adam Forney, Henry Forney, Michael Carl, Jacob Slagle, Henry Slagle, George Zacharias, George Winebrenner, Peter Shultz, Henry Eckert, Conrad Felty, Ludwig Schriver, Abraham Hull, Adam Eichelberger, Richard McAllister, George Motter, Nicholas Fisher, Nicholas Newman and others followed with varying sums. Most of these have descendants in the present congregation. To the fear of the lot, known as No. 110 York Street, a log church was erected. Only the graveyard remains. Church Records show that the building was occupied for worship in 1766. A bell was imported from Europe at a cost of 62

pounds, Colonel Richard McAllister and two others each contributing three pounds toward it.

For nine years there was no regular pastor. April 28, 1775, the hitherto shepherdless flock secured a pastor, Rev. Carl Ludwig Boehm. Rev. Boehm was of foreign birth, had previously served the Reformed Church at Lancaster, from which place he was called to Hanover, where he remained until 1779, resigning to accept a call to Baltimore. It was under Pastor Boehm, October 1, 1775, that the Reformed people at Hanover were organized by the election of the following consistory: David Newman, Christian Muehlheim, Philip Meyer, elders; Peter Winebrenner, Jacob Clay and Abraham Hull, deacons. Rev. Boehm also supplied Christ Church and the Abbottstown and Bermudian congregations. A school house built of logs adjoined the parsonage on the east. The parsonage occupied the site now known as No. 108 York Street, and No. 110 York Street marks the site of the school house. The fact that fifty-eight persons were confirmed by the first pastor, during a ministry of less than four years, is an evidence of his earnestness and zeal and of the youthful vigor of the Hanover congregation.

Rev. John Christopher Gobrecht, the second pastor, was born in Germany, came to America when a young man of twenty years, and at the age of thirty-three entered the ministry. In 1779 he was called from Lancaster County to Hanover, where he continued twenty-eight years, when he was compelled by the infirmities of age, to retire from active service. He died at Hanover at the age of eighty-two. His remains rest in the burial ground belonging to the congregation. Rev. Gobrecht was an ardent patriot of the Revolution, and a faithful servant of the church. His field of labor in the Hanover charge, already large when he entered it, was increased by the addition of other congregations. The log church was displaced by a brick structure. Rev. John Gobrecht, a son, entered the ministry of the Reformed Church.

Rev. Charles Helfenstein, son of a minister of the Reformed Church, became the third pastor and served for five years. Of his ministry there is no account in the records of the congregation, except the bap-

tisms administered by him. At Hanover, as throughout his ministry of forty-two years, he honored his calling by a consistent, devoted life. During the War of 1812, his love for his country impelled him to urge men publicly and privately to rally to the defence of the nation. During his pastorate and in 1810, the first edition in English of the Heidelberg catechism of the Reformed Church, was printed at Hanover by Starck and Lange.

The fourth pastor was Rev. Jacob H. Wiestling. After serving several congregations in and around Manchester, Maryland, for a period of three years, he was called to Hanover. Because of some difficulty having occurred during his former pastorate, he stood disconnected from the synod for some years; but because of his social qualities and more than ordinary pulpit talent, and notwithstanding the action of the synod, his congregation retained him. In 1822, he was received again as a member of the synod. He died February 25, 1826. He was buried in the graveyard belonging to the congregation, whence the body was removed to Frederick, Maryland. During Rev. Wiestling's ministry, the first parsonage was torn down, and a brick building erected in its place.

In October, 1821, the first Sunday School of Hanover was organized. It was a union school with Rev. J. F. Melsheimer, of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, as president, and Rev. J. H. Wiestling as vice-president. Henry Myers of Emmanuel Church was treasurer. It was known as the "Hanover Sunday School Society," and the qualifications for membership were "signing the constitution and paying fifty cents a year." Children and adults were taught in the English or German language, as requested. Those who from poverty could not provide books for themselves were furnished with the same by the society. The school met with strong opposition and had a checkered history, holding its sessions in the home of a Mr. Conn, then in the Reformed Church, then in the Lutheran Church, in a school house and in a room rented from a Miss Danner. In August, 1845, the Reformed members organized their school and met in their church, and the Lutherans held their own school.

May 28, 1826, Frederick W. Bindeman tendered his services to the Reformed people, which were accepted; but in less than a year he was expelled from pulpit and parsonage.

February 19, 1828, the Rev. Samuel Gutelius became pastor, and continued till June 19, 1837, when he resigned on account of ill health. He was the first pastor who preached in the English language in Hanover. Few men of the Reformed Church were more favorably or extensively known than he. Throughout his ministry here as in the other seven fields in which he labored, through a period of forty-four years, he manifested fidelity and energy, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the church.

The next twenty-two years marks the pastorate of Rev. Jacob Sechler, who closed his labors at Hanover March 1, 1859. After his resignation, the Hanover charge, then consisting of four congregations, was divided into two charges, namely Hanover and Littlestown. Rev. Sechler became pastor of the latter. During the latter part of Rev. Sechler's ministry at Hanover, the second church was torn down, the old site abandoned, and the third church built on Abbottstown Street, near the centre of the town. The dedication of the building occurred May 26, 1856.

Rev. William K. Zieber, D. D., became the eighth pastor of the congregation, taking charge August 1, 1859, and continuing his labors till May 1, 1882, when he retired from the active ministry. He afterward served the church officially as stated clerk of the newly constituted Gettysburg Classis, to which the Hanover charge belongs. At first Rev. Zieber served two congregations; the one in town and the other in the country seven miles distant. By action of Classis, May, 1866, the country congregation was discontinued and the Hanover church, for the first time since its foundation, a period of 100 years, was constituted a charge by itself. In 1877 the church building was thoroughly renewed in the interior and handsomely furnished. During his ministry the services gradually came to be prevalingly English, there being but one German service a month at the close of his pastorate.

Dr. Zieber's pastorate embraced the controversial period of the Reformed Church

as a denomination. His own congregation, naturally, was exposed to the tide of unchurchly emotionalism and religious sentimentalism which ignored the efficacy of the Sacraments and the divine factors in the constitution of the church. Dr. Zieber took a position, and laid the foundations of the strong church life that has ever since characterized the congregation.

Rev. John C. Bowman, D. D., then serving a congregation in Shepherdstown, West Virginia, was called to the pastorate December 1, 1882, and conducted services exclusively in the English language. Under his pastorate the liturgy was introduced. At the annual meeting of Gettysburg Classis, May, 1883, at the suggestion of the pastor of the Hanover Church, a committee was appointed to take preliminary steps toward organizing a second Reformed Church in Hanover. This movement resulted in the founding of Trinity Reformed Church before the close of the year. The first church contributed to the second all of its German membership, together with a few others (seventy-five in all), and also a liberal amount of money toward the erection of church buildings. In 1890 Rev. Dr. Bowman became deeply interested in raising money for the Reformed Theological Seminary at Lancaster. He was appointed financial agent for that institution. He succeeded so well in the performance of this duty that his efforts resulted in raising sufficient money for the erection of a handsome seminary building. Some of the largest contributors toward this fund were resident members of Emmanuel Reformed Church at Hanover. In recognition of his success and his ability as a theologian, Dr. Bowman was called to the chair of New Testament Exegesis in this institution.

Rev. George B. Resser, of Franklin County, then pastor of St. John's Reformed Church in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, was called to this church, and began his pastorate January 1, 1891. He obtained his education at Mercersburg Academy, Franklin and Marshall College, and was graduated from the Reformed Theological Seminary at Lancaster. He possessed all the qualifications required for a successful preacher and pastor. Besides being a diligent student he had a fine intellect and was an excellent speaker. He was devoted to this

church and had all those rare qualities of mind and heart that endeared him to all his people.

Emmanuel Reformed congregation prospered under his ministry for a period of ten years. The seating accommodation of the church was not sufficient for the growing congregation and the pastor was one of the first to start the movement for the erection of a large church of modern architecture. While the building was in course of construction, Mr. Resser took an active interest in the work that was being done. One day while ascending to the roof of the church in order to observe the plumbing of the wall, he made a misstep and fell a distance of fifty feet to the pavement below. This accident caused his immediate death, April 16, 1901. Before this sad event, however, the erection of the church had been nearly completed. The corner stone of the chapel adjoining the rear of the church was laid August 6, 1899; Rev. Frederick C. Seitz delivered the address. The chapel was dedicated July 8, 1900. The corner stone of the church was laid November 18, 1900, Rev. H. H. Apple, of Trinity Church, York, delivering the sermon.

Rev. Frederick C. Seitz was installed as pastor December 4, 1901, and served until October, 1904. During his pastorate, under the building committee, composed of George N. Forney, president; Paul Winebrenner, treasurer; John C. Tanger, secretary; Samuel E. Trone, Solomon Hoke, Jacob D. Zehring, Robert M. Wirt, Jacob H. Schriver and Rev. F. C. Seitz, the church was completed. It was dedicated September 19, 1904, the sermon being delivered by Rev. Lewis Robb, of Altoona, Pennsylvania. This handsome church edifice, erected from a design prepared by J. A. Dempwolf, of York, and completed under his direct supervision, is of Gothic architecture. The front wall is built of Avondale marble obtained from quarries near Philadelphia. This part of the structure presents an attractive appearance. The interior of the church is beautiful in design with a clere story built in the shape of a cross. The sanctuary is separated from the nave by a rood screen of quartered oak. An ambulatory on each side of the chancel connects the nave and transept of the church with the chapel. The pulpit, which is hand-

some and designed in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Myers, is constructed of quartered oak. The exceptionally beautiful marble altar was made by Tiffany, New York, and purchased by Miss Mary Forney and sisters as a memorial to their parents. Memorial windows are in memory of J. Wesley Myers and daughter; in memory of Rev. John Gobrecht, by his great-granddaughters, and by the Ladies' Mite Society of all the pastors of the congregation. Other smaller memorial windows were placed by different members of the congregation and organizations. The entire cost of the edifice was \$70,000, whose interior is perhaps the handsomest in the Reformed Church.

This congregation has furnished a number of young men for the ministry in the Reformed Church. Those of recent years are Ambrose M. Schmidt, Robert Lee Bair, Charles Edward Myers, J. William Zehring and Irvin S. Ditzler. Emmanuel Reformed Church is justly considered one of the most vigorous and active congregations of the synod. Its members liberally support the literary and benevolent institutions of the church. The regular contributions for benevolence, apart from special gifts and congregational purposes, during the past ten years amounted to almost \$15,000. In 1906 the congregation contributed for benevolence \$1,550, for current expenses, \$4,200, and for church building, \$5,000. A congregational library endowed by Elder Henry Wirt in 1892, now contains almost 2,000 choice volumes and is especially rich in historical works. The present pastor, Rev. Ellis S. Hay, was educated at Franklin and Marshall College and the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, graduating in 1894. He began his ministry in this congregation January 1, 1905, coming from Roanoke, Virginia, where he was pastor for six years.

Trinity Reformed congregation was organized January 4, 1884, with a membership of 125. Of the number, seventy-five were members of Emmanuel Reformed Church, of Hanover, who joined the new organization. The first elders were Dr. O. T. Everhart, Abraham Baker and Jonas Rebert; the first deacons were William Hoke and Jacob Siegfried. The congregation unanimously called as pastor, Rev.

Henry Hilbish, who, at the time, was pastor of several congregations surrounding Hanover. His charge was reconstructed when he accepted the pastorate of Trinity Church, and he still continued to preach for two other congregations, viz.: Sherman's and Bartholomew's. Trinity congregation worshiped for a time in the United Brethren Chapel, of Abbottstown Street. A building committee, composed of Samuel Swartz, A. Baker, and Charles Bowman, was appointed and a lot on York Street was purchased of Peter Flickinger, for \$1,800. The corner stone of the church was laid on Whit Monday, 1884. The chapel was dedicated October 19, of the same year, by Rev. Clever, of Baltimore, and Rev. Dr. Santee, of Cavetown, Md.

The church, which cost \$15,000, was dedicated November 22, 1885. Rev. J. H. A. Bomberger, D. D., President of Ursinus College, officiating. In November, 1893, an annex to the chapel was built and dedicated. Rev. Hilbish was succeeded as pastor of the congregation, in 1889, by Rev. Joseph D. Peters. He remained until 1895. During this year, when Rev. M. J. Roth became pastor of the congregation, it had 375 members. Through his energy and enterprise, in April, 1901, the entire debt of \$6,000 on the church was paid, and the event was celebrated by a jubilee service, which was largely attended. In 1903, an Estey pipe organ, costing \$2,800, was purchased and dedicated December 13 of that year, and the Sunday School room was remodeled.

In 1904 they purchased a house adjoining the church, and remodeled it for a parsonage. The entire cost of this property was \$5,000. In 1905 the audience room of the church was handsomely frescoed. During that year, the church membership numbered 720, and the Sunday School had a membership of 650. J. Edwin Hartman, Adam C. Renoll, Charles Hartman and Dallas R. Krebs were members of this congregation, and after graduating at college and seminary, have entered the ministry of the Reformed Church, during the pastorate of Rev. M. J. Roth.

Grace Church.

In the fall of 1906 Rev. S. P. Mauer, of New Oxford, moved to Hanover and organized a Reformed congregation, composed

largely of members from Trinity Church. In the spring of 1907 a convenient church building was erected on Franklin Street, west of the railroad. Religious services and the Sunday School were first conducted in a school house until Grace Church was completed and dedicated.

Rev. James Reed, in the year 1808, first preached the doctrines of Wesleyan Methodism in Hanover, holding services in a log house on Frederick Street, owned by Richard Chester. He preached once a month for nearly a year, when the services were discontinued, and Methodist preaching was not again regularly heard in Hanover until 1825. In that year a young man from Hagerstown, Maryland, visited Hanover and arranged for services. The first minister who came was Rev. Kennerly, an eloquent speaker. In December, 1825, a school house that stood at the southwest corner of Carlisle and Railroad Streets, was used. Shortly after, a school house on Frederick Street was rented from Mrs. Ritz, where services were held for five years. In 1827, Hanover was placed in the Gettysburg Circuit under Revs. Samuel Clark and George Hildt, and in September of that year the first class was formed of four members. By the end of 1827, the class had doubled its membership. Class meetings were held at the house of Abraham Lam-mott, on Baltimore Street, and afterward at the house of Alexander McIlvane, on York Street. In 1827-29 Revs. W. O. Lumsdon, T. H. W. Monroe and J. H. Brown were circuit preachers; in 1829-30 Revs. Samuel Kepler and John C. Lyon, and in 1830-31 Revs. J. Monroe, R. Clark and Wesley Howe. In 1829 a lot on Baltimore Street was bought for \$60, from George Himes. A brick church was built at a cost of about \$1,000, and was dedicated November 27 and 28, 1830, Rev. Monroe officiating. In 1850 Hanover was made a station. In 1863 William Wirt presented to the congregation a lot of ground on Frederick Street, and in the spring of 1864 the erection of a new church was commenced thereon, which was dedicated June 11, 1865. The old church on Baltimore Street was sold to St. Joseph's Catholic congregation. In 1867 the church at New Oxford was added to this station. The following is a list of the

names of the ministers in charge since 1864: Revs. A. W. Guyer, J. C. Stevens, W. A. Houck, J. A. Ross, F. Gearhart, J. A. Dixon, W. H. Keith, Milton Frost, A. W. Miller, A. F. Gibson, William McKendree Reily, J. C. McCord, W. H. Hesser, Charles T. Denning, Horace Lincoln Jacobs, Alexander Lamberson, P. F. Eyer, J. Emory Weeks, and Norman D. Smith.

The congregation in its early history increased in membership slowly. After the church on Frederick Street had been built, in 1864, the congregation began to prosper. In 1903, the building was renovated; the old pews in the auditorium were removed and comfortable new ones took their places; the floors were carpeted. The Sunday School room on the first floor was enlarged and supplied with modern improvements. The cost of the improvements was \$1,600. This work was done under the pastorate of Rev. J. Emory Weeks. The congregation in 1907, under the pastorate of Rev. Norman D. Smith, had 230 members. There is a flourishing Sunday School connected with this church. A Bible class, taught by Dr. Charles Wagner, contains 100 members.

Members of the Catholic faith

St. Joseph's were among the first to settle in **Church.** Hanover and vicinity, coming

here as early as 1729. In 1735 they were visited by traveling missionaries. Shortly after this date, the Conewago Chapel, the mother of all the Catholic Churches west of the Susquehanna, was founded. It is situated four miles northwest of Hanover. In this historic church all the early Catholics of Hanover and many miles around worshiped. In 1795, on the Seminary Farm, at the foot of Pigeon Hills, the first Catholic Preparatory Seminary was founded by Father Nagot. The school continued to exist until the year 1809, when its doors were closed and the students transferred to Mt. St. Mary's College, at Emmittsburg.

Between 1820 and 1830 the first mass, of which there is any record, was celebrated in Hanover by Rev. Father DeBarth, from Conewago Chapel, a shop being used as a place of worship. Father DeBarth exchanged Conewago for Baltimore in 1828, and no traces are left of any service until 1853, when Rev. Father Cotting gathered the Catholic children for an occasional in-

struction in catechism. With the removal of Father Cotting from the chapel, the instructions ceased. An entire decade passed away, till Rev. Peter Dompieri, in 1863, made a successful attempt. The holy sacrifice of the mass was once more offered up, about thirty persons being in attendance. The place of worship was in the dwelling of the late Jacob Hilt, on Carlisle Street, later the property of Charles J. Delone, Esq. His zeal and untiring efforts established a regular weekly divine service, held on Wednesday. The room, changed into a chapel, did not meet the wants of the growing membership, and the following year the Methodist Church on Baltimore Street was purchased for \$900. After the proper repairs to the building, the Wednesday service was increased by mass and sermon twice a month, on Sundays. In 1868 the church was enlarged by an addition of 40x35 feet at a cost of \$2,145. The old church served also as a school room. The school had nearly 100 children, taught by Miss Alice Delone. A cupola was built and a bell of 1,834 pounds, costing \$945, was placed in it. It was then the largest bell in Hanover.

After seven summers had passed, the new structure which had been completed by Rev. Father Manns, proved to be too small for the growth of the Catholic population. Adjoining lots were secured, with a two-story brick building, which was remodeled for school purposes and a dwelling for the teachers. A draft was made for a new temple, the limits were staked off in the spring of 1877, and in October following the corner stone was laid in the presence of several thousand people. Rev. Joseph Enders, of Conewago Chapel, presided on the occasion, having been the chief promoter of the new edifice. The work lay dormant till May, 1878, when it was plied in earnest and with vigor. The church was consecrated November 1, 1880. The entire expense, together with the tower, steeple and stained glass windows, was \$20,000.

Rev. John B. Emig, a noted theologian and one of the foremost clergymen of the Catholic Church in Pennsylvania, became the pastor in September, 1877. He was the first priest to reside in Hanover. To him is due the completion of the new church and he was, notwithstanding his age at the

time, full of zeal and activity in building up the parish at Hanover. Father Emig had the old church remodeled and fitted up for school purposes. At the time of dedication the church was clear of debt. The building committee were Dr. J. P. Smith, William H. Overbaugh, Joseph Althoff, Joseph Delone, Ambrose Schmidt, John Klunk and Joseph Brockley.

Father Emig died at Hanover, December 10, 1889. He was born in Bernsheim, Germany, July 26, 1808, came to America in 1832, was prepared for priesthood at Frederick, Maryland, and was ordained March 12, 1839. He instituted St. Joseph's Beneficial Society in 1882.

Rev. J. C. Foin was appointed the successor to Father Emig in 1889, and the same year began the erection of a pastoral residence, which at present serves as a convent for the Sisters of St. Joseph. In 1893, a new school building and hall was erected on the site of the original church and school building, and was completed at a cost of \$5,000. In 1896, he built upon the site of the old convent or Sisters' house, adjoining the church, the present rectory, at a cost of \$4,500.

The parochial school connected with the parish is entirely supported from the church fund. During the past thirty years, the congregation has increased from eighty to two hundred families. In 1903 Father Foin was appointed to a parish at Danville, Pennsylvania, when he was succeeded by Rev. James Huber.

In 1905 a beautiful and artistic house of worship was erected **St. Vincent's.** in Midway, the northwestern part of Hanover. It was dedicated by the Bishop of Harrisburg, in December, 1905, as St. Vincent's Catholic Church. The church edifice is one of the most ornamental in the diocese. The congregation, under the pastoral care of Father Welch, contains about one hundred families.

This church was built as a memorial to Vincent O'Bold, by his sister, Mrs. Gabriella Smith, and cost \$45,000. The erection of the building was superintended by C. J. Delone.

Martin Lohr moved to Hanover in 1829. At his residence on **U. B. Church.** York Street there was occasional

preaching by visiting ministers, and as early as 1832 Rev. Jacob Erb preached at regular intervals. His successors kept up this plan until 1847, when a church for regular worship was erected on Abbottstown Street. The land was bought from Abraham Rudisill, and the deed given February 6, 1847. The building committee was composed of Martin Lohr, Simon Bishop and George N. Stauffer. The church was dedicated October 24, 1847, the officiating clergymen being Bishop John Russel, Revs. George Miller, John Fohl, Samuel Enterline and Jacob C. Smith. The services were continued for eight days in the English and German languages. The plan then adopted for immediate services was the following: Rev. John Fohl every four weeks to commence November 6, in the evening in the English language; Rev. Samuel Enterline to commence November 20, in the evening in the German language.

Rev. Martin Lohr, who was the chief supporter of this church during its early history, possessed strong mental powers and great kindness of heart. As a citizen of Hanover, he was highly honored and esteemed. He was an able preacher and a logical expounder of the Scriptures. He was a director of the Hanover Saving Fund Society for many years.

A destructive conflagration in the year 1878 broke out in an alley to the rear of the church and in its course reached Abbottstown Street, and the church which had been erected in 1847 was destroyed. Mrs. Christiana Lohr, widow of the founder of the church, a woman of piety and benevolence, erected and paid for the present structure, which was dedicated July, 1879. Bishop Glossbrenner officiated. Rev. C. T. Stearn, the presiding elder; Rev. J. R. Hutchison, the pastor; and Rev. Dr. Eberly assisted.

The following is a list of ministers who have served from the year 1847: Samuel Enterline, John Fohl, William B. Raber, George W. Showman, William Miller, Thomas F. Hollowell, Samuel L. Minnick, Jacob Gideon Schaff, Alexander Tripner, Daniel Eberly, I. C. Weidler, Thomas F. Bushong, H. A. Schlichter, John H. Young, J. T. Shaffer, W. Owen, Alexander Tripner, R. H. Whitlock, Joseph R. Hutchison, G. W. Kiracofe, W. O. Grim, J. L. Nicholas,

W. J. Beamer, Lewis Kohr, John E. Kleffman. Rev. Lewis Kohr was pastor of the congregation from 1893 to 1905, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. P. Koontz. In 1902 the trustees, Rev. Lewis Kohr, David Newcomer, Noah Sterner, John Low and Rev. Dr. Eberly, purchased a lot at Middle and Locust Streets as a site for a new church large enough to accommodate the increasing membership of the congregation and Sunday School. In 1904 the Sunday School purchased an adjoining site for a parsonage. In 1907 Hanover Circuit comprised four churches, Hanover, Barts, Wentz's and Bixler's. Hanover Church will soon form a separate station.

Mennonite Church.

Near the north end of Abbotts Street, Hanover, stands the neat, plain and comfortable Mennonite Church, which was built in 1881, at a cost of \$2,500. It is connected with Bair's Meeting House in Heidelberg Township, and Hostetter's Meeting House in Adams County. All the members who worship in the three houses mentioned form a congregation of about 200 families. Early ministers were Samuel Myers and Jacob Hostetter, Sr. The services are conducted in English and German. The committee who superintended the building of the Hanover church were David Forry, Samuel Witmer and Jacob Fry. The elders were Samuel Grove and Samuel Forry. This religious denomination does not have a dedicatory service. When a house of worship is completed it is at once used. The first services in no way differ from the other regular services. In 1883 a Sunday School was organized. The pastors of the three churches mentioned at that time were Daniel Stump and Martin Whisler.

German Baptist Church.

The German Baptist Church of Hanover was built in the year 1898, upon a lot presented to the congregation by H. N. Gitt and William P. Stine. The congregation erected a comfortable one-story building lighted by electricity. For a period of three years Rev. Benjamin F. Masterson, one of the foremost preachers of the denomination, was pastor of this congregation, and in 1904 removed to California. The membership has regularly increased since its organization, and a flourishing Sunday School is

supported. The pastors in 1907 were John Utz and David Baker.

St. George's Church.

In 1881 Rev. S. P. Fugette, a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, began religious services in Hanover under the direction of Bishop Howe of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania. He continued for a period of two years and then removed to Baltimore. In 1899 Rev. Robert F. Gibson of York, under the direction of Bishop Talbot, started the work in the United Brethren Church. He continued to hold services in Hanover for two years, and then was called to the rectorship of a church at Steelton. In February, 1907, the Episcopalians of Hanover were organized into St. George's Episcopal Church under Bishop Darlington of the Diocese of Harrisburg. H. D. Sheppard, Hanson Robinson, Luther P. Horn, John Greenaway, Charles E. Bowles and Charles E. Shultz composed the first vestry. This congregation is under the care of Rev. Mr. True who is also rector of the church of the Prince of Peace at Gettysburg.

United Evangelical. The United Evangelical congregation of Hanover was organized in 1904, and a convenient house of worship erected on Spring Avenue. This church for several years has been under the pastoral care of Rev. W. E. Detweiler who has served as presiding elder of the Conference.

SCHOOLS.

The pioneer schools in Hanover and vicinity were conducted under the auspices of the churches, and the instruction at first was largely given in the German language. A school of this kind stood near the site of the original Lutheran Church. In 1777, the Reformed congregation built a parochial school house on York Street near the site of Trinity Church, where the building stood for 110 years. This school was not sectarian. In 1810, it was discontinued and the building sold in 1825, and afterwards used as a machine shop.

John McLaughlin, a good-natured jovial Scotch-Irishman, was one of the early teachers, who taught an English school. He began about 1800. In 1816, McLaughlin's school was called "an old established institution." He taught his first school in a

log building on York Street on the site of the residence of Daniel Flickinger, who was one of his pupils. Master McLaughlin related with zest many amusing stories, in which he figured as the hero. In 1818, he published at Hanover a little book intended for the use of teachers of mathematical studies. He also published a spellier about the same time.

In 1825, Seth Forrest opened a private school on Frederick Street. Samuel Martin, in 1828, opened a school in which he taught English grammar and the Greek and Latin classics. In the spring of the same year, Frederick Bogan introduced the study of English grammar and the Greek and Latin languages in his school which he taught for several years. M. Corr opened a school in the house of Luther H. Skinner on York Street, in August, 1828, where he taught the regular branches and also "practical and rational arithmetic," English grammar and algebra. This building was later owned by Mrs. Louisa A. Grove. George W. Stouffer succeeded McLaughlin in conducting the English school. One of the leading schools in early days stood at the southwest corner of Carlisle Street and Park Avenue.

Luther H. Skinner, a native of New England, came to Hanover, early last century, and introduced improved methods of teaching the English branches. He married a daughter of Colonel Henry Slagle and became one of the leading citizens of the borough. Mr. Skinner conducted a private school for a period of ten years. He also organized and drilled a military company known as the Warren Greys.

A few German private schools were started after 1830, but they declined for want of patronage. This was doubtless caused by the fact that though the Germans were jealous of the English language as shown by their opposition to the introduction of English preaching, they were yet sensible that the English was the favored language, and that the prospects of their children would be bettered by a knowledge of the ruling tongue.

In 1844, George Van de Linde opened a school in which he taught the modern languages, the ancient classics and painting. Matthias E. Trone opened a private school in the "academy," where he taught the English branches, mensuration, trigonometry,

geometry, surveying and algebra. Thomas W. Wiggins started a select school on Baltimore Street. Lucian F. Melsheimer taught a school in the female department of the academy. Peter R. Riley, afterward prominent as a Reformed clergyman opened a "select school in Eli Sprenkle's new building on York Street." Besides giving instruction in the English branches, he taught the Latin, Greek and French languages. Mr. Riley gave as references Rev. Jacob Sechler, Jacob Forney, Jacob Young, Dr. J. C. Culbertson, Dr. Goldsborough and M. E. Trone. Private academies were also taught by Rev. Henry S. Koons, Charles A. Hay, Jr., L. R. Baugher and M. O. Smith. A. M. Trimmer taught a commercial school.

When the common school question came up for decision, there were many in Hanover who opposed it. Henry Wirt, Sr., and Luther H. Skinner were the delegates to the first convention at York, to decide whether Hanover should accept the new system created by the act of legislature, passed 1834; both voted in favor of it, and the new system was put into operation in 1836. George W. Stouffer and Dr. Smith taught the first public schools, one in the Reformed school house on York Street, and the other in a building on the same street, on a lot on which G. H. Shirk built a residence. In 1847-49, a lot was bought on Carlisle Street, and a two-story brick school house built thereon, the children having the whole Public Common for a playground. This building is now owned by Reuben Young and serves him as a private office. George Young and Rev. Martin Lohr were the building committee in charge of the erection of the first public school building, known as the "Academy." The two schools held in this building were taught at different times by Nathan U. Buckley, Matthias N. Trone, George W. Gist and J. Wicker.

When the railroad was built to Hanover in 1852, it was found necessary to change the position of the public school building, which then stood near the original railroad station. During that year, the school board purchased from John Barnitz, a lot situated between Abbottstown and York Streets, for the sum of \$800. Upon this site the school

board composed of William Bange, president; Jesse Frysinger, secretary; Dr. John Swope, John Grove, Henry C. Schriver and Peter Flickinger, erected a two-story brick building, containing four rooms, at a cost of \$4,000. Two rooms were added at a later period. This building was the only school house in the town owned by the board of education until the High Street building was constructed in 1885. Meantime an additional building for two schools had been rented for school purposes.

In 1885, the board of education composed of Henry Wirt, Washington Bair, William Heltzel, William A. Slagle, Charles Trone, William Albright, D. D. Ehrhart and William F. Stair purchased a one acre lot on High Street, for \$2,000 from Cornelius Young. Upon this site a handsome and commodious two-story brick building was erected at a cost of \$17,000. This building was constructed from a design made by architect J. A. Dempwolf, of York, and under the superintendence of W. A. Slagle, contractor. The building was equipped with improved school furniture and apparatus. A course of study, including a curriculum for a High School had been adopted in 1884, when a class of five students received diplomas at graduating exercises. The present High School was founded in 1893, when nine young ladies and gentlemen were graduated as the first class. William L. Hoffheins was the principal.

This institution occupied the second floor of the High Street building from 1893 until 1900. In 1891, a lot containing nearly two acres was purchased on Hanover Street. During that year, a two-story brick building, containing six rooms, was erected, under the direction of the school board composed of Dr. J. H. Hartman, president; D. D. Ehrhart, secretary; E. H. Hostetter, treasurer; L. P. Brockley, C. J. Gitt, L. V. Keller, W. P. Young and E. E. Wentz. John Coulson & Brother were the architects and contractors.

In 1897, Captain A. W. Eichelberger, an enterprising and public spirited citizen of Hanover, at his own expense, erected a modern school building on an elevation at the northwestern part of the town. It was built from a design prepared by Reinhardt Dempwolf of York, and was constructed of

brick, the frame work being a fine quality of wood. For a period of two years, this building was known as Eichelberg Academy, an institution to prepare young ladies and gentlemen for college. Surrounding the building is a campus containing four acres. In 1900 Captain Eichelberger presented this building and the grounds to the borough of Hanover for use as a public High School. In recognition of his generosity this institution has since been known as Eichelberger High School of Hanover. The school board, who received this gift from the generous donor was composed of the following named gentlemen: H. E. Young, president; O. T. Everhart, secretary; W. A. Little, treasurer; H. W. Bowman, C. E. Althoff, E. G. Eckert, H. A. Haas, A. H. Melhorn.

In 1904, the old school building near Abbottstown Street, was torn down, and on the same site a large two-story building was erected at a cost of \$30,000. This school building contains the best modern equipments, school apparatus and school furniture. It was built from a design made by Martin Moul of Hanover, and constructed by John Coulson & Brother. This building contains eight large and commodious rooms. The board at the time of its erection was composed of Dr. H. M. Alleman, president; George N. Gitt, secretary; Dr. J. H. Bittinger, treasurer; George T. Kerr, Dr. A. C. Wentz, Dr. M. M. Fleagle, Edward Egger and E. H. Hostetter.

Since the public schools were graded and a course of study adopted, they have been conducted under the direction of a supervising principal. The names of these persons in order of succession are as follows: George R. Prowell, Z. T. Meixel, C. W. Corbin, George R. Prowell, J. A. Harbaugh, T. F. Crostwaite and Joseph C. Carey.

The faculty of the High School in 1907 is composed of J. E. Bahn, William L. Hoffheins, Emory R. Wolf, Miss S. B. Boadenhamer and Miss Mary C. Light.

The High School Alumni Association was organized in 1896 with M. W. Nail as president, who has since held that office. The annual reunion and reception of the association is held the evening following the commencement exercises in June of each year. More than 300 members are enrolled.



EICHELBERGER HIGH SCHOOL



EMMANUEL REFORMED CHURCH



BANKS.

The Hanover Saving Fund Society, the second oldest banking institution in York County, was established in 1835. A charter was granted April 14, the cash capital being \$10,000, with the privilege of increasing to \$50,000.

The commissioners under the charter were Benjamin Welsh, W. D. Gobrecht, Charles E. Creamer, Daniel Barnitz, Dr. Henry C. Wampler and Matthias N. Forney.

The first election was held July 1, 1835, and resulted in the choice of Jacob Eichelberger, Jacob Wirt, Martin Klunk, D. P. Lange Jacob Young, John Sholl, Jacob Newman, Dr. H. C. Wampler and W. D. Gobrecht as directors. The board organized with Jacob Eichelberger as president, F. E. Metzger secretary, and Matthias N. Forney, treasurer.

The presidents of the institution in order of succession have been Jacob Eichelberger, Jacob Wirt, Henry Wirt, R. A. Eichelberger and R. M. Wirt, the last-named having served since 1885.

The treasurers in order of succession have been Matthias N. Forney, F. E. Metzger, Matthias N. Trone, R. A. Eichelberger, J. N. Slagle, and Paul Winebrenner, Mr. Slagle having served the institution for a period of over thirty-five years. Mr. Winebrenner entered the employ of the bank in 1885, and was the first assistant treasurer to serve the institution, being appointed as such in 1880, and filling this position until 1902 when he was appointed treasurer.

The bank opened for business in the Newman building on the north side of Frederick Street adjoining the Central Hotel property. A short time later they rented a building on the east side of Carlisle Street, on the site now occupied by the City Drug Store, where they remained until 1878 when the present site was purchased and a banking house erected at a cost of \$11,280.

This institution has enjoyed a continuous era of prosperity from the time of its organization. Since the year 1885 and up to 1907 the bank has paid to its stockholders in dividends \$192,000. In addition to dividends paid since 1885 it has earned and carried to surplus account \$235,628, making the surplus at this time five times its capital.

The par value of the stock is \$10 per share with a ready market value of \$80 per share. The bank pays thirty per cent. per annum to its stockholders on the par value of its stock.

In addition to the above showing, from November 1905 to May 1907 this institution set aside out of earnings \$75,000 toward the erection of its imposing new banking house on the east side of Carlisle Street, at an approximate cost of \$100,000. This new structure is one of the finest banking houses in this country, having a frontage of fifty feet, with a depth of 100 feet, and fifty-six feet high. It is constructed of Barre Vermont granite. The interior is mahogany with American Pavanaza marble wainscoating, double vaults, private booths, ladies' waiting room, public toilets and every convenience for a large banking house.

The new building was erected under the following management: R. M. Wirt, president; Reuben Young, vice president; Paul Winebrenner, treasurer; directors, L. P. Brockley, J. J. Conrad, A. R. Brodbeck, C. E. Moul, J. U. Ruff, J. J. Schmidt, Daniel Stump.

The building committee was composed of the president and the following directors: J. J. Schmidt, chairman; C. E. Moul, Paul Winebrenner, J. J. Conrad.

An act of Congress was passed in 1863 for the purpose of establishing national banks throughout the loyal states of the Union.

This was during the period of the Civil War. November 20, of that year, a number of prominent citizens of Hanover met for the purpose of establishing a new institution. There were eleven stockholders present. Jacob Forney was chosen chairman of the meeting and Henry M. Schmuck, secretary. The bank was started with a capital stock of \$50,000. At a meeting held November 25, Jacob Forney was elected president, and F. E. Metzger, secretary. The first board of directors was composed of the following: Jacob Forney, Henry M. Schmuck, Stephen Keefer, Henry Eichelberger, Dr. J. P. Smith, David Slagle, George D. Klinefelter, F. E. Metzger and John Grove.

Having been fully organized, the bank began business in January, 1864, in the Metzger building, Broadway and York

Street. The bank was moved to the Barnitz property on Broadway. In 1876, a site was purchased at the southeast angle of the Square, and a three-story building erected with an iron front. The first story of this building is used by the bank, the second story by the Arcadian Club, and the third by the Grand Army of the Republic. F. E. Metzger resigned the position of cashier in 1866, and was succeeded by J. H. Aulabaugh, who continued two years, when Stephen Keefer succeeded and held the position until 1873. C. W. Forney was cashier during the succeeding three years when John H. Alleman was elected. In 1874, the capital stock was increased to \$100,000, and in 1875, to \$200,000. Jacob Forney retired from the presidency of the bank in 1875 and Dr. J. P. Smith was elected. He was succeeded by Henry M. Schmuck, elected January, 1881. The board of directors at this time were: Henry M. Schmuck, president; Vincent O'Bold, A. S. Himes, George D. Gitt, A. J. Snively, G. H. Shirk, Andrew Rudisill, John Krug and Samuel Basehore.

Mr. Schmuck retired from the presidency in 1889, when Vincent O'Bold was chosen his successor. J. D. Zouck was elected president January, 1899. The First National Bank of Hanover is one of the prominent financial institutions of York County. H. E. Hoke was elected cashier in 1899 and has since held that position. The board of directors in 1907 was composed of J. D. Zouck, George D. Gitt, William H. Overbaugh, G. H. Shirk, John Krug, J. H. Brough, A. W. Himes, J. H. Schmuck and Nicholas Wagner. The surplus in 1907 was \$125,000; undivided profits, \$13,937; net earnings from organization, \$547,327; dividends paid, \$419,579.

The Peoples Bank of Hanover was organized in July, 1892, and obtained a charter from the banking department of Pennsylvania November 7, of the same year. The first board of directors was composed of Dr. J. H. Bittinger, John C. Tanger, J. Q. Allewalt, Peter Dellone, James H. Colehouse, Washington Metzgar, Lewis Bosserman, Charles Diehl, S. B. Brodbeck, Emanuel Myers and George S. Krug. The bank was organized by the election of Dr. J. H. Bittinger as president, J. Q. Allewalt, vice-president; John C. Tanger, secretary, and

E. M. Etzler, cashier. The capital stock was \$50,000 and the bank began business in the Sprengle building at the corner of York Street and Broadway January 1, 1893. As a financial institution the Peoples Bank prospered from the time it began operations. Owing to the success of the business in the year 1901, the Board of Directors purchased a building at the southwest corner of Frederick Street and Centre Square, and after removing the old structure which had stood for more than a century, erected on the same site a commodious three-story bank building at a cost of \$15,000. In January, 1907, the surplus and profits of this institution were \$57,000. The deposits were \$382,000. Dr. J. H. Bittinger served as president of the bank until 1899, when he resigned to give his entire attention to his professional duties and J. Q. Allewalt was elected and filled the position until the time of his death in 1903. Henry A. Bair was then elected president. E. M. Etzler was cashier until 1896, when he resigned and was succeeded by George S. Krug. The board of directors in 1907 was composed of Henry A. Bair, Ephraim Nace, Alvin R. Nissly, R. A. Colehouse, D. A. Frommeyer, S. B. Brodbeck, E. B. Meyers, Henry B. Forry and D. L. Slagle.

The Farmers State Bank of Hanover was chartered in October, 1906, by the State of Pennsylvania. The bank was organized November 17, 1906, by the election of D. M. Frey, president; J. S. Schwartz, vice-president; H. J. Hoffacker, secretary; H. M. Rudisill, cashier; Ralph Hoffacker, teller. The directors for 1907 are D. M. Frey, Jacob S. Schwartz, H. J. Hoffacker, Dr. F. H. Beard, Samuel M. Bare, George S. Kindig, Frank Kale, John W. Sterner, Elias H. Sterner, John F. Rohrbaugh and Edward C. Hoffacker. The bank opened its doors for business in the building owned by the Order of Elks on Baltimore Street.

MANUFACTURES.

When Richard McAllister laid out the town of Hanover, there were a number of tradesmen living in the vicinity. The carpenter, shoemaker, weaver, tailor and blacksmith were necessary for every community among the first settlers west of the Susquehanna and throughout the province of Pennsylvania. The people who first oc-

cupied these fertile lands, raised flax to make tow and linen goods for summer wear. They also raised sheep for wool which was spun into yarn or woven into cloth for winter apparel. This work was done by the spinners and weavers. The cloth was made at the pioneer fulling mills. The blacksmith shod the horses, made wrought iron nails for the pioneer homes, and the iron tools which the farmer used. The carpenter hewed the logs and split the timber for beams and joists and rafters for the frontier cabin in the virgin forests before the sawmill had been built.

Among the tradesmen who resided in Hanover in 1791, were the following: Jonathan Boffendaum, Christian Bixler, Jacob Boas, Nicholas Feels, John Faller, Michael Graff, Christopher Green, Christian Graff, Nicholas Gelwix, John Great, Jacob Houck, Conrad Hoke, Jacob Hellman, Christian Hoffman, Henry Hoke, Jacob Hopeman, Bernhardt Houck, Wendel Keller, John Milliron, Jacob Nusser, Casper Shifler, George Shreyer, John Walters, Adam Forney, Peter Gelwix. These men were shoemakers, wagonmakers, tailors, carpenters, weavers and blacksmiths. There was a brickyard adjoining the town.

Adam Forney was the first to engage in the tanning business in the vicinity of Hanover. As early as 1783 he owned and operated a tannery on the site of the canning factory, owned by D. E. Winebrenner & Son, and continued this business for many years thereafter. During the early part of last century, this tannery was owned by Jacob Forney, and operated by himself and Peter Winebrenner. After these men retired from the business it was continued at the same place by David E. and Calvin Winebrenner. George Nace, Cornelius Young, George Forney and Michael Etzler owned tanneries within the limits of the borough.

When Hanover was incorporated in 1815, it contained a population of 800. This was before the era of large shops and factories, and wearing apparel, tools and implements, and most of the necessities of the village folk and the neighboring farmers were made by local mechanics. George Eiler, Nicholas Field, George Frysinger, George Grove, John Leaver, Charles Ziegler, were wagonmakers; George Karg, chainmaker; Adam

Ault, organ builder; John Danner and John Emig, tobacconists. The cigars they made were sold at the rate of two, three and four for a big copper cent.

Carriage Building.

The wagon maker was the pioneer of an industry which became very prominent in this borough for a period of fifty years. From 1830 to 1880 Hanover was known as the leading town in southern Pennsylvania for the manufacture of buggies and other pleasure carriages. During this period there were more than thirty large and small factories, each employing from five to twenty men. Hanover carriages had a wide reputation, and were sold in large numbers in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. When this industry was conducted most prosperously, it is estimated that 2,000 carriages or more were made each year at all the different factories in Hanover. Jacob Grove and his brother John, succeeded their father in the wagonmaking business and early began to make buggies. Among the leading persons who engaged in making carriages were the following: John Emig, Joseph Althoff, G. W. Welsh, Joseph Dellone, William C. W. Welsh, Harry Kurtz, Jacob, Emanuel and William Thomas, Joseph Holland, Carl Erdmann, Jacob and John Bender, Alexander Gitt, Alfred Michael, David S. Tanger, Andrew and William Soliday, William Grumbine, Alexander and Edward Yost, John Adams, John Kouk, Mathias Mann, Jesse Kohler, Josiah S. Sprenkle, William and Samuel Althoff, Harry Atzerodt, George Koehler, Charles Newman, Henry Shultz and Charles T. Kump.

The cigar making industry and the manufacture of tobacco was begun in Hanover as early as 1800. John Danner and John Emig were the pioneers in this business. George Young, the father of John S., Reuben and Charles Young, carried on a prosperous business in making cigars and selling tobacco before 1830 and later.

During the past thirty years, the making of cigars has employed more people than any other industry in Hanover. In 1907, there were about thirty factories within the limits of the borough. Some of the largest factories are conducted by Frank Sneeringer, A. F. Hostetter, David McG. Newcomer,

Lewis G. Pfaff, Lewis W. Pfaff, John H. Little, Jesse Frysinger, Harry H. Heusner, Charles E. Althoff, H. H. Trone, T. I. Smith, C. E. Sterner and John E. Hostetter.

Centennial Cigar Company, manufacturers of cheroots and small cigars, has carried on an extensive business for several years.

Henry A. Bair was one of the pioneers in the cigar box industry at Hanover. He carried on the business successfully for a quarter of a century and then disposed of his factory to H. E. Bair & Company.

F. G. Sneeringer owns a large cigar box factory in Midway.

Conrad Moul of Hanover was the first person in York County to introduce the reaper and mower. In 1842, he moved from his birthplace, Moulstown, in Heidelberg Township, to the vicinity of Hanover, taking up his residence along the Abbottstown turnpike, just outside the present borough limits. Here he engaged in the manufacture of barrels and also sold lumber. In 1847, he began to make threshing machines and this led to his future business of manufacturing reapers and mowers. He often visited Baltimore, and there met Obed Hussey, the inventor of the Hussey reaper and mower, which afterwards had a very large sale.

In 1851, Conrad Moul brought the first Hussey reaper and mower to Hanover. This machine was purchased by George Young and his brother, Jacob Young, both of whom owned large and productive farms in the vicinity of Hanover. The introduction of this new method of cutting grass and grain attracted wide attention. Farmers from a long distance came to see the machine operate. The early reapers and mowers had no reel or fan to press the grass or grain toward the guards, through which the knives passed to and fro in the cutting operation. A man who sat astride a bench to the rear of the knives, pulled the grain in toward the guards, so that all of the stalks would be cut. In cutting wheat, this man raked off the grain into "grips," which were bound into sheaves. Three or four men followed the reaper, each one binding a section around the patch of uncut grain while the reaper was cutting it.

Conrad Moul, who sold the first reaper and mower to George Young and his

brother, as well as the purchasers themselves, desired to make a success of the introduction of the reaper. The first reapers and mowers were very heavy. It required three or four horses to pull one of them while cutting grass or grain. When this reaper was tried the first time, in 1851, John S. Young drove the horses.

George Young's reaper proved to be a success, and by the next year Conrad Moul sold a dozen or more in the vicinity of Hanover, and to the well-to-do farmers toward York.

In 1852 he sold the Hussey reaper to George Etzler and two or three other farmers around Hanover. In January, 1853, Conrad Moul secured the right from the inventor to manufacture the Hussey reaper and mower at his own shops in Hanover, and that year his account books show that he sold reapers and mowers to the following persons, each of whom paid \$120 for his machine: John Herr, Henry Erisman, John Best. In 1854, Mr. Moul sold the Hussey reaper to Jacob Miller, Jacob Bechtel, Peter Menges, and others.

In 1855, he moved his shops near the railroad, on Abbottstown Street, where with enlarged facilities he continued the manufacture of the Hussey reaper for many years. During that year he sold reapers to Michael Carl, Daniel Barnitz, Samuel Myers, Karl Forney, Peter Sell, Henry Hammond, Jacob Kessler, Jonas Rebert, Henry Meyers and George Forry. By this year the price had gone up to \$125, but the demand increased every year afterwards, and Conrad Moul did a large business.

In 1857 he moved his shop to the Public Common. He first made his reapers utilizing horse power, but afterwards bought an engine and boiler from Mr. Frick of Waynesboro. The Hussey reaper was a one-wheeled machine. Mr. Moul was himself granted patents for improvements to the reaper. The patents granted to him for the different improvements to the reaper are in the possession of his son, Charles E. Moul.

Conrad Moul, in 1854, exhibited a Hussey reaper of his own manufacture at the York County Agricultural Fair, and received a diploma for his machine. In 1859 he began to manufacture the Hussey reaper and mower combined. In 1866 he obtained

a patent for a self-raking attachment. He continued to make reapers and mowers at his Hanover shops for twenty years. In 1870 he erected a planing mill and in 1879 organized the firm of C. Moul & Company, which continued business at his place until his death in 1893. This planing mill, door and sash mill is now operated by C. Moul & Company, with Martin Moul president, C. E. Moul secretary, and E. H. Moul treasurer.

Daniel Flickinger erected a machine shop in 1848 on York Street on the site of the residence of G. H. Shirk. About the same time his two brothers, John and Peter Flickinger, built a foundry and machine shop on the site of Trinity Reformed Church and parsonage. The Flickinger Brothers in 1858 obtained the right to make the Dorsey reaper, which was the first machine in this region to successfully use the self rake. The castings were made in their own factory in which they also made a great many threshing machines and other agricultural implements.

The Dorsey reapers manufactured at these shops were sold extensively through Pennsylvania and Maryland. For two days after the cavalry fight at Hanover, the Flickinger shops were used as a temporary hospital. J. & P. Flickinger operated the foundry and machine shops on York Street until 1884, when they discontinued business. During that year the business was removed to Franklin Street, where Samuel and Winfield S. Flickinger erected new shops, at which they make and repair agricultural implements, and build steam engines.

Iron Industries. Samuel Fitz, an ingenious mechanic, started a small foundry on his father's farm, north of the village of Jefferson, in 1838. In 1840 he moved to Hanover and erected a shop to the left of Abbottstown Street. This was the first foundry and machine shop within the limits of the borough, and created a great deal of interest among the people when it began operations. Crowds of citizens collected at the foundry to see the furnace melt the pig iron at a very high temperature to a liquid mass. It was a novel sight to nearly all observers, who for the first time witnessed the melting of iron and the formation of this fiery liquid into different forms of iron products. Mr. Fitz

prospered in the foundry business where he made the cast iron which he used in his machine shop. In this shop he regularly employed from thirty to forty men in the manufacture of threshing machines, and many varieties of agricultural implements.

In 1858 Mr. Fitz and his son, John Fitz, moved to Martinsburg, Virginia, where they carried on an extensive business until the death of the father. This business was continued by the son at Martinsburg. In 1896 he sold out his interests in that town, and returned to Hanover. Since his residence in Hanover, Mr. Fitz has been engaged almost entirely in the manufacture of steel over-shot water wheels. He has enlarged his plant and added modern equipments. Within recent years he has employed regularly from thirty to fifty men at this industrial establishment, and has sold a large number of wheels throughout many states of the Union. J. Samuel Fitz is associated with his father in the business. During the residence of John Fitz at Martinsburg, the foundry and machine shop at Hanover was continued under the management of Henry Creager and Jacob Fitz, son of the original owner, and later by an incorporated company which afterward erected shops in the suburbs of the town.

Samuel Mumma had a small machine shop on the York road near Hanover which he began to operate about 1830. He engaged in making and repairing agricultural implements. His son, Jacob Mumma, who was of an inventive turn of mind, at first followed the occupation of a portrait painter. In 1855, he went to Europe and procured a patent from the English government for an improvement to the balance wheel of a watch. Not succeeding with the sale of his patent in England or France, through which countries he traveled, he returned home and in 1859, procured a similar patent from the government at Washington. His ambition was not realized. Although a man of intelligence, he lived the remainder of his life as a solitary recluse, permitting no one but his immediate family to converse with him. Only one time, for a period of thirty years, during which he lived in solitude, did he visit the borough of Hanover. This was in 1863, when he was drafted to serve in the Union army. He refused to talk when the surgeon examined

him. He was therefore excused from serving as a soldier. He died at his home near Hanover in 1893.

Hanover Union Steel Casting Company, an industry originated by John Fitz, manufactures small steel castings. C. J. Baker is president and general manager, and John Fitz, secretary and treasurer.

The foundry of Levering Brothers was established in 1907 and began the manufacture of castings.

Heindel Manufacturing Company is one of the largest industrial establishments of Hanover. It is owned and operated by Charles H. Heindel, William F. Kintzing and C. M. Heindel. The business was founded in 1903, when the company engaged in the manufacture of castings, gas stoves and general foundry supplies. The business prospered and on March 11, 1907, Mr. Kintzing purchased the building and machinery owned by the American Foundry & Machine Shop, which had been founded at Hanover in 1897, by the American Tobacco Company. The foundry burned down in 1900, but was partly rebuilt and afterward operated by this company until it was purchased by the Heindel Manufacturing Company.

David E. Winebrenner conducted an extensive canning business on Frederick Street at the west end of the borough for twenty years or more with success. In 1900, he organized the firm of D. E. Winebrenner & Company, his son, D. Edwin Winebrenner, joining him in the business. This enterprising firm has given employment during the summer months to 150 or 200 hands. Within recent years improved machinery has been introduced, which greatly facilitates the preparation of canned goods. The products of this canning factory find a ready sale in all parts of the country.

Pollock Packing Company is engaged in the canning business. A. K. Straley is general manager.

The Hanover Mill was erected in 1880 by Welsh, Sleeder & Mills. Company, who engaged in the milling business and the purchase of grain. This firm operated the mill for several years and then disposed of it to an incorporated company. Since 1904 it

has been owned by H. N. Gitt, who carries on an extensive business.

Penn Flouring Mill, a large five-story brick building, was erected in 1863 by Samuel Fitz at a cost of \$30,000. It was fitted up with burr milling machinery. This mill was purchased in 1885 by George Klinefelter, Charles E. Moul and Samuel Hostetter. It was then made a roller process mill, under the firm name of Klinefelter, Moul & Company. This firm purchased a large quantity of the wheat grown in the vicinity and ground it into flour. The mill was subsequently owned by an incorporated company, and has recently been purchased and operated by H. N. Gitt. It has a capacity of 125 barrels per day.

The Ketterer Wagon Works, situated in the northwestern section of the borough, were established by Charles P. Ketterer, of New York City, in the year 1891. Soon after the building had been erected and the works put into operation, a violent storm blew the building to the ground and injured much of the machinery. A new building was completed in 1892, and the manufacture of wagons of different kinds, trucks and vans, has since been carried on. About 60 workmen have been regularly employed. This establishment has been under the management of George D. Hopkins. Within recent years these works have been operated by the Ketterer Manufacturing Company.

Other Industries.

The Hanover Shoe Company was organized in 1901, with D. Ehrhart, president; H. D. Sheppard, secretary; C. N. Myers, treasurer. A brick building 45x200 feet and four stories high was erected. The average output of this establishment has been 5,000 pairs of shoes a week. The products of this factory are disposed of at stores owned by the company. In 1907 the company owned twenty-three of these stores in five different states of the Union. Two hundred employees are continually engaged in the manufacture of "The Hanover Shoe," which is sold at a regulation price.

Hanover Glove Factory is an important industry which employs 45 hands and is owned by George D. Gitt, and operated by himself and his sons, William H. and George N. Gitt. The business was

originated in 1830 by Philip Wolff, who engaged in the manufacture of buckskin gloves. He tanned his own leather from deer hides. In 1850 Mr. Wolff was succeeded by his two sons, Philip and William Wolff, who manufactured buckskin gloves, which found a ready sale. In 1885 the business was purchased by George D. Gitt, who erected a factory and enlarged the facilities for production. He began to make new kinds of gloves and in 1907 made 98 varieties, which were sold all over the United States, producing an average of 50 dozens per day. He makes a specialty of a gauntlet glove made of sheep skin worn extensively by railroad employees.

Hanover Silk Company was organized as a limited partnership in 1892 by Vincent O'Bold, George D. Gitt and T. J. O'Neill. A three-story building, 120x60 feet, was erected in the eastern part of Hanover and fitted up with 45 looms for the manufacture of silk ribbon. This is the only silk mill in York County, engaged exclusively in the manufacture of ribbon. In 1904 the business was incorporated with George D. Gitt president and T. J. O'Neill, secretary and treasurer. About 100 hands are employed.

M. Hoke & Son, Michael and Paul A. Hoke, for many years have engaged extensively in burning lime, operating kilns in Hanover. They also deal in coal, wood, cement and other products.

The brick making industry began at Hanover before the Revolution, when the first brick houses were erected. Edward H. Snyder began to burn bricks in the southern part of town about 30 years ago, and has continued the business on an extensive scale since that time. He has associated with him his son, Edward Snyder, Jr.

Hanover Wire Cloth Company, of which W. L. Glatfelter of Spring Grove, is president, and Charles E. Moul of Hanover, secretary and treasurer, erected buildings on East Middle Street, where an extensive business is done in the manufacture of wire screen cloth. This factory is equipped with 225 looms. About 75 workmen are employed. The Hanover Shirt Company, owned and operated by the same parties, manufactures 700 dozen shirts weekly. This industry employs regularly 75 girls.

Wood Workers.

Wolf, Mummert & Dixon Company are engaged in the manufacture of patterns for use in foundries and the "Dixon" thread-cutting machine.

Hanover Bending Works are owned and operated by Charles R. Krug, who manufactures rims for wheels and other products.

Hanover Plow Handle Company, owned by C. E. Moul and W. H. Moul, is a new industry which conducts an extensive business. This firm has recently purchased a large tract of woodland in West Virginia, and has an extensive export trade.

The Long Furniture Company was organized in 1902. J. W. Mumper is president, George A. Long, secretary, and A. C. Long, treasurer and general manager. This company regularly employs 150 workmen and manufactures a fine quality of extension tables, which find ready sale in many states of the Union. This is one of the prominent industries of Hanover.

Hanover Furniture Company, of which Alvin R. Nissly is president; F. T. Porter, vice-president; Elmer J. Herr, secretary; and A. F. Hostetter, treasurer, is engaged in the manufacture of dressers and chiffoniers. This company employs about 45 men.

The Penn Heel and Innersole Company, of Hanover, started on a limited scale and soon developed into a successful business, with W. A. Pitts as general manager. Originally this factory was engaged in making leather heels and innersoles, and then extended its business into making leather novelties and other products. In 1907 the factory was enlarged in order to accommodate the demands for the trade of this company.

The Smith Lyraphone Company was organized in 1900, and engaged in the manufacture of automatic piano players. The lyraphone as first made was attached to the keys to play the piano. At present this instrument is placed in the interior of the piano. The company has done an extensive business and in 1907 employed twenty-five workmen. Charles Dickey is president of the company; J. A. Smith, inventor of the lyraphone, vice president; Frank P. Smith, general superintendent, and Luther P. Horn, business manager.

The Acme Extract Company, owned by E. G. Eckert, manufactures a variety of special products which have reached a large sale.

The Hanover Ice Company, owned by C. R. McCosh, manufactures ice which is sold to consumers in the borough.

Hanover Creamery Company, of which H. M. Stokes is manager, has constantly increased its business. This creamery was founded in 1891 by J. G. Reist, Benjamin Hostetter, Eli G. Reist and C. L. Nissly. When it was started the creamery was under the management of Benjamin Hostetter. In 1896 Alvin R. Nissly purchased Mr. Hostetter's interest and assumed the management. He was succeeded in 1899 by H. M. Stokes.

Hanover Produce Company, of which Aaron Hostetter is president and general manager, owns and operates several creameries in York and Adams counties, and carries on an extensive commission business.

John F. Rohrbach owns and operates a planing mill and employs fifty men in this mill and in his business as a contractor and builder.

Hanover Cordage Company was organized in 1888 by the Radcliffe Brothers, of Glen Rock, whose father had operated a rope factory there since 1848. Their interests were purchased by the National Cordage Company and for about six years the factory was not operated. Within recent years this mill has been owned and controlled by local capitalists, who doubled the capacity of the plant and employ nearly 100 hands in the manufacture of twine and small rope. H. N. Gitt is president; C. J. Delone, secretary; F. W. Weber, treasurer, and John Greenaway, vice-president and general manager.

John P. Hoke and Edward M. Hoke are associated in the manufacture of cement building blocks, under the firm name of John P. Hoke & Brother.

JOHN S. YOUNG, who was prominent in the manufacturing interests of Hanover and the city of Baltimore, was born May 6, 1832, and in 1852 entered commercial life with his father, an able and progressive man, to whom he proved a worthy successor. As a manufacturer and promoter of local enterprises which benefited the public aside from their direct bearing on business

interests he made a reputation which was not confined to his home locality.

Mr. Young was a descendant of a family which has been prominent and influential in the affairs of Hanover and vicinity for more than a century. Charles Young, his first American ancestor, was born in Germany in 1729, and came to America with the early emigration from the Rhine Palatinate. His elder brother, David Young, the first of the name in York County, took up a tract of land a short distance west of Hanover in the year 1731—five years before the rights to lands west of the Susquehanna had been purchased from the Indians by the heirs of William Penn. David Young, together with a few other Germans, came with the first white settlers west of the Susquehanna. They took up lands under Maryland titles by authority of John Digges, an Irish nobleman, who had a Maryland patent for 10,000 acres.

Charles Young and his wife, Elizabeth, came to Pennsylvania in 1746. They purchased a tract of land three miles southeast of Hanover, later owned by Michael Stover, of York Road station, on the Western Maryland. Here they spent the remainder of their lives, dying in 1800. William Young, their son, inherited the paternal estate and married Catherine, daughter of George and Francina Etzler. They had three children: Jacob, born December 4, 1795; George, born June 24, 1797; and William, born January 11, 1803. Of this family, Jacob owned a large farm situated north of the Abbottstown pike. William, early in life, removed to Middletown, Ohio, but eventually returned to Hanover, where he died in the year 1889.

George Young, son of William, and father of John S. Young, married Susan, daughter of John and Catherine (Nace) Sholl. Their children were: Louisa C., William S., Reuben, Charles, John S., and Emily J. Throughout his life George Young was identified with the growth and development of Hanover. He owned a large farm a short distance west of the borough, and on that farm he introduced the first reaper and mower used in the vicinity, in 1852. He studied improved methods of agriculture and showed his sympathy with progress in that line in numerous ways, becoming a man of force and influence in the



John D. Young



town and vicinity, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1866.

John S. Young received his education in the public schools and a select academy at Hanover. During his early years he aided in the cultivation of his father's farm. In 1852, at the age of twenty, he began his business career as a member of the firm of George Young & Sons, grain merchants of Hanover, this firm being composed of his father, George Young, and the two sons, John S. and Reuben. Having an extensive trade, they purchased a large amount of the wheat and other grains grown for a dozen miles around Hanover. The firm began operations shortly after the opening of the first railroad from Hanover and Hanover Junction, where it connected with the Northern Central Railroad, shipping grain in large quantities to the city of Baltimore, which was their principal market. Only a few years had elapsed until, in 1857, George Young & Company, composed of George Young and his two sons, William S. and John S., embarked in the grain business on North Street, Baltimore. That this venture justified their confidence in its success is evident from the fact that after the father's death, which occurred in 1866, the sons continued the business in Baltimore until 1888.

In 1867 John S. Young started a new enterprise, the grinding of bark, in which he continued during the remainder of his successful life. By 1871 the business had so expanded, and had such excellent prospects, that he formed a partnership with J. C. Stevens and C. E. Thayer, of Boston, and William S. Young, under the style of J. S. Young & Company, for the purpose of manufacturing bark extracts and flavine, starting a factory at Shrewsbury station, York County, Pennsylvania. In 1873 this firm founded the present factory in Hanover for the manufacture of the same products, and at the time admitted to membership Howard E. Young. In 1876 the J. S. Young Company was incorporated, and in 1883 they erected the immense mill in Baltimore, at Boston and Elliott Streets, for the manufacture of licorice and sumac extracts. The establishment is one of the largest of its kind in the country, and the product of the various mills is distributed all over the United States, England and Germany. Mr.

Young was general manager and treasurer of the company from the time of its organization until his death in 1899.

Though he had such large interests in Baltimore he continued to be a prime mover in all matters advancing Hanover's material interests. Feeling the need of better railroad facilities for the borough of Hanover, Mr. Young, in 1874, projected a plan which resulted in the construction of a direct line from Hanover to York. It was built by a local company of which he was president, and was opened for travel in 1875. It was then called the Short Line, or Hanover & York Railroad, and was intended to be a connecting link in the competing line from the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in western Maryland, through to Philadelphia and New York. Mr. Young remained the active head of the Hanover & York Railroad from the time of its inception until it was sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in 1893, after which he still gave his services as a director. He was also interested in the establishment of the Hanover Cordage Company, but relinquished his interest when it was incorporated into the National Cordage Company. In 1895 Mr. Young, in company with other men interested in the local water supply, organized the Consumers' Water Company, and became its president. They acquired the franchise of the Hanover Water Company.

Mr. Young was a Republican in political sentiment, but he took no active part in political affairs. He did serve as a member of the borough council, but always declined other political offices. Mr. Young's great executive ability, good judgment and intelligent foresight enabled him to look after the details of his vast business with great care and exactness. The fact that he prospered in everything that he attempted was due to his industry, his correct business methods, and his capacity, by reason of which he became one of the most successful business men that York County has produced. A large portion of his time, during the last twenty years of his life, was spent in the city of Baltimore, where he was widely known in business and financial circles. He was one of the original members, and, until the time of his death, the largest contributor to the support of St. Mark's Lutheran Church of Hanover.

Mr. Young was married in 1854 to Mary A. Weigle, of Hanover. They had one son, Howard E. Young, who succeeded his father in the management of his extensive business enterprises at Hanover and Baltimore.

PUBLIC ENTERPRISES.

The Hanover Water Company was organized April 25, 1872. The original source of supply is an excellent quality of chalybeate water, from "Gitt's Spring," on the southern slope of the Pigeon Hills, not far distant from a rich vein of iron ore, through which the water passes. It is the ingredient known as protoxide of iron, that gives to this water its healthful and invigorating properties. The water is brought in six-inch iron pipes from the source, 18,000 feet northeast of Hanover. One of the persons who used every energy to organize the water company was Calvin C. Wirt, who became the first secretary. He also originated other needed public improvements in Hanover, but died early in life. The engineer of the company was R. K. Martin, of Baltimore Water Works. The Pigeon Hill reservoir is 277 feet above the highest point of the square. An additional reservoir was built during the year 1884, near the first one to increase the supply of water for the town, and thus giving a storage capacity of 15,000,000 gallons in the Pigeon Hills.

The first board of directors was composed of the following named persons: Joseph Dellone, president; C. C. Wirt, secretary; Henry Wirt, George W. Welsh, N. B. Carver, H. A. Young and Stephen Keefer. Numerous changes occurred in the management and as the town grew a number of the citizens decided to form a new company, and on the evening of Saturday, September 21, 1895, in the office of J. S. Young & Company, the first meeting of the Consumers' Water Company was held. At this meeting a permanent organization was effected and officers elected. John S. Young was elected president; Dr. J. H. Bittinger, vice-president; C. E. Moul, secretary, and H. E. Young, treasurer. J. Q. Allewalt, Jesse Frysinger and Charles Young, in addition to the foregoing persons elected officers, composed the first board of directors. A charter was procured from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The

Kendig farm and mill, located on the Black Rock road, about three and one-half miles south of Hanover, was purchased and pumping machinery installed in the mill to lift water from the Furnace Creek to the distribution and storage reservoir which was constructed on what is known as Parr's Hill, on the Black Rock road. This reservoir has a capacity of 7,000,000 gallons. January 25, 1896, the board of directors of the Consumers' Water Company passed a resolution providing for the purchase of the Hanover Water Company, which proposition was accepted by the last named corporation. The Consumers' Water Company now having acquired all the charter rights and franchises of the Hanover Water Company, extended from its new reservoir on Parr's Hill a twelve-inch main to Centre Square and ten and eight-inch mains to several other streets, then connected these new mains with those that were in operation by the old company, and thus continued to serve the public with an abundant supply of water. There was no change in the officers until the death of J. S. Young, November 12, 1899. Charles Young was then elected president and continued to serve until 1904, when he declined a re-election. J. H. Brough was then chosen president; Dr. J. H. Bittinger, vice-president; C. E. Moul, secretary, and H. E. Young, treasurer, and at each annual meeting thereafter these same persons were re-elected. May 24, 1905, the board of directors by resolution agreed to purchase the plant, charter rights and franchises of the McSherrystown Water Company, and under date of May 25, 1905, the name was changed to Hanover & McSherrystown Water Company, and May 29, 1905, the following board of directors and officers were elected: D. Gring, Newport, Pa., president; J. D. Landes, Mechanicsburg, secretary, and treasurer; H. E. Young and J. H. Brough, of Hanover; and Dr. E. H. Leffler, Millersburg, Pa., directors. J. H. Brough is superintendent and general manager, and under the newly elected officers and the management of Mr. Brough the plant has been enlarged and improved for the purpose of supplying the towns of Hanover and McSherrystown with the best quality of water obtainable in unlimited quantity. New and improved machinery was installed at the

pumping station, where the waters of Furnace Creek enter the Codorus Creek, the capacity of the pumping main to Parr's Hill reservoir quadrupled, and the six-inch cast iron main from the reservoirs on Pigeon Hills paralleled by a new ten-inch line of pipe into Hanover, which has been connected with the mains formerly in use. The Hanover and McSherrystown systems have been connected, and both towns are now supplied from the same source.

Gas Company.

The Hanover Gas Company received its charter January 8, 1870, and the works were built in the summer of the same year under the superintendence of Jacob L. Kuehn, of York, along the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Carlisle Street. Captain A. W. Eichelberger was elected president and L. F. Melsheimer, secretary, at the time of the organization. Both remained in office until 1890. The other directors in 1885 were George N. Forney, R. M. Wirt, John R. Stine, Stephen Keefer and H. Y. Sprengle. The plant and all the rights and interests of the Hanover Gas Company were sold in 1900 to Robert Forrest, F. H. Shelton and associates. The new owners rebuilt a modern plant for the manufacture of gas, and laid new mains throughout the borough. The capital stock was increased to \$75,000. On March 16, 1905, the interests of the Gas Company were purchased by C. E. Ehrehart, George D. Gitt, F. H. Shelton, L. R. Dutton and R. H. Dutton. The new company made additions to the works and in 1906 extended their mains to McSherrystown, supplying to that borough the first gas in June, 1906. In 1907 the gas mains were extended to all the suburban parts of the borough of Hanover.

In December, 1900, the company with 440 meters sold three and one-half million cubic feet of gas; in 1907, with 1,275 meters in use, the output was fifteen million cubic feet of gas. R. H. Dutton is president; L. R. Dutton, secretary; George D. Gitt, treasurer.

Electric Light and Railway. In September, 1893, Charles E. Ehrehart, Thomas E. Ehrehart, J. H. Schmuck, John A. Poist, C. D. Smith and A. H. Melhorn as directors of a company, erected a power plant for electric light and constructed a trolley line from

the west end of McSherrystown to Hanover and through the borough to Mt. Olivet Cemetery. The company formed by these gentlemen managed the affairs of the Hanover Light, Heat & Power Company and the Hanover & McSherrystown Street Railway Company from 1893 until the year 1903. At this time Lewis D. Sell was president, and Charles E. Ehrehart, secretary of the two companies. The property and entire interests of both companies were purchased, in December, 1903, by a company of which Captain W. H. Lanius, of York, was president, and George S. Schmidt, secretary and treasurer. Soon after the transfer, the new owners extended a line a half mile farther down the turnpike, where they purchased twelve acres of woodland from William A. Himes, and an additional tract of four acres from Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal, and turned these sixteen acres into a park, which was named in honor of Captain A. W. Eichelberger, a previous owner. This park has since become a noted place for pleasure seekers and has been the means of largely increasing the business of the street railway company. A tract of land was purchased and a car barn erected adjoining the power plant. That part of Centre Square around the oval was paved by this company, which at the same time extended lines to the limits of Frederick, Abbottstown and Stock Streets.

The officers and owners of the street railway company in 1907 were Captain W. H. Lanius, president; Ellis S. Lewis, secretary and treasurer; J. W. Steacy, George P. Smyser, George S. Billmeyer, all of York; and William A. Himes, of New Oxford. These same gentlemen own and operate the Hanover Light, Heat & Power Company, which they purchased in 1903. New machinery was added and a line extended along the turnpike to Littlestown, which is lighted by electricity from the Hanover plant. Robert E. Manley is manager of both interests.

Mt. Olivet Cemetery. This cemetery was originated through the efforts of L. F. Melsheimer, J. J. Naille and D. Q. Albright, at a meeting held December 20, 1858, and a charter was obtained early the following year. The original cemetery property, containing fifteen acres, was bought of Adam Forney for

\$2,146. It lies on the summit of a hill, a short distance south of town, with a commanding view of the surrounding country. The land was laid out in lots and winding walks during February, 1859, by Joseph S. Gitt. The dedicatory services occurred on June 2, 1859. The officiating clergymen were B. H. Nadal, M. J. Alleman, and Martin Lohr. Alfred E. Lewis wrote a hymn which was sung at the time of dedication. Many of the lots are enclosed with iron railing and granite curbing, and adorned with flower beds. The grounds are ornamented with trees and shrubbery, which make the place an attractive resort. There are a large number of handsome monuments of granite and marble worthy of admiration as works of art. The tomb of Colonel Richard McAllister, the founder of Hanover, is near the centre of this cemetery. An iron octagonal pavilion, of tasteful design was erected in 1872. The first board of directors was composed of Daniel Q. Albright, president; L. F. Melsheimer, secretary; Horatio W. Emmert, treasurer; William Wirt, J. J. Naille, Harry Kurtz, F. M. Baughman, George W. Welsh and Joseph Slagle. Two large swinging iron gates for carriages, and two smaller ones for footmen, similar to those at the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, were placed at the entrance in the year 1877 at a cost of \$600, including granite blocks for posts.

The cemetery has been enlarged by the purchase of additional land and contains about twenty-five acres. In 1907 the board of directors was composed of N. B. Carver, president; Julius W. Fischer, secretary; J. D. Zouck, treasurer; William Boadenhamer, H. A. Bair, Valentine Wentz, Henry D. Shriver, L. H. Eckert and Lewis G. Pfaff.

The town hall at the southwest corner of Centre Square for more than a third of a century was the only place for holding public lectures, entertainments and theatrical plays. After the market house was removed, in 1872, there was no public market place in Hanover. In 1886 Frank A. Ziegler and others organized a company for the erection of a town hall, opera house and a market place, which was built the following year. The company was chartered with a capital of \$25,000, and at an expense of

\$30,000 the present opera house was erected. The first story has since been used as a public market, and the second story as an opera house. It was opened by an interesting play, the title of which was "Caprice," of which Miss Minnie Maddern was the star, in the presence of a very large audience. It was chartered as the Hanover Opera House & Town Hall Company. In 1907 Robert M. Wirt was president of the company and R. O. Wirt secretary and treasurer. J. Percy Barnitz was the first manager and Harry C. Nail has served in that capacity for the past twelve years.

Agricultural Society.

The Hanover Agricultural Society was organized in 1884 and held its first annual fair September 29, 30, October 1, 2, 1885. A meeting of citizens was held June 16, 1884, at which it was resolved to raise a capital stock of \$10,000 in shares of \$25 each, with which to establish a local fair. General interest was manifested in the project and by July 21, the entire amount had been subscribed. July 26, officers were elected, thirty-three names being submitted for directors, eleven to be chosen; three for secretary and three for treasurer. The result was as follows: Stephen Keefer, president; M. O. Smith, secretary; Joseph G. Keagy, treasurer; George Bowman, L. P. Brockley, R. M. Wirt, William Boadenhamer, George A. Long, H. Y. Sprenkle, W. C. Stick, David McG. Newcomer, Harry J. Little, E. H. Hostetter, directors.

A tract of land, 23 acres and 148 perches, adjoining the borough on the east, was bought from Peter Flickinger and the executors of John Flickinger, deceased, at \$275 an acre, and shortly afterwards 4 acres and 38 perches adjoining were bought from Henry Wirt at the same price. A fine half mile racing track was laid out and graded, the grounds were fenced, stalls and pens, a poultry house, an exhibition building and a large grand stand erected. A liberal policy was adopted as to premiums to exhibitors and purses for races, and the fairs were successful from the start. Large sums were expended for attractions and performances to be given on the grounds without extra charge and these added in drawing to the annual exhibition large crowds of people. While on account of bad weather, the receipts were only slightly in excess of ex-

penses, in some years, in no case has there been a loss, and the society has always been in a prosperous financial condition. The fairs have been regularly held each September for twenty-two years. The officers in 1907 were: R. M. Wirt, president; M. O. Smith, secretary; T. J. Little, treasurer; William J. Young, T. J. O'Neill, A. R. Brodbeck, C. J. Delone, C. S. Shirk, John J. Schmidt, William B. Allewelt, and Frank Rodgers, directors.

Public Common. Colonel Richard McAllister, founder of Hanover, died in 1795. The original draft of the

town having been lost, his executors, Archibald McAllister, Jesse McAllister and Jacob Rudisill, caused McAllister's entire tract, including the town site, to be resurveyed in 1797, and sold off all the land and town lots belonging to the estate. The tract known since as the "Public Common" belonged to the estate and was partially covered with timber. The citizens determined to secure this tract, which contained twenty-three acres and seventeen perches, as a public common; the executors agreed to sell it for 351 pounds 1 shilling 10 pence. Over 100 persons subscribed to the purchase money in sums ranging from 7 shillings 6 pence to 8 pounds. July 17, 1798, the land was granted by the executors to George Carl, Paul Metzger, John Hinkle, Henry Welsh, and William Gitt, as trustees, to be held "in trust for the proper use of an open air and free public common for all and every one of the citizens and inhabitants of the town of Hanover and their successors forever, and for no other use or purpose." The land was used for a public cow pasture for many years. About 1839 lots began to be leased by the borough authorities. Parties who leased the ground generally refused to pay the rent, claiming that the land did not belong to the borough. Suits were commenced and continued for years, with offers of compromise made and agreed to and then rescinded. In 1852, when the Hanover Branch Railroad was extended across the Common, a depot and warehouse were built upon this public ground. The borough authorities ordered the railroad company to stop work until the damages were assessed. In 1853 the damages were fixed by a jury at \$775. The railroad company declined to pay this amount; the bor-

ough council entered suit, and then offered to compromise for half the damages assessed. March 17, 1858, the matter was settled, the company paying \$50 cash, and agreeing to pay a yearly rent of \$12 forever. After the railroad was opened, lots on the Common were in demand. This led to a proposition to sell or lease, in perpetuity, the entire tract. The legislature was appealed to, but that body was opposed to having lands leased in perpetuity. Efforts were then made to get authority to sell the tract, and Michael Bucher surveyed it and laid it off into streets and building lots. A strong party of the citizens opposed this scheme and desired to see the land remain a public common. To sell this land in lots would doubtless result in removing the center of the town business thereto, and in thus reducing considerably the value of real estate in parts of the town remote from the railroad, whose directors had contributed liberally toward the building of the road. The other side urged the unproductiveness and uselessness of the Common. They argued that it might easily be made a source of revenue to the borough, and considerably reduce the taxation. Many trips were made to Harrisburg by representatives of both sides, but all attempts to secure legislation failed. In 1854 lots began to be leased at \$14 each. Then in 1858, a contract was made with Evans & Mayer, attorneys at York, to secure a fee simple title to the land for the borough authorities for the sum of \$500. An order was obtained from the court, appointing F. E. Metzger trustee for the people of Hanover; and soon after, in accordance with an order of the court, Mr. Metzger offered the tract at public sale. It was bought by Henry Wirt for the borough at the nominal sum of \$5,400. Under this title the borough holds the Public Common. Lots are leased to various parties, who have erected buildings upon them. Larger tracts have also been leased to railroads and to private parties for lumber and coal yards.

Wirt Park. Wirt Park, an attractive resort, is situated in the Third Ward of Hanover. It extends 210 feet on Franklin Street, 391 feet on Park Avenue, 223 feet on High Street and 313 feet on an alley. Its entire area is nearly two acres.

Henry Wirt, a prominent citizen of Hanover, interested in the future welfare of the

town, presented this park to the borough on June 5, 1890. The deed of transfer states that "it is to be set apart forever as a public park for the free use of the inhabitants of Hanover and a play ground for children." The deed also specifies that no buildings can be erected on the park, except for the use of a public library or a town hall, and if such building be erected it must be at a place that will not interfere with the original plans and purposes for which the park was given to the town.

For a period of fifteen years the park was used only as a play ground. In 1905, when the battle monument was erected in the oval in Centre Square the fountain which had occupied that site since 1873 was removed to the centre of Wirt Park, which it now adorns. The borough authorities appropriated money for the erection of a band stand and other improvements. The Civic League, composed of enterprising women of Hanover, raised money and laid out flower beds on the park, placed a drinking fountain, and also furnished settees. The borough council had a large number of trees planted on the park.

Fire Department.

The first outfit for extinguishing fires in Hanover, as well as all other inland towns, was the leather fire bucket. These were usually owned by citizens, who at the breaking out of a fire, arranged themselves in rows, extending from the fire to a well or spring. Buckets full of water were sent along the line to the scene of the fire, and thrown on the flames by the man nearest the burning building. These buckets were then passed along another line to the water supply. In this way, small fires could be extinguished. These leather buckets were used in Hanover as early as 1780, and four of them are now owned and kept as mementoes of the past by Hanover Steam Fire Engine Company No. 1, at their building on Chestnut Street.

An engine called the "Lion" was purchased by the people of Hanover about 1800. This engine was supplied with water by means of the leather buckets. The water was then pumped on the fire by this hand engine. It was a rather crude affair, but doubtless did efficient service a century ago.

Hanover was incorporated in 1815, and

during the following year, at a public meeting of citizens, the borough was divided into two fire districts. All the able-bodied men residing on Frederick and Carlisle Streets were organized into what was termed the Hanover Fire Company, with Jacob Eichelberger, president; Frederick Bentz, secretary; Jacob Metzgar, treasurer; George Frysinger, engine director; Jacob Hostetter, lineman; Peter Winebrenner, Frederick Berkman, George Grove, axmen; Peter Eckert, Nicholas Newman, ladder-men.

The residents of York, Baltimore and Abbottstown Streets were organized into the Union Fire Company with John Sholl, president; Daniel P. Lange, secretary; Jacob Metzgar, treasurer; Adam Ault, Peter Grumbine, engine directors; Jacob Kline, lineman; Jacob Britcher and Adam Fisher, axmen; John Shultz, George Buvinger, ladder-men. When fires occurred, the entire population of male citizens was expected to turn out. A destructive fire occurred, and soon after this event at a public meeting, a resolution was adopted to petition the council for the purchase of an improved engine, and that a tax be laid on the real estate within the borough to pay for it.

In July, 1830, the town council purchased from Asa Cummings, of Boston, an engine which was called the "Tiger" at a cost of \$275. The Lion and the Tiger with additional equipments bought as they were needed, composed the entire outfit of the department for many years. As the town grew, improved fire apparatus was needed. In 1856 a committee was appointed to visit Baltimore and inspect the fire apparatus there. This visit resulted in the purchase, at a cost of \$450, from the Washington Hose Company, of an engine which had done good service in that city. It bore the name "Gazelle," but after its arrival at Hanover, it was called the "Washington." This engine, still the property of the fire department, is on exhibition in the parlor of the engine house on Chestnut Street. The Washington engine was used by the Baltimore fire department in the great parade at the National Capital, when the cornerstone of the Washington monument was laid. The Lion was destroyed about 1890, but the Tiger is in the possession of the Hanover fire company.

The small building used many years for fire department headquarters was situated on Chestnut Street. On this same spot the present handsome two-story engine house was erected in 1882 at a cost of \$3,800 by the borough under the administration of L. F. Melsheimer, as chief burgess.

The first floor of this building contains the apparatus, consisting of a combination hose and chemical wagon, a La France engine, and a Hayes extension hook and ladder truck. In the rear are stalls for the four horses maintained by the company, and a hose tower in which a reserve supply of 1000 feet of hose is kept, in addition to the 1000 feet carried on the wagon. The second floor comprises handsome sleeping apartments for the drivers, a finely furnished parlor, and a room for the monthly business meetings of the company.

Hanover Steam Fire Engine Company was organized in the year 1878, and has since done efficient service at many fires. William H. Long has been foreman of the company for a period of twenty-four years, while H. O. Young has filled the post of secretary of the organization for twenty-seven years. S. C. Garber was president of the company in 1907. The roster of the company contains over 125 names.

The
Chemical. The Eagle Chemical Company, of Hanover, was organized on November 17, 1903. The first officers were: H. M. Stokes, president; W. O. Dell, vice-president; H. F. Heilman, secretary; D. M. Anthony, assistant secretary; C. L. Trone, treasurer; A. R. Brodbeck, N. D. Bankert and W. W. Smeach, trustees.

Soon after organization the company purchased a lot on Hanover Street for the sum of \$500, upon which a frame building, costing \$2,000, was erected by the company. A chemical engine and 1500 feet of hose were purchased and did excellent service at the fires which occurred during the succeeding three years. In 1906 the borough council furnished money for the purchase of two fine horses used in drawing the engine.

The original membership of this company was thirty. Owing to its successful efforts the membership was increased, and in 1907 numbered 200. W. W. Smeach was chosen president during that year.

PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, LAWYERS.

The healing art had not yet been reduced to a science, when the town of Hanover was founded in 1763. Medical practice as carried on by pioneer physicians in York County, is described in the medical chapter in this book, beginning on page 515. In the year 1789, Frederick Valentine Melsheimer settled in Hanover as the pastor of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church. While performing his duties as pastor of this church, he also practiced the healing art among his parishioners and all his friends and neighbors, even to the time of his death in 1814.

Dr. John Baker seems to have been the first physician to practice medicine at Hanover as his sole occupation. He settled in the vicinity about 1775, and continued to follow his chosen profession during the Revolution and until 1795.

Dr. Patrick Smith, a regular graduate of medicine, settled at Hanover about 1790.

Biographies of Peter Mueller, Henry C. Wampler, John Culbertson, George W. Hinkle, Henry C. Eckert, J. P. Smith, Horace Alleman, A. J. Snively, F. A. H. Koch, L. W. Goldsborough, physicians of Hanover, will be found in the medical chapter.

Dr. Plowman, a regular graduate of medicine, followed his profession at Hanover for ten years. Dr. J. H. Winterode practiced here in 1850. His office was on Carlisle Street.

Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal practiced medicine here from 1844 to 1848, and since the latter date has practiced at Gettysburg.

Dr. John Metzgar engaged in the practice of medicine in his native town for several years and then moved to the west.

Dr. J. H. Bittinger, who was born near Hanover, since his graduation from Jefferson Medical College in 1878, has been a leading physician at Hanover. For many years he has been surgeon for the P. R. R. Co. and the W. M. R. R. Co. He also served as president of the Peoples Bank and of the Hanover Board of Education.

Dr. A. C. Wentz, who was born in Mannheim Township, received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1882. Since that time he has been actively engaged in the pursuit of his profession at Hanover. Dr. Wentz has filled several

local offices, including that of treasurer of the school board.

Dr. R. N. Meisenhelder, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, for twenty years or more was a physician at East Berlin. In 1891, he removed to Hanover, where he continued his profession.

Dr. H. M. Alleman, son of Dr. Horace Alleman, succeeded his father in the practice of medicine. He is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, and has served in prominent local offices, being twice president of the Hanover School Board.

Dr. John A. Melsheimer, since his graduation from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Hanover. He is a great grandson of Frederick Valentine Melsheimer, pastor of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church from 1789 to 1814.

Dr. A. Z. Buchen, a graduate of the University of Maryland began to practice here in 1876.

Dr. Wesley C. Stick, who practiced medicine for thirty years at Glenville removed to Hanover in 1905.

Dr. L. M. Bailey, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College and George H. Jordy, University of Maryland, practiced at Hanover.

Rev. Jacob Geiger, who resided at Manchester, Maryland, and who performed the duties of pastor for eight Reformed congregations in York and Harford counties, introduced the practice of homeopathy into Hanover and vicinity about 1835. Rev. Geiger practiced the healing art over a large section of the country in connection with his pastoral duties. He died in 1848. About 1840 he interested Rev. Peter Sheurer of Hanover, who was the pastor of seven Reformed congregations in York County. Pastor Sheurer became a devoted follower of Hahnemann. He spent his leisure time in the study of medicine and acquired considerable ability as a diagnostician. For several years after Pastor Sheurer's death, no one practiced homoeopathy in Hanover.

Dr. O. T. Everhart, who was born near Manchester, Maryland, in 1832, was graduated as a physician from the University of Maryland in 1856. He practiced medicine at Goldsboro and Marysville near Harrisburg, until he settled in Hanover in 1878.

He practiced homoeopathy the remainder of his professional career. During the Civil War, Dr. Everhart was assistant surgeon in the United States army hospitals in Harrisburg and Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

Dr. D. B. Grove, who was born at Hanover in 1860, received his medical education at the Homoeopathic Medical College of New York City, from which he graduated in 1883. He was surgeon for the W. M. R. Co., and was a successful physician and surgeon.

Dr. Charles Wagner, a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, succeeded Dr. Grove as the homoeopathic physician at Hanover. During the administration of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, he was president of the U. S. Board of Pension Examiners for York county.

Dr. M. M. Fleagle, a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, and his sister, Roberta Fleagle, are homoeopathic physicians in this borough.

Dr. J. D. Keller, formerly of Glenville, removed to Hanover in 1903. He is a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia.

During the year 1906, the physicians of Hanover, organized a Medical Club which meets regularly in the office of members for the discussion of questions relating to the practice of medicine and surgery.

Before the year, 1840, the duties of a dentist at Hanover, were performed by the local physicians. The medical doctor never attempted to fill or make artificial teeth, but he had to be supplied with the old time tooth pulling instrument, called the "pullegen" or tournequet. With these he extracted the aching teeth for the relief of his patients, and carried his instruments with him on his trips to the country and everywhere he went on his professional duties. The art of modern dentistry was introduced into Hanover in a crude way by travelling dentists, who made periodical visits. Their principal business was that of cleaning teeth, pulling out the defective ones, and putting in artificial teeth on pivots which were driven into the roots of the natural teeth whose crowns had been removed. Occasionally these pioneer dentists would attempt to fill teeth with some kind of a composition, which was covered with tin

foil. In 1828, J. Walker, dental surgeon, was the first recorded travelling dentist, who visited Hanover.

Dr. William H. Bange was the first professional dentist to follow this occupation in the borough of Hanover. He was a native of the town and began to practice in the year 1840. During the first few years of his professional duties, Dr. Bange used the old time tooth pulling instruments. At this period, sets of artificial teeth were put in plates of silver and gold, and the teeth were made by the dentist himself. These metals continued to be used by dentists, until the introduction of celluloid, about 1870. During his early career, Dr. Bange travelled to the small towns and villages and through the country in pursuit of his profession. He took with him his instruments and the head-rest which could be attached to any chair for the use of the patient. He introduced the modern practice of filling teeth with gold and silver, and eventually had a full dental outfit. Dr. Bange was succeeded in the practice by his son, Dr. Faber Bange.

Dr. H. C. Derr, a professional dentist, opened an office in Hanover in the year 1850. He practiced the art of dentistry here with success until he removed elsewhere.

Dr. H. C. Ruth and Dr. J. A. Thomas learned under the instruction of Dr. Derr. Others who have practiced dentistry as a science and an art at Hanover, have been E. Z. Buchen, M. D. Bishop, J. Ross Black, Fayette H. Beard, Charles E. Stine and Clayton P. Walcott.

Legal Profession. When the Province of Pennsylvania was under the rule of the English King and Parliament, justices of the peace transacted much of the legal business of the community. The office was always filled by men of the highest integrity and business ability. Richard McAllister, the founder of Hanover, was the original justice of the peace in this region. He was also one of the judges who held the courts at York before the Revolution. He presided over that court for a period of three years. Under the State constitution of 1776 and until the year 1791, the county courts were presided over by three or five of these court justices. Henry Welsh, a leading citizen of Hanover, was a justice of the peace

for twenty years and also transacted much legal business before the courts at York for his friends and neighbors. Jacob Rudisill, who became one of the associate judges in 1791, and Colonel Henry Slagle, who filled the same office, were legal advisers of the citizens of Hanover and vicinity as well as judges of the courts.

When the town was incorporated in 1815, John L. Hinkle, a hardware merchant, became the first justice of the peace, and also served for twenty-three years as an associate judge of York County. Judge Hinkle was also a land surveyor. George Fry-singer, Jesse Frysinger, C. W. Forney, James E. Naille, John M. Wolf, Hezekiah Trone, Jacob Gundrum, Lewis D. Sell, Barton H. Knode, Adam E. Kohr and Isaac R. Witmer served as justices of the peace for the borough.

W. D. Gobrecht, who published a local newspaper, began the practice of law at Hanover about 1840. Jacob F. Welsh opened an office in 1840, and afterward removed to Texas. James E. Naille performed the duties of an attorney and justice of the peace for a period of twenty years. Alfred E. Lewis, H. C. Dean, a native of New England, Philip Gossler, and J. W. Johnson, afterward a practicing lawyer of Lancaster, began the legal profession at Hanover. Daniel K. Trimmer of York, also began his career as a lawyer in this borough. Charles M. Wolff was admitted to the York County Bar in 1877 and soon after settled in Hanover, where he was the only practicing lawyer for several years. Charles E. Ehrehart for twenty years and Charles J. Delone for ten years or more have been successful lawyers at Hanover. Col. R. M. Russell who served as a soldier in the Mexican War and was the lieutenant colonel of a Pennsylvania cavalry regiment, practiced law in Hanover for several years after the Civil War. John W. Heller of York, began his professional career at Hanover in 1865, and William E. Bushong in 1900. John J. Bollinger was admitted to the bar in 1902 and Thomas F. Crostwaite in 1904.

MILITARY COMPANIES.

The records of the first military companies at Hanover and vicinity are found in the Pennsylvania Archives for the year

1775. This was at the opening of the Revolution, when Richard McAllister, the founder of Hanover was chosen colonel of a battalion of local militia, composed of eight companies, known as the Second Battalion of York County Associators. These companies were distributed through the southwestern part of York County and the southeastern part of Adams County.

In the Revolution. Immediately after the adoption of the first state constitution in 1776, Richard McAllister was chosen by the State legislature to fill the new office of county lieutenant. His duties required him to organize all the able-bodied men in York County, which then embraced Adams, into militia companies, ready to be called out at any emergency. When Continental Congress, through the appeals of General Washington, called for 10,000 troops from Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, Colonel McAllister marched with his battalion to the defence of New York, near which city the Flying Camp was organized. In August 1776, his battalion was organized into the Second Pennsylvania Regiment of the Flying Camp. This regiment was present at the battles of Long Island and Fort Washington, in the northern part of Manhattan Island. Several of his officers and men were captured when the fort was surrendered to the British in November, 1776.

Colonel McAllister's regiment took a prominent part in the affair on Staten Island where his command captured sixty Waldeckers, the first Hessians held as prisoners of war during the Revolution. His son, Archibald McAllister, was a lieutenant in the first expedition to Canada, and a captain in a Pennsylvania regiment at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth.

Captain Martin Eichelberger who resided a short distance southeast of Hanover, commanded a company of militia during the Revolution. After the close of the war, different companies existed and paraded on the Public Common. These companies were formed under the militia laws passed by the State legislature. One of the companies was commanded by Henry Welsh, the first postmaster of Hanover, and for a third of a century, a leading citizen of the town.

The military spirit continued at Hanover after 1800. About that War of year two volunteer companies were organized and their officers commissioned by the Governor of Pennsylvania. One of these companies was commanded by Captain Frederick Metzgar and the other by Captain John Bair. Both of these companies paraded in uniform and regularly drilled once a month on the Public Common. Soon after the second war between England and the United States opened in 1812, about a dozen men from Hanover enlisted in the American army. After the destruction of the public buildings at Washington by the British under General Ross, he appeared at Baltimore and threatened that city. It was believed if the British were successful at Baltimore, they would march to Philadelphia. For the purpose of joining in the defence of Baltimore, Governor Snyder of Pennsylvania, in response to an order from President Madison, called out the militia. About 1,000 troops rendezvoused at Hanover and 6,000 on the Public Common at York. Previously to the arrival of these troops from the central and eastern parts of the state, Captain Spangler's company from York and the Hanover companies marched to the defence of Baltimore. There were only three Pennsylvania companies recorded in the official reports and in Thomas Runkle's lithograph, engraved soon after the engagement, that took part in the famous battle of North Point. These companies were commanded by Captains Metzgar and Bair of Hanover, and Captain Spangler of York.

The two companies left Hanover on the march to Baltimore, Sunday morning, August 28, 1814, in response to the governor's orders. They reached Baltimore at 9 A. M., Tuesday, and soon afterward were attached to a Maryland regiment. The British approached Baltimore and on September 12, the memorable battle of North Point took place. One or two men of Captain Metzgar's company received slight wounds, and one of Spangler's men was severely wounded, and two were slightly injured. The rank and file of Captain Metzgar's company will be found on page 346.

The only names that are known of soldiers who formed the rank and file of Captain Bair's company are Frederick Messing,

Jacob Young, Frederick Bittinger, George Grove, John P. Storm, Samuel Flickinger, Adam Forney, George Grumbine, Samuel Weigle and John Beard.

About 1820, a local military company, fully armed and equipped, was commanded by Captain George Frysinger. This company drilled on the Public Common which was used from that date until the opening of the Civil War as a place for military encampment and manouvering.

The Warren Greys organized in 1830, under the State laws, was a well-trained company of sixty members. It was commanded and drilled by Captain Luther R. Skinner and existed for seven years. The company was armed with flintlock muskets, which continued to be used until after the Mexican War, when percussion rifles came into use. J. W. Baughman in 1907 was the last survivor of the Warren Greys.

The United Blues was a military company of riflemen, organized by Captain A. W. Eichelberger in 1842. The company was composed of sixty men, in full uniform, and continued to drill for seven years.

The Fourth Dragoons was a company organized in 1849, composed of fifty men. It was a cavalry company, having a full uniform of blue coat, light blue pantaloons with cavalry sabers, furnished by the State, and was commanded by Captain Eichelberger. They drilled once a month, for five years on the Public Common. Of this company, Cyrus Diller was first lieutenant; A. G. Schmidt, second lieutenant; Dr. W. H. Bange, first sergeant.

Marion Rifles, a military company composed of fifty men, rank and file, was organized in 1857, with Rufus J. Winterode, captain; John R. Adams, first lieutenant; Jacob W. Bender, second lieutenant; Joseph A. Renaut, first sergeant. This company obtained rifles from the State of Pennsylvania, and after practicing the manual of arms for two or three years, became somewhat noted for the efficiency of its military drill. H. Gates Myers succeeded as captain in 1859, when the company purchased new uniforms, and obtained a silk flag, at a cost of \$40. The company drilled with fine effect at the noted military encampment at York in 1859. Lewis I. Renaut, who afterward

became chief musician of the 87th Regiment, was fifer for this company. Joseph Bange who was severely wounded while serving in the 76th Pennsylvania Regiment, played the bass drum, and Mahlon H. Naill, afterward drummer in the 26th Pennsylvania Regiment, played the tenor drum for the Marion Rifles.

On April 21, 1861, two days after the riot at Baltimore, the Marion Rifles enlisted in a body in the 16th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. They responded to the first call for troops, made by President Lincoln, and served for a period of three months under General Patterson, near Harper's Ferry, Va. When the company entered the army, Joseph A. Renaut was chosen first lieutenant to succeed John R. Adams. Shortly before his term of service had ended, Captain Myers had taken sick. He was removed to a hospital at Chambersburg, Pa., where he died about the time his company was mustered out of service.

The Hanover Infantry was a military company, organized in 1858, with F. M. Baughman, captain. This company obtained muskets from the State of Pennsylvania, and drilled regularly for a year. In 1860, Cyrus Diller was elected captain of the company and recruited it to a membership of fifty men. On Sunday morning, April 21, 1861, in response to the first call for troops, they assembled in Concert Hall, at the southwest angle of Centre Square, where they volunteered to enlist in the three months' service. On the same day, amid great excitement, this company and the Marion Rifles left Hanover about two o'clock, on a special train to York, where they both joined the 16th Pennsylvania Regiment under Colonel Thomas A. Zeigle of York.

The future history of these companies will be found in the chapter on the Civil War. A complete account of the battle of Hanover will be found in a preceding chapter beginning on page 424.

Major Jenkins Post, No. 99, G. G. A. R. A. R., was instituted May 7, 1878. Several previous attempts in Hanover to organize the veterans of the war of 1861-5 failed through a misapprehension of the purpose of the organization, it being feared the intention was to

make it a political machine. The post was named after Joseph S. Jenkins, a gallant Hanover officer, killed before Petersburg, Virginia. There were twenty-three charter members. At first recruits came in rapidly, the list numbering over sixty before the close of the first year. In all, the names of 214 veterans have been borne on the roster of Major Jenkins post. Of these sixty-six have died, many have been removed to other places and a few have relinquished their membership. In 1907 there were about ninety members in good standing. The members represent all branches of the military service, with only one representative of the navy. The average term of army service of the members was eighteen months, the longest being that of Lewis I. Renaut, fifty-one months; five served four years and over, and nearly 100 three years and upwards. The Post Commanders have been: M. O. Smith, Jacob Shultz, Daniel Carter, Cyrus Diller, P. H. Bittinger, L. B. Johns, Isaac Wagner, Jacob Gundrum, L. Y. Diller, Jacob H. Bange, Silas Beard, Frank A. Zeigler, Jacob Baughman, Samuel E. Trone, Henry L. Miller.

TAVERNS AND HOTELS.

Soon after Adam Forney settled at the site of Hanover in 1731, he obtained a license from the Lancaster court to open a tavern. When Richard McAllister settled on Digges' Choice about 1745, he opened a store and public inn for the convenience of his "neighbors and the traveling public". This store and tavern building stands on the northeast corner of Baltimore and Middle streets. It was built of logs and later cased in with bricks.

The town of Hanover was founded in 1763, on the line of the Monocacy Road. This road was laid out in 1739, and extended from the Susquehanna at Wrightsville across the present area of York County into Western Maryland. It became a famous route of travel to the southwest. Hanover was therefore an important stopping place for the early emigrants, and for wagon and pack horse travel toward Maryland and the Valley of Virginia long before the Revolution. During that war and as late as 1790 public inns were kept in Hanover and immediate vicinity by seven different persons: Daniel Barnitz, Andrew

Etzler, Alexander Forsythe, Charles Gelwix, Francis Heim, Peter Winebrenner, Henry Welsh.

Paul Metzger owned a hotel on the south side of Frederick Street, near the square, in 1791.

In 1818, three years after the incorporation, there were eight taverns in the borough, kept by Henry Bear, John Bart, Peter Eckert, Jacob Eichelberger, David Mayer, Henry Morningstar, David Lamotte and John Emig.

Farmers' Inn for many years a noted stopping place, stood on the east side of Baltimore Street, a short distance north of St. Joseph's Catholic Church. This tavern was opened by David Lamotte about 1800. On one side of it was a large yard for the accommodation of teams. In the days of wagoning to Baltimore, this yard was often filled with teams, which had stopped at Hanover for the night. These teams belonged to farmers from the Cumberland Valley and the adjoining region, and were engaged in hauling produce, grain, whiskey and other products to the Baltimore markets. Pittsburg teams also stopped here for the night. Some of the proprietors of this hotel were George Emmert and Peter Shultz. William Albright took the hotel in 1843; his son, D. Q. Albright in 1847, and Jeremiah Diehl in 1852. The place was discontinued as a hotel in 1855.

Central Hotel was established in the northwest angle of Center Square, about 1810 by Jacob Eichelberger. Before the time of railroads this place was known as the "Stage Office". It was the stopping place for stages on their way from Baltimore through Hanover to Carlisle, Harrisburg and other points to the north, and on their return southward. Stages going from Philadelphia through Lancaster and York to Maryland and Virginia, also stopped here. It was one of the relays for the exchange of horses. The owners of stage lines kept a supply of horses at several relays along the route, so that passengers could be driven rapidly from one point to another. The Eichelberger Hotel was famous as a stopping place for stage travelers for a period of thirty years or more. During the Civil War this hotel

was owned by Davis Garber and kept by Thomas McCausland. He was somewhat noted as a hotel keeper, and after the cavalry battle, the room at the southeast corner of the second story was used as the headquarters for General Judson Kilpatrick, commander of the Union cavalry. Van Amig and Arnold Kleff were proprietors of this hotel for a number of years.

David Garber rented the hotel to David C. Fleming and after his death it was conducted by his son John H. Fleming. Vincent O'Bold purchased this property, and owned it until the time of his death in 1904. The hotel property was then bought by Clinton J. Huff and Jacob P. Delone, who had conducted the hotel business here for a period of ten years previously. The Central Hotel has always been an excellent house of public entertainment with a very large patronage.

John A. Sheeley was proprietor in 1907, and the property is owned by the Hanover Realty Company.

The Franklin House on York Street was kept by John Hershey from 1825 to 1849, when he was succeeded by his son-in-law, Jeremiah Harmony, for a period of five years. Henry Ruth, Frank McKinney and others kept this hotel. The property has been owned in recent years by Mrs. Bowman.

About 1845 a large hotel was erected at the northeast corner of Frederick and High Streets. Frederick Bittinger kept this hotel from 1850 to 1860. There was a large yard to the rear of the building used by teamsters in the days of wagoning. During a part of the Civil War, this hotel was kept by David Newcomer, who discontinued the business several years before his death in 1874. The property was afterward owned by C. W. Forney and his heirs.

The Drovers' Hotel was built by Jesse Kohler in 1852 on Carlisle Street beyond the railroad. He kept it for many years.

The large building facing Pleasant Street and now used as a residence, was originally a hotel property. Adam Fisher carried on the business here before the Civil War and was succeeded by Adam Forney and Captain Jeremiah Kohler. After the cavalry engagement at Hanover, this building was used as a United States Hospital. Not only the soldiers wounded at Hanover were

brought here, but quite a number from the battlefield of Gettysburg.

Hotel Hanover, a five-story building, situated on the south-west corner of Carlisle and Chestnut Streets, was built in 1870 by Colonel Cyrus Diller, at a cost of \$14,000. This property was purchased in 1883 by Alfred F. Barker. He refitted and refurnished the building and named it the Barker House. From the time he purchased it until 1904, Mr. Barker was owner and proprietor. He kept a first class hotel and had a large patronage. In 1904, this property was bought by Peter H. Strubinger. After remodelling the building and making additions, he changed the name to the Hotel Hanover.

This corner had been used as the site of a hotel from 1820 until the large building was erected by Colonel Diller.

Hotel O'Bold, at the southeast corner of Center Square was erected in 1893 by Vincent O'Bold, president of the First National Bank of Hanover, and a prominent farmer residing near McSherrystown. It is now the property of the Hanover Realty Company.

The American House, corner of Railroad Street and Park Avenue, has long been kept as a hotel.

The Colonial, near the railroad station, erected in 1906 by Clayton R. Graves, is a four-story building with all the conveniences for a first-class hotel.

The City Hotel on Abbottstown Street was conducted for many years by Henry V. Klunk. E. D. Bortner was the proprietor in 1907.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

The old time fairs were kept up in Hanover longer than in many neighboring towns. They attracted large crowds of people, who spent the time in general enjoyment. The square on these occasions was nearly filled with tables owned by vendors of trinkets, jewelry and merchandise of various kinds. These fairs finally became a nuisance and were discontinued about 1830.

The newspaper announcements for religious services before 1830 usually read as follows: "The Rev. Mr. Samuel Gutelius

will preach this evening at early candle light in the German Reformed Church."

The "Hanover Guardian," March 6, 1828, says: "A meeting of the friends of General Andrew Jackson, as president, and John C. Calhoun as vice-president, will be held at the house of Martin Shearer in the town of Jefferson."

D. Shultz in March 1828, advertised for two brickmakers to make 300,000 bricks.

George Forney offered fresh lime for sale for fertilizer at his kiln in Heidelberg Township in 1828.

The first Battalion of the 89th Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, commanded by Colonel Joseph Kuhn, drilled on the Common, in 1828.

In 1828, William Bair advertised hats of his own make, as follows: "fashionable elastic, waterproof, castor, black and white wool hats, also drab hats for summer wear, in Baltimore Street."

The Hanover Tract Society held its meetings at the school room of Mr. Corr, on York Street. Henry Myers, secretary of the Hanover Sunday School, announced a meeting to be held at the home of Luther H. Skinner, on York Street.

The following advertisement appeared in the Hanover Guardian, February, 1829: "6 cents, 1 chew of tobacco, and 39 lashes, reward—Isaac Baugher ran away from George Shrum. The above reward but no charges will be paid if brought home."

There are no newspaper files in existence from 1829 to 1844, when the Hanover Spectator was started by Senary Leader. This paper supported the Whig party during the remarkable campaign, when Henry Clay was candidate for President. October 2, 1844, this paper announced that Thomas E. Cochran and D. M. Smyser, would address the Whigs of Hanover at the last rally before the election.

The Hanover Lyceum, a literary society, held regular meetings in the Academy, in 1844, and often gave dramatic performances.

In August, 1846, John Trayer, the "steeple king," ascended the spire of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church and replaced the ball, vane and star which had been removed for repairs. After completing his work, he performed "such evolutions as astonished all who favored him with their attention."

On February 24, 1847, George Blintzinger, soldier of the Revolution, died at Hanover at the age of eighty-six years. He had served in the First Pennsylvania Regiment, under Col. Richard McAllister, and was present at the battle of Fort Washington. Blintzinger was a noted musician, and after he was eighty years old, performed the duties of fifer to Captain Eichelberger's military company, called the United Blues. He was the last of the Revolutionary soldiers to live in Hanover.

Daniel Barnitz and Burd Coleman, of the Castle Fin Iron Works, shot thirty-eight jack snipes in a few hours on Michael Slagle's farm, in 1848.

Capt. A. W. Eichelberger, James A. Naille, Dr. Goldsborough, Senary Leader and Rev. Charles Hay, in 1848, were appointed a committee to draw up a constitution to regulate a public library association. Henry Wirt, Jr., L. F. Melsheimer, William H. Bange, William Bange, Samuel Shirk, John S. Barnitz, J. S. Gitt and Abraham Rudisill, were appointed a committee to solicit members. This is the origin of what became known as the Hanover Public Library.

In 1848, William Berlin established a gallery for taking daguerreotypes in Frederick Street.

The Whigs of Hanover celebrated the election of General Zachary Taylor as President of the United States, by a parade through the streets and a feast on the Public Common, December 1848. The procession was under the command of Samuel Diller. Speeches were made by James E. Naille and Matthias E. Trone.

A new mail line was established between Hanover and Baltimore and York Springs in 1849, on account of increased traveling.

Elijah Garber opened the first livery stable at Hanover in February, 1850.

The Steam Mill which had recently been built by Philip Kohler near Hanover, was destroyed by fire, March, 1850. The disaster induced the fire company to increase its fire apparatus.

David Eckert took charge of the Washington House at the southwest corner of Centre Square in 1850. Mr. Gardner, an accomplished magician, gave an exhibition of his "wonderful and unrivaled feats," at the Washington House.

In August, 1845, "Rockwell & Stone's Mammoth Circus, generally acknowledged to be the most powerful company in the world, being composed of over 120 men and horses, gave an exhibition. The holiday sports of Old Spain or the Bull Fight formed one of the splendid features of the entertainment."

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

The visits of distinguished men to any town or community are events of great importance. Hanover has been favored by the presence of four of the most distinguished men in American history. In 1755 a man already noted in Colonial times started from Philadelphia, and passing through Lancaster and York stopped at a store and public inn at the northeast corner of Baltimore and Middle Streets. There was really no town here at that time and this was one of the few frontier taverns west of the Susquehanna River.

Franklin. The man who arrived on horseback and lodged for the night in this building was Benjamin Franklin, who was then the leader of the Pennsylvania Assembly. He went as far west as Frederick, Maryland, where he met Sir Edward Braddock, an English officer, who was organizing an expedition to proceed against the French and Indians then in possession of Fort Duquesne, now the site of Pittsburg. Upon his return from Frederick he again stopped at the site of Hanover at the frontier inn and store kept by Richard McAllister, who eight years later laid out the town.

Washington. On July 1, 1791, George Washington entered Hanover from the southwest. This was during his first administration as President. Soon after the adjournment of the First Congress at Philadelphia, which was then the capital of the United States, in the spring of 1791, he started on a tour of the southern states, going as far south as Charleston, S. C. After remaining about two weeks at Mount Vernon upon his return from the south, he went to Georgetown and selected a site for the national capitol and the executive mansion in the District of Columbia. He then records in his diary:

"Being desirous of seeing the nature of

the country north of Georgetown and along the upper road, I resolved to pass through Fredericktown in Maryland, and York and Lancaster in Pennsylvania."

President Washington arrived at Taneytown on the evening of June 30 and lodged there for the night. On July 2, he makes the following entry in his diary:

"Set out a little after 4 o'clock and in about six miles crossed the line which divides the states of Maryland and Pennsylvania; the trees were so grown up that I could not perceive the opening though I kept a lookout for it. Nine miles from Taneytown, Littlestown is reached. Seven miles further we came to Hanover (commonly called McAllister's town) a very pretty village with a number of good brick houses and mechanics in it. At this place, in a good inn, we breakfasted, and in eighteen miles more reached York, where we dined and lodged."

When Washington approached the village of Hanover which then contained about 600 people, tradition says he stopped at the first house on Frederick Street, now owned by Miss Mary Forney. Here he asked about a public inn at which he says in his diary he breakfasted. He took this meal at a building which then stood on the south side of Frederick Street, three doors from Centre Square, and was owned by Paul Metzgar. After eating his breakfast, he walked down Baltimore Street with Colonel Richard McAllister, the founder of Hanover, who had commanded a regiment in the Flying Camp, during the year 1776. Other revolutionary soldiers accompanied them on their walk. As it was summer time, the President watched a number of men reaping wheat in a field to the right of Baltimore Street. He left Hanover about 11 A. M., and arrived at York at 2 P. M., when all the church bells of the town were ringing. After he had driven up to his lodgings near Centre Square, York, fifteen rounds were fired from a cannon, one round to represent each state which then formed the Union.

President Washington on this occasion travelled in an elegant chaise, which had been made for him by David Clark of Philadelphia. It was said to be the finest private carriage then owned in the United States. It was drawn by four white horses. Besides his private secretary, Major Jackson, a

coachman and three other servants accompanied him. One of the servants drove a baggage wagon and another had in charge three horses.

Washington passed through Hanover in 1794 on his return from western Pennsylvania where he had gone to aid in quelling the Whiskey Insurrection. On this occasion he stopped at a hotel at the corner of Centre Square and Carlisle Street.

In November 1863, a train from **Lincoln.** Washington by way of Baltimore and Hanover Junction brought another great man to Hanover. He did not come for the purpose of visiting the town, but as the train approached the railroad station on the edge of the Public Common, hundreds of people had gathered to catch a glimpse of the President of the United States, who was then guiding the destiny of the Union through one of the greatest wars in history. It was necessary for the engine to take in a supply of water before the train moved toward Gettysburg. The vast crowd that had assembled awaited with eager interest for the President to come out and make a short speech. "Father Abraham, your children want to hear you," was called out in clarion tones, by the pastor of one of the churches of Hanover. Soon after these words were heard a man six feet four inches tall emerged through the door of the rear car, and stood on the platform. He was so tall that he had to remove his high hat to walk through the door to the platform. The engine was now almost ready to start with the train for Gettysburg, the place of destination. Before the train pulled out, this great man, President Lincoln, with kindly expression looked over the audience and spoke a few words. He asked if the people had been loyal to the state and government when the enemy passed through this region before the battle of Gettysburg. "If you are not all true patriots in support of the Union, you should be," was the sage remark of the great President, and then the train moved quietly away. On the following day Lincoln made a brief speech at the consecration services on the battlefield of Gettysburg. This speech lasted only five minutes, but on account of its eloquence, patriotism and profound thought, has been universally recog-

nized as one of the finest specimens of American literature.

In 1868, during the first year of his **Grant.** Presidency, General Grant arrived in Hanover, traveling over the same route that President Lincoln had come in 1863. He was on his way to Gettysburg to visit the battlefield for the first time. The arrival of this distinguished soldier was not known to many citizens when the Presidential train reached the railway station. The exchanging of engines required ten or fifteen minutes, and during that time President Grant sat in the center of the car by a window, silent and motionless. The train then started for Gettysburg where the Presidential party spent two days examining the principal points of the battlefield.

James Buchanan delivered a speech in Hanover from a platform erected underneath three elm trees which stood at the corner of Carlisle Street and Centre Square. This occurred in the fall of 1851, when William Bigler was elected governor of Pennsylvania by the Democratic party. He was entertained for the night by Dr. John Culbertson, a local physician.

Grover Cleveland, the President of the United States, while on his way to Gettysburg May 3, 1886, stopped for a short time and was greeted by hundreds of people who surrounded the train on the Public Common.

Andrew G. Curtin, the great war governor of Pennsylvania, also addressed an audience in Centre Square in 1864, during the campaign when Lincoln was re-elected President. This is said to have been the ablest political speech ever delivered in the borough.

Samuel W. Pennypacker, while serving as governor of Pennsylvania, presided over the ceremonies at the unveiling of the battle monument in Centre Square, in 1905.

The purchase and sale of western **Horses** and mules began in Hanover in 1844. During that year, **Cattle.** William Wallace brought from Virginia and Ohio one hundred

fine horses and disposed of them to the people of Hanover and vicinity. In 1847, Davis Garber resided at Clarksburg, West Virginia. Hearing that Hanover was a good market for valuable horses, he brought in several carloads that year and



A. C. Embelberger



continued to do the same for six years, when he removed to Hanover and during the succeeding twenty years sold a large number of western horses in this borough.

Al Smith began to sell horses at Hanover before the Civil War, and continued the business for thirty years. Since 1885, Hanover has become one of the most noted horse markets in southern Pennsylvania. From that year to 1907, from two thousand to five thousand horses and mules from the west have been sold annually by these dealers. Among the most prominent engaged in this business in recent years were Jacob H. Shriver, Al Smith, H. W. Parr, Curvin J. Smith, H. A. Smith and H. G. Shriver. Horses have been sold by these gentlemen to many customers from all over the southern and western parts of Pennsylvania.

In 1879 L. P. Brockley, Joel Henry, L. H. Eckert, Samuel H. Hostetter, William Anthony and George Anthony organized a chartered company and established drove yards at Hanover for the purchase and sale of cattle. Since that date about 3,000 cattle have been brought to Hanover annually from West Virginia, Ohio and other states and disposed of to farmers who fattened the cattle and then resold them to the dealers at Hanover. The trade in fattened cattle, which have been sent to Baltimore and Philadelphia markets, has been a prosperous business at Hanover during the last twenty years. L. P. Brockley alone has sold as many as 2,000 cattle in one year.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

CHRISTIAN WIRT, for many years a leading citizen of Hanover, was born May 12, 1763, in Heidelberg Township, near Iron Ridge Station. He was the son of Henry Wirt, a native of Germany, who came to America in 1738 and in 1750 purchased a large tract of land where his son was born. In his early life, Christian Wirt followed the occupation of a saddle and harness maker. In 1800, he purchased from the heirs of Richard McAllister the property on the southeast corner of Centre Square and Baltimore Street, where he engaged in the dry goods business. This place was long known as the Wirt Corner. In 1816 he retired from business with a competency. He was married to Eve Catharine Gelwix

and had seven children: Henry, Jacob, William, Mary, Catharine, Lydia and Deliah. Mary was married to Jacob Eichelberger; Catharine to George Emmert; Lydia to Adam Forney, and Deliah to Dr. George W. Hinkle. Christian Wirt died March 2, 1842.

HENRY WIRT, the eldest son of Christian Wirt, was born at Hanover, October 9, 1789. During his boyhood he attended a school taught by John McLaughlin, a Scotchman, when Henry Wirt and one other pupil were the only ones who studied English grammar. He entered his father's store as a clerk and in 1816 succeeded his father in the dry goods business which he conducted with success until 1827, when he retired and devoted his attention to his private affairs. Henry Wirt aided in establishing the first Sunday School at Hanover. In 1835 Mr. Wirt aided in securing the adoption of the public school system for his native town. He was one of the chief supporters of the plan to construct a railroad to Hanover Junction, the largest contributor to the capital stock of this railroad, and a member of the board of managers for many years. For a long time, he was director in the Hanover Saving Fund Society, and of the Gettysburg Bank, and president of two turnpike companies that extend from Hanover. During the War of 1812, he served as a lieutenant in the company commanded by Captain Metzgar, which took part in the battle of North Point, September 12, 1814. Henry Wirt was married to Catharine Swope. He died in 1859, leaving six daughters and one son.

HENRY WIRT, only son of Henry Wirt, Sr., was born at Hanover in 1827. He obtained his education in the public schools, and at the age of twenty, engaged in the mercantile business, which he continued until 1850 and then retired, devoting the remainder of his life to public enterprises and his private affairs. Mr. Wirt served as president of the Hanover Saving Fund Society for eight years; secretary and director of the Hanover Branch Railroad Company; chief Burgess of Hanover; director of the National Bank of Gettysburg; charter member and director of the Hanover Water Company, and president of several turnpike companies. He was deeply interested in the cause of education, and

served for a period of fifteen years as a member of the Hanover school board, and devoted his best energies toward improving the public schools. For many years, he was one of the most influential members of the board of trustees of Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, and gave liberally to the support of that institution of learning. He bequeathed a considerable sum of money for the permanent support and maintenance of a library connected with Emmanuel Reformed Church, of which he served as elder for twenty years or more. Henry Wirt was married in 1854 to Louisa, daughter of Matthias N. Forney. They had no children. He died in 1890.

JACOB WIRT, second son of Christian and Catharine Wirt, was born February 24, 1801. In 1827, he succeeded his brother, Henry, in the management of the large mercantile interests at the Wirt Corner, Centre Square and Baltimore Street. After eleven years, he retired from mercantile pursuits and engaged in the lumber and coal business. In 1849, when a company was laying plans for the construction of a railroad from Hanover to Hanover Junction, Mr. Wirt was chosen president, but resigned the next year. From 1860 to 1865, he was a director in this company and an active promoter of its interests. He was recognized as an exact and careful business man and an excellent financier. He served as president of the Hanover Saving Fund Society until his death. In politics he was an active Republican, and in religion a member of Emmanuel Reformed Church. Mr. Wirt was married to Amelia Danner in 1827. He died in 1869, leaving to survive him his widow and five children: Emma C., married to Dr. John A. Swope, of Gettysburg; Eliza Ann, married to George W. Forney, and Martha, married to Albert Barnitz, of York. Calvin C. Wirt, the youngest son, was active in the organization of the Hanover Water Company and other public enterprises. He died in 1874, at the age of thirty years. Robert M. Wirt, the youngest son of Jacob Wirt, has been president of the Hanover Saving Fund Society since 1885, and for many years served as secretary of the Hanover Branch and Harrisburg and Baltimore Railroad companies, and was secretary and treasurer of the Hanover Water Company.

MATTHIAS NACE FORNEY, editor, inventor and mechanical engineer, was born at Hanover in the paternal home, at the northeast corner of Chestnut and High Streets, March 28, 1835, son of Matthias and Amanda Nace Forney. He obtained his education in the schools of his native town and at a preparatory school connected with the University of Maryland, where he spent three years. In his boyhood he became interested in mechanism and science, often decorating the woodshed with miniature windmills, constructing water wheels driven by the stream near his home, and making toy cannons out of anything which would hold a charge of powder. In 1852 he went to Baltimore, where he entered the shops of Ross Winans, the famous builder of cars and locomotives. He spent three years as an apprentice in the shops and one year in the drafting department, and the succeeding three years was a draftsman in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shops in that city. From 1858 to 1861 he engaged in the mercantile business in Baltimore. During the Civil War he was employed as a draftsman in the Illinois Central Railroad office at Chicago. It was during this period that he invented an "improved tank locomotive," known as the Forney engine, and for which he received a patent in 1866. In 1876 the Forney engine was introduced for general use on the elevated railroads of New York City, was also adopted by the Brooklyn and Chicago elevated lines, and after the patent expired was put into general use.

In 1870 he became associate editor of the Railroad Gazette, which in 1871, after the great fire, was removed from Chicago to New York City, where Mr. Forney has since resided. Two years later, he became half owner of the paper, one of the leading railway journals in America, and continued his connection with that paper until 1883. During his connection with railway journalism Mr. Forney conducted the engineering and mechanical departments. Meantime he was elected a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. In 1874 he was chosen by this society one of a committee to devise plans for rapid transportation in the city of New York. The deliberations of this committee were largely instrumental in establishing the system of ele-

vated railroads in New York City. About this time Mr. Forney was elected a member of the American Railroad Master Mechanics Association, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Master Car Builder's Association, of which he was for a number of years secretary and is now a life member.

In 1886 Mr. Forney purchased the American Railroad Journal and Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine, and consolidated them as the Railroad and Engineering Journal, which he owned and edited until 1895. During his arduous work as an editor Mr. Forney devoted his leisure time to invention and secured patents for thirty-three different designs and plans for locomotive cars and car building. The most profitable of these inventions was the tank locomotive and the improvements to car seats, both of which yielded him considerable revenue. The mechanical features of all his inventions show original talent and a wide knowledge of mechanical engineering.

Mr. Forney has also been interested in political, social and economic problems. He is the author of "Political Reform by the Representation of Minorities," "Proportional Representation in Municipal Government," and "Minority Representation in Municipal Government." The preface of one of these books contains an avowal of his political faith in which he said he was "a free trader; a civil service reformer; opposed to the extension of the sovereignty of the United States over subject peoples; in favor of narrowing the domain of mere force as a governing factor in the world; and of the unlimited coinage by the National Government of ounces of gold and silver for all who own any and want it so coined. He also believes in the principle that people who will not obey the laws should have no voice in making them, and is therefore in favor of disfranchisement as a penalty for many legal transgressions."

His work entitled "The Catechism of the Locomotive," was written in 1873 and has had a large sale. It is largely used by railroad employees and in many of the technical schools of this country, and is considered an authority on the subject of which it treats. He is also the author of the first edition of a "Dictionary of Terms used in Car Building."

Mr. Forney resides in New York City, where he has retired from business, and interests himself in matters pertaining to his early occupations and career. He is a member of the Union League and Engineers Clubs, and for a number of years belonged to the Century and City clubs, but from these he resigned.

CAPTAIN A. W. EICHELBERGER, for more than half a century prominent in the business and railroad interests of Hanover and vicinity, was born December 6, 1819. He was a great-grandson of Philip Frederick Eichelberger, a native of Sinsheim, Germany, who first settled in Lancaster County and in 1761 purchased 220 acres of land a few miles southeast of Hanover. Early in life Captain Eichelberger learned the carpenter's trade, but never followed that occupation. From 1843 to 1852 he spent much of his time in the State of Georgia, where he shipped carriages and damask coverlets from the north, and also joined his brother, Jacob, in the ownership of a grist mill and saw mill in the State of Alabama. During his early manhood, Captain Eichelberger drilled and disciplined the "United Blues," an excellent military organization composed of young men in and around Hanover. This company, in 1846, volunteered to enter the American army during the Mexican War, but as the quota from Pennsylvania had already been made up their services were not required. Later he drilled the "Fourth Dragoons," composed of fifty mounted men. In politics he was a devoted Whig during the supremacy of that party and later was an active Republican.

In 1853, on account of his administrative and executive abilities, Captain Eichelberger was elected president of the Hanover Branch Railroad Company. This road, through his influence, was afterward consolidated with the Gettysburg Railroad. Later he became president of the Baltimore & Hanover, Bachman Valley, Berlin Branch and Baltimore & Harrisburg Railroad companies, projected largely through his enterprise, and whose history is describe elsewhere in this volume. He spent the remainder of his life building up and developing the interests of the corporations of which he was the active head, and at the time of his death, in 1901, was the oldest

railroad president in term of continuous service in the United States.

During his whole career, Captain Eichelberger held an influential position in the public affairs of Hanover. By nature he was benevolent, warm hearted and earnestly interested in the public welfare of the community, of which he was an honored member. In 1894 he purchased a controlling interest in the Glenville Academy and awarded a large number of free scholarships. Later he erected a commodious and ornamental school building on elevated ground in the northwestern part of Hanover. In this building Eichelberger Academy was conducted for a few years, and in 1902 he presented the building and the grounds, in all valued at \$35,000, to the borough of Hanover as a public high school. This institution has since been known as the Eichelberger High School. This generous act has endeared his name and reputation to the people of Hanover, and will be a lasting memorial to his name. Captain Eichelberger died at his residence on Frederick Street in 1901.

WILLIAM GRUMBINE, for a period of thirty years a prominent merchant of Hanover, was born March 24, 1824. He was the son of George and Mary Schultz Grumbine. His grandfather, Peter Grumbine, served with credit as a soldier of the Revolution, and lived to an advanced age in Hanover, where for many years he was a leading citizen. William Grumbine obtained his education in his native town, and early in life engaged in the manufacture and sale of carriages. For many years he owned and conducted a successful drug and grocery store at the corner of Carlisle Street and Centre Square. He was successful in all his business efforts and became favorably known as a merchant and citizen of Hanover.

Mr. Grumbine was elected a member of the town council several times, was chief burgess at the opening of the Civil War and served as a member of the school board, of which he was chosen president in 1879. He took an active interest in every movement intended to promote the welfare of his native town and served as a director in the Hanover Branch and the Baltimore & Harrisburg Railroad companies, two lines of transportation which have aided in building

up the material interests of the community. In politics Mr. Grumbine was an ardent Republican. In 1863 he was one of the founders of St. Mark's Lutheran Church, and in 1885 purchased, in Baltimore, the famous Oriole bell which had been used at the sesqui-centennial of that city. He had this bell placed in the steeple of St. Mark's Church, and with the necessary appliances presented it to the borough council as a town clock.

Mr. Grumbine was married March 24, 1848, to Elizabeth Newman, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Ickes Newman. He died December 31, 1888. Mrs. Grumbine survived him until May 2, 1892. They left one daughter, Anna M. Grumbine, who obtained her education in Hanover and in a select school. In June, 1890, she married A. H. Melhorn, a prominent merchant of Hanover, engaged in the drug and grocery trade in Centre Square. They have had four children: William, Helen E., Anna Kathryn and Newman. Mrs. Melhorn owns a large amount of real estate and personal property in the borough of Hanover, among which are several business blocks near the centre of the town.

J. W. GITT, a prominent citizen of Hanover, was born in 1819 and died in 1897 at the age of seventy-eight years. Early in life he engaged in the mercantile business at the southeast corner of Centre Square and Baltimore Street. He also owned several farms. Mr. Gitt prospered in all his efforts and the store conducted under his name became widely known over a large section of country. After his death the business was conducted by his sons, H. N. Gitt, George D. Gitt and other partners. The business has been incorporated as The J. W. Gitt Company, who now own a large department store and carry on an extensive business. H. N. Gitt, president of the company, has large financial interests in a number of manufacturing enterprises in Hanover, Charleston, West Virginia, Baltimore and elsewhere. He is public spirited in all his efforts and within recent years has exerted a strong influence in building up the business and manufacturing interests of his native town.

Biographies of Captain Nicholas Bittinger, Colonel Henry Slagle, Jacob Rudisill, Jacob Hostetter, Rev. Frederick Valen-



tine Melsheimer, Jacob Tome and John Luther Long will be found in other chapters of this volume. Their names appear in the index.

CHAPTER XLVII BOROUGH HISTORY.

Cross Roads — Dallastown — Delta — Dillsburg — Dover — East Prospect — Fawn Grove — Felton — Franklinton — Glen Rock — Goldsboro — Jefferson — Lewisberry — Loganville.

CROSS ROADS.

Cross Roads Borough, in the northern part of East Hopewell Township, is an interesting hamlet. The historic Round Hill Presbyterian Church stood one mile north for nearly a century. A store was opened here in 1841 by Robert Smith, who was succeeded by John Leight and William S. Logan, who has carried on the merchandising business for half a century. John J. Grove owned a store here for several years and was succeeded by J. T. Briggs. Soon after the incorporation a two-story frame school building was erected. The public school is now held in the first story and the second story is used as a hall for public meetings and entertainments. The Methodist Church is the only house for religious worship in the borough. The pastor of this congregation also preaches at Zion Methodist Episcopal Church. The new Round Hill Church stands a short distance outside of the borough in East Hopewell Township.

John Logan, who followed the occupation of a cooper, was postmaster at Cross Roads for the long period of fifty-eight years and at the time of his death in 1900 had served the longest of any postmaster in the United States. Dr. Thomas M. Curran has practiced medicine at Cross Roads for fifty years. He is one of the oldest physicians in York County. Two of his sons are also engaged in the practice of medicine.

DALLASTOWN.

The attractive and prosperous borough of Dallastown within recent years has become one of the industrial centres of York County. The town is 656 feet above sea level, and is built on an elevated plain overlooking the beautiful Codorus valley, in the centre of which is the City of York. The

cigar making industry is the leading occupation of the 1,800 people who in 1907 formed the population of this borough, which is seven miles from York and was connected with that city by trolley in 1901.

The land upon which the borough was built was an open common, used as a parade ground for the local militia. Simon Plymire obtained license for a hotel in 1840, and James Edgar opened a store nearby two years later. Jonathan Minnich was one of their neighbors. James Peeling, who afterwards served as sheriff of York County, purchased a tract of ninety-five acres in 1844. On this ground a large part of the borough of Dallastown has been built.

The town was named in honor of George M. Dallas, a distinguished citizen of Philadelphia, who in 1844, was elected vice president of the United States on the same ticket with James K. Polk. The land which James Peeling purchased he improved by cultivation and eventually sold part of it off in lots.

Within recent years a large number of comfortable homes have been erected in the borough which shows evidences of continued prosperity in the future. A charter of incorporation was received in 1867.

Basket Making. Before the town was founded in 1844, the region round about was a noted centre for the making of bushel baskets for farmers and baskets measuring three pecks, used in shipping oysters. These baskets were made by hand in large quantities by the farmers of the vicinity and sold in York and Baltimore markets. The revenue obtained from this industry was considerable and was also carried on extensively by the people of Dallastown, until the time of its incorporation in 1867. Making of baskets by hand from oak withes then declined, because like many other of the mechanical arts baskets in recent years have been made largely by machinery.

Cigar Making. Before the Civil War, workmen in the town and neighborhood began the manufacture of cigars known as "tobies" and "commons." They were a crude sort of cigar, rolled and twisted by hand. About 1860 William Wireman began to make modern cigars and started a factory in Dallastown. He was the pioneer in this industry which

has been of so much importance to the town. Shortly after the close of the Civil War, Augustus Sonneman, Benjamin Spatz and Jacob Sechrist embarked in cigar manufacturing and within a few years did an extensive business. Others followed their example and soon there were a large number of small shops in and around the borough. The increased facilities for making and packing cigars were now utilized by all the enterprising persons engaged in the business. Dallastown then took the lead in the production of cigars. As early as 1884 the United States revenue reports show that 25,000,000 cigars were annually shipped to market from Dallastown. Many of them, however, were made in the vicinity and purchased by Dallastown dealers who shipped them elsewhere for sale. At this time Dallastown headed the list of towns of York County engaged in the cigar making industry. The growth of this business since 1884 has been remarkable.

Among those who have operated large factories are the following: William S. Raab & Son, John W. Minnich, John C. Heckert, New York Factory, Dallastown Cigar Company, Hose & Brillhart, A. F. Fix, Mrs. Adam Kohler, Jacob H. Spatz, Edward Noll, Perrie McCoy, Park G. Shaw, Samuel Kauffman, Hamilton D. Kauffman and George W. Conoway.

There are three large box factories owned and operated by Michael Hose, Charles Kohler & Company and Merchants Cigar Box Factory.

Religious History. St. Paul's Lutheran and Reformed Church was the first house of worship built in Dallastown. The land upon which the building stands was purchased from Henry Miller. The cornerstone was laid on Whit Monday, 1855, when services were conducted by Revs. A. H. Lochman, J. Martin, F. W. Vandersloot, Daniel Ziegler and the pastor, Rev. Kempfer. On the following Whit Monday, 1856, the building was dedicated by the same clergymen. The contractor was Charles Neff, who built other churches in the town and vicinity. The building committee were H. Miller, elder; J. Mitzle, and H. Miller, deacons of the Lutheran congregation; P. Raab, elder; J. Peeling and C. Neff, deacons of the Reformed congregation.

Both the Lutheran and Reformed congregations worshipped in this church until 1886. During that year the Lutheran congregation withdrew and built a brick church of their own on Main Street at a cost of \$13,000. The pastors of the Lutheran Church from 1851 were Jacob Kempfer, John Conoway, Peter Warner, E. Lenhart, C. W. Baker, M. B. Shatto, A. M. Heilmann, I. J. Crist, William S. Bear, J. A. Lau and Samuel Greenhoe. These clergymen also served Blymire's Church in York Township. The membership in 1907 was 263, and the membership of the Sunday School 350.

The Reformed congregation since 1886 has continued to worship in the original building. The pastors since the origin of the church have been F. W. Vandersloot, David Bossler, Reinhart Smith, Aaron Spangler, C. B. Heinley, John J. Stauffer, Joseph W. Bell. The church membership is 100; Sunday School membership, 145. These pastors have supplied St. John's Union, known as Blymire's Church, in York Township.

The first religious services conducted by the United Brethren in Christ, in and around Dallastown, were held in the private houses of Jacob Sechrist, Jonathan Neff, Jacob Hartman, John Keller and John Dougherty until 1850, when a brick church was built at a cost of \$1,500. The building was used as a house of worship for this congregation until 1888, when a handsome brick structure was erected at a cost of \$4,000, under the pastorate of Rev. J. P. Smith. Services were originally conducted in both the English and German languages. This congregation was prosperous from the time of its organization. The membership in 1907 was 425. The Sunday School has 300 scholars. The successive pastors have been Revs. Raber, Enterline, Wentz, Brown, Grim, Tripner, Corl, Young, Craumer, Lightner, J. D. Killian, J. H. Young, I. H. Albright, R. R. Rodes and Walter Lutz.

Plans are being laid in 1907 for the erection of a new church edifice.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church was founded in 1850, when the congregation was organized. Some of the original members were Valentine Simon, Henry Wagman, Joseph Incrore, Joseph Schmidt, Michael Schott and their families. The church was in

charge of St. Mary's congregation of York, and later was united with the New Freedom congregation, the two churches forming one parish. Rev. Charles Koch was pastor for several years. He was succeeded by Fathers Reudter and Schleudter. Father Koch returned as pastor of the congregation which contains forty-five families. The Dallastown Church forms a parish.

During the early history of Dallastown there was but one school taught in a building to the rear of the present handsome structure on Main Street. As the town grew a second story was added to the original building. Z. S. Shaw was for many years the principal teacher. Since the borough was incorporated in 1867, Mr. Shaw has served as justice of the peace, a period of forty years. When the industrial boom reached Dallastown, the population rapidly increased. This necessitated the erection of a large school building. In 1900 another story was added to this building, which then contained eight rooms, with modern improvements, and the old building to the rear was removed. The school population in 1907 was 460, taught by nine teachers. Charles W. Stine, who first taught a normal school here, was the principal of public schools from 1889 to 1905 when he was elected county superintendent of schools. I. Palmer Diehl succeeded as principal. A regular course of study has been adopted by the board of education. Higher branches of education are taught in the High School, which annually graduates a class of about fifteen members.

The school directors in 1907 were: A. F. Fix, M. L. Ziegler, H. M. Lau, Charles Kohler, W. R. Sprenkle and E. S. Mann.

Post Office. A postoffice was established at Dallastown during its early history, when James Edgar was appointed postmaster. His successors have been the following: James Cross, Jonathan S. Ayres, Z. S. Shaw, Adam F. Geesey, John R. Green, William H. Raab, Henry Seiger, William H. Raab, Henry Seiger, W. H. Minnich and Park G. Shaw.

National Bank. The First National Bank of Dallastown was organized in February, 1903, and opened its doors for business on March 11, of the same year, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The deposits on the first day were \$29,000.

The first board of directors was composed of the following: J. W. Minnich, John H. Dobbling, John C. Heckert, W. H. Raab, Jacob F. Spatz, H. H. Weber, D. F. Lafean, H. G. Stabley and Jacob Taylor.

John W. Minnich was chosen president and E. R. Heisey, cashier. The bank occupied the private residence of Dr. A. P. T. Grove, until a handsome new bank building was completed in February, 1904.

At the end of the first year the deposits were \$82,400, and the profits for that year \$3,760. The amount of deposits in January, 1907 were \$182,000, and the surplus \$18,688. W. A. Anstine became cashier in 1906. W. H. Peters and George A. Kohler have taken the places of retiring members of the board of directors. The bank has had a prosperous existence since the time of its organization.

Fire Company. Rescue Fire Company was organized with forty-five members February 24, 1892, when W. H. Glatfelter was elected president; J. C. Heckert, vice president; W. W. Dietz, secretary; Dr. A. P. T. Grove, treasurer; H. Q. Sechrist, chief of department; M. Dietz, chief engineer; J. C. Shaw, assistant. The company purchased a hand engine from Samsy Company, of New York, and in 1905 bought a new Metropolitan steam engine, a hose wagon and 1,500 feet of hose. In 1905 a two-story brick engine house was erected at a cost of \$5,000.

The officers in 1907 were E. Heisler, president; C. F. Heisler, secretary; George Myers, treasurer; J. C. Heckert, W. H. Raab, Frederick Wegman, trustees.

The Advocate, an enterprising weekly newspaper, was founded at Dallastown in April, 1894, by Daniel K. Taylor, who has since been the editor and proprietor of this excellent family newspaper. He has a job department and makes a specialty of printing advertising novelties.

The practicing physicians of Dallastown in 1907 are Dr. E. S. Mann, Dr. William B. Bigler, Dr. L. S. Lawson, Dr. W. H. Minnich and Dr. Noll.

DELTA.

In the southern part of Peach Bottom Township, on the Maryland Line, stands the beautiful village of Delta. The land upon which the town is built was purchased

from the heirs of William Penn in 1744 by Alexander McCandless, one of the most intelligent of the Scotch-Irish settlers who migrated west of the Susquehanna river at that early period. McCandless was active in the affairs of York County. He cultivated his farm and became one of the leading citizens of his community. He aided in the organization of the Slate Ridge Church, which for more than a century stood on a hillside a short distance northwest of Delta. Joseph Ross, another sturdy Scotch-Irishman, who came with the people from County Antrim, Ireland, to the present area of Lower Chanceford Township, in 1756, bought a plantation north of the McCandless tract. Here he built a stone house and began to clear the land and cultivate the soil. In 1762 his son, James Ross, was born in this stone house which, in 1907, was standing a few hundred yards north of Delta. After his removal to Pittsburg, James Ross became a leader of the bar in that city, and for eight years represented Pennsylvania in the United States Senate, of which he was one of the ablest statesmen and most eloquent orators. The Ross homestead, for more than half a century, was the home of Robert Ramsey, a soldier of the War of 1812, whose wife, Jane Whiteford, was a niece of Senator Ross.

The people of Peach Bottom Township, for more than a century, turned their attention to agriculture. Although the McCandless tract contained vast deposits of the finest slate in America, there was no attempt to build a town upon the site of Delta for more than a hundred years after Alexander McCandless had taken up his abode in this interesting locality. When the slate mining interests were developed, a number of houses were erected. The first house was built by William Orr and soon thereafter about a dozen dwellings were put up within the present limits of the town. After the population had increased citizens met for purpose of selecting a name for the village. Some one proposed the word Delta, the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, and it was accepted. Mine Hill, the original post-office for the people of the neighborhood, was situated a short distance south, just beyond the Maryland line. The post office was removed to Delta in 1869. The town was incorporated June 24, 1880, and the

original borough officers were: V. G. Stubbs, burgess; H. R. Loyd, H. C. Robert, E. J. Blain, T. A. Battie, Howell Williams, Robert Ramsey, councilmen. At the time of incorporation, E. Arnold & Company, V. G. Stubbs & Son and Loyd & Blain carried on a general merchandising business; William F. Maughlin, hardware; A. M. Clarke, jewelry; L. B. Rankin, drugs; Mary A. Colmary, millinery and fancy goods; Bullet & Poist, carriage makers; Dr. J. W. Hickman, druggist and physician. Other practicing physicians were W. H. Kilgore and W. McCurdy. The population in 1880 was 269; 1890, 565, and 1900, 684.

Delta stands in the centre of a fertile agricultural region. An account of the valuable slate quarries operated in this vicinity will be found in the history of Peach Bottom Township. The postmasters at Delta since 1885, in order of succession have been John M. Finley, 1885; Henry J. Baer, 1889; Philip A. Barton, 1893; Lucinda Barton, 1896; Oliver Weiser, 1899; Albert J. Matson, 1905.

Corporal Baer Post, No. 277, G. A. R., was organized in 1882, with 24 members. During the past few years a number of large buildings and beautiful residences have been erected. The merchants of Delta carry on an extensive business over a large extent of country.

One of the important interests of this intelligent community is the Delta Herald and Times, a family newspaper which has always exerted a good influence throughout the southern part of York County and has reached a large circulation. The paper was founded as the Weekly Herald by N. W. Boyd in 1878. The next year R. L. Kiesling became a partner. Meantime, J. T. Crawford, a prominent citizen of the borough, who had served as justice of the peace, founded the Delta Times in 1877. The interests of the two papers were purchased by S. J. Barnett in 1880, and he has since been the editor and publisher of the Delta Herald and Times. He also does an extensive job printing business, his office being equipped with all the facilities for enterprising journalism.

The First National Bank of Delta Banks. was organized November 9, 1889, when Charles R. McConkey was elected president and L. K. Stubbs, cashier.

The original directors were Charles R. McConkey, V. G. Stubbs, William McSparran, R. L. Jones, Harry Keyser, John H. Anderson, William G. McCoy, D. M. Taylor, Fred. R. Williams. A charter was obtained January 11, 1890, and the bank opened its doors for business January 16, 1890. A commodious bank building was erected. The capital stock is \$50,000. In 1907 the bank had a surplus and undivided profits of \$48,000, and the deposits were \$335,000. The bank has paid \$30,000 in dividends to its stockholders. The presidents in order of succession have been Charles R. McConkey, V. G. Stubbs and R. L. Jones. The cashiers have been L. K. Stubbs, H. W. Stubbs and E. W. Keyser.

The Peoples National Bank of Delta was chartered in 1899 with a capital stock of \$50,000. M. S. Merryman was chosen president; H. R. Loyd, vice president, and H. J. Evans, cashier. The board of directors is composed of the following men in Delta and vicinity: James T. Murphy, John R. Williams, W. Z. Macomber, E. M. Kilgore, W. J. Reed, E. J. Blain, H. S. Ruff, Zephaniah Heaps, T. J. Brooks and Oliver Weiser. A handsome stone building was erected for banking purposes and the bank entered upon a prosperous career. The surplus in 1907 was \$12,000.

The York and Peach Bottom Railroad, whose history will be found in the chapter on railroads in this volume, gave an impetus to the growth of Delta, and the development of the slate mining region. The completion of a railroad from Delta to Baltimore gave another outlet to trade and commerce. These two corporations have recently been merged into the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad, forming a continuous line from York through Delta, to Baltimore.

Most of the early settlers in **Churches.** Delta and vicinity were Presbyterians who worshipped in the old Slate Ridge Church, which was recently torn down and a large and handsome church building erected a short distance south of Delta, just beyond the Maryland line. Within recent years, a Presbyterian chapel has been erected in the borough and services been conducted by Rev. W. L. McCormick, pastor of the Slateville Church.

The Rehoboth Welsh Calvinistic Church

was founded in 1854 at West Bangor, a short distance east of Delta, with thirty-four members, nearly all of whom had lately come from Wales. The first deacons of the congregation were John Humphreys, Robert Davis, and Griffith Williams. A house of worship was built in West Bangor in 1856 on land purchased from Thomas S. Williamson. The first pastor was Rev. E. J. Hughes, an educated Welshman, who served until 1858, and was successful in establishing the church. The congregation was without a regular pastor until Rev. Evan F. Jones took charge in 1864 and served until 1875. Soon afterward Rev. E. J. Hughes returned to the congregation and served as pastor until his death in 1885. He was a man of eloquence and force of character and exerted a good influence in the community. In 1886 Rev. J. E. Harris, who had just been ordained to the ministry, assumed the pastorate of this congregation. On account of ill health he returned to his native home in Wales in 1887. The church was enlarged and remodeled in 1872. In 1888 the congregation obtained a charter. From 1890 to 1901 Rev. H. F. Williams was pastor. In 1891, owing to the fact that a large number of the members resided in Delta, the place of worship was removed to the borough, and a handsome church edifice was erected at a cost of \$10,000. Rev. E. L. Hughes, a native of Wales, was pastor from 1901 to 1904, and then went to Rome, New York. In 1905 the congregation called to the pastorate Rev. W. C. Rowlands, from the State of Minnesota. The church in 1907 had a membership of 170, including children, 250. The deacons were Howell Williams, William C. Roberts, Richard Rees, William J. Jones and David W. Roberts.

Delta Baptist Church was organized in 1872 in a school house about four miles northeast of Delta under the leadership of Rev. John W. Jones. The congregation then elected James W. McCurdy, deacon; L. J. Dodson, church clerk, and Henry J. McCurdy, treasurer. Upon the death of Rev. Jones in 1873, Rev. A. W. Eastman became his successor and served until 1879, when Rev. Alfred Wells was called.

Delta Methodist Protestant Church.—About the time of the incorporation of Delta a few members of Mount Nebo Methodist Protestant Church arranged for relig-

ious services and secured preaching at intervals by Rev. Mr. Litzinger pastor of that congregation. Having purchased a lot from R. S. Park in 1883, under the pastoral care of Rev. J. W. Charlton, the congregation commenced the erection of a house of worship, which was completed at a cost of \$3,000. The building committee were Rev. J. W. Charlton, John Macomber, J. W. Stanley and James Ritchies. The trustees then were John Macomber, J. W. Stanley, Daniel Culp, Thomas Holden, Robert M. Moore and E. C. Garretson. Rev. H. H. Price has been pastor for several years. The congregation has about 170 members and a flourishing Sunday School.

Episcopal services were first held in the Baptist Church at Delta, in 1892, under the direction of the diocese of Maryland. In 1899, Bishop Talbot, of Central Pennsylvania, re-opened services and St. David's church was organized with Rev. R. F. Gibson as rector, who continued until 1902. He was succeeded by Rev. William M. Gamble, of York; Rev. Mr. Castleman, of Bel Air, Maryland, and Rev. W. V. Dawson, of York. In 1907 the congregation erected a chapel, religious services having previously been held in Loyd's Hall.

Bethesda Congregational Church was organized in the borough a few years ago. There is also a congregation of colored people, organized by the A. M. E. Zion Church.

When Delta was incorporated **Schools.** into a borough there was one school. A few years later a large and commodious two-story building was erected with all the modern improvements. The schools of this borough have always been under excellent management and the High School has prepared a number of students for higher institutions of learning. The members of the school board in 1907 were S. J. Barnett, E. Arnold, John W. Groff, William O. Hughes, Hugh J. Evans and William F. Stubbs.

DILLSBURG.

The Borough of Dillsburg lies near the center of Carroll Township, in the north-western part of York County. It is ten miles from Carlisle, twenty-two miles from Gettysburg and twenty-one miles from York, seats of justice for the three adjoining counties. This town, which bears the

name of the most prominent Scotch-Irish settler of the vicinity, was laid out by one of his descendants in the year 1800. At that time there were six houses within its area. In 1907 three of the original buildings were standing, owned respectively by D. W. Beitzel, E. A. Fishel and William Harbolt. For more than half a century before the town was laid out, the immediate vicinity was quite densely populated and the home of the Dills and the Presbyterian Church near by, were the centre of interest to the "Monaghan settlement."

Dillsburg is situated on the old Harrisburg and Baltimore road, and at a very early day was on the line of a much traveled route. There was an Indian trail and trader's route at a still earlier period extending north over nearly the same line. Two miles to the west and northwest of the town at an elevation of 1,000 feet above the sea level extends the southern ridge of the South Mountains, whose picturesque wooded heights casts its evening shadow upon the honest burghers at an early hour of the winter's day. Nature in the long ago, by a great convulsion and upheaval, formed this, as it now seems to be, a silent monitor of the destiny of its surroundings, clothed it in vernal beauty, and made it the abode of the bear, the wolf, the deer and the wild turkey. These and the fish that swam in the Dogwood Run and Yellow Breeches furnished most of the necessary food for the red man of the forest, who was the first human inhabitant of this region and built his wigwam along these winding streams. From 1755 to 1758, during the French and Indian War, this settlement was several times threatened by the invasion of hostile Indians. As late as 1780 the township assessor reported that Elijah Adams, Adam Bruner, John Dickson, Philip King, Robert Moody, William McCadger, Alexander Wilson, Peter Brunner and Jacob Brunner, who lived along the mountains were driven by the Indians from their lands which could not be assessed that year.

Dillsburg was incorporated **Incorporation.** with limited powers in 1833. At the first election

John Lynch was inspector; Jacob Heiges and Charles Stough, judges; Dr. George L. Shearer was chosen chief Burgess; Daniel Ahl, assistant Burgess; Daniel Bailey, Robert Hammersley, John Bradley, Mode Grif-

fith and Charles Stouch, councilmen; Peter Leitner, high constable; Jacob Heiges, collector; and Alexander Cathcart, clerk.

When the town was incorporated in 1833 there were forty dwellings and a population of 200. In 1840 the population was 268; 1850, 270; 1860, 293; 1870, 281; 1880, 455; 1890, 587; 1900, 732. In 1907 there were sixty mercantile establishments and other places of business.

In 1873 a charter was granted for the construction of a railroad from Dillsburg to Mechanicsburg, a distance of nine miles. The incorporators were: Dr. George L. Shearer, Christian Bender, John N. Logan, James G. Moore, Colonel S. N. Bailey, S. P. Nelson, George Lau. The first passenger train entered Dillsburg, July 18, 1873.

Presbyterian Church. The Presbyterian Church in Dillsburg, ecclesiastically known as the "Monaghan Church," derives its name

from the township in which it was originally located. Religious services were held here as early as 1737. The original house of worship was a log structure and stood a short distance southwest of the town, near the old graveyard. During the time of the French and Indian War and after the defeat of the English troops at McCord's Fort in the Juniata Valley, this region was in danger of incursions from the Indians on the western frontier. For the sake of protection, ramparts were constructed around the building and the male members of the congregation were accustomed to take their firearms to church. Rev. Dr. John McDowell, afterward Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, attributed his conversion, when but a youth of eight years of age, to a sermon preached in that first house of worship by Rev. George Duffield, from the text, "Turn ye to the stronghold, ye prisoners of hope;" in which he took occasion to illustrate from the surrounding fortifications, the fact that the Lord Jesus Christ is the only sure defense for sinners.

The first pastor of whom there is any knowledge was Rev. George Duffield. Since 1761 he had been pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Carlisle, and in November, 1769, he was installed over the church of Monaghan for one-third of his time, at a salary of fifty pounds a year. He continued until 1772, when he accepted a call to the Third

Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, where he is said to have established the first prayer meeting ever held in any Presbyterian Church in that city. Mr. Duffield was a man of marked ability, and an earnest and fearless advocate of civil and religious liberty. He was chaplain to Continental Congress and held that position while Congress sat in York. He was one of the two persons who, under the direction of Congress, superintended the printing of the first American edition of the Bible in English, published in Philadelphia in 1782. He served as colonel in the Revolutionary War, and was the first stated clerk of the Presbyterian General Assembly. His portrait hangs in Independence Hall. His second wife was a sister of General John Armstrong, the hero of the battle with the Indians at Kittanning, Pennsylvania, whose son was secretary of war under President Madison.

Monaghan Church was unwilling to part with Duffield, her first pastor, and Andrew McDowell, James Dill, Colonel Matthew Dill, Robert Stephenson and Joseph Dodds were sent to Presbytery to remonstrate against his removal but he felt constrained to go.

The next pastor was Rev. Samuel Waugh, who began his labors in 1782, and whose charge consisted of Monaghan and Silver Spring Churches. He was a native of Carol's Tract, in Adams County, Pennsylvania, graduated from Princeton in 1773, and April 14, 1783, was married to Eliza, daughter of David Hoge, of what is now Hogestown, Pennsylvania. He remained pastor of Monaghan Church until his death in 1807.

The following are the names of the contributing members toward the support of Rev. Samuel Waugh, while he was pastor of this church:

George Dickey, William Barber, James Crockett, George Crockett, John Crockett, Matthew Trotter, William Scott, Samuel Scott, Thomas Haines, Robert Leech, John Lamb, William Ross, John Nesbit, Alex Nesbit, William Nelson, Alexander Ross, John McClellan, William Mitchell, Andrew Sans, Allen Torbet, Charles Brewster, Peter Leman, John Fulton, Daniel Williams, Andrew Wilson, John Anderson, Graham Anderson, Andrew Bailey, Samuel Nelson, Henry Logan, Alex Hannah, Edward O'Hail, William Wall, Isaac Wall, Jr., James

Blair, William Gillespie, Jus Dennison, William Farra, John May, Thomas Black, Thomas Gray, John Cross, Joseph Dickson, James McCullen, Robert Moody, Thomas Dill, Thomas Campbell, James Dill, Robert Cunningham, John Caruthers, Daniel Carpenter, James Kennedy, Thomas Bonner, John Bonner, George Robinett, George Smith, Alex Sanderson, John Moorhead, Lawrence McCafferty, William Porter, Abram Williams, Joanna Young, Jessie Fulton, Daniel McCurdy, John Devlin, George Dill, Matthew Dill, Joseph Roseberry, William Trimble, John Swan, John Williams, Robert Elliott, Thomas Dill, John Wilson, John Bailey, Joseph Elliott, John White, John Brankerhoof, William Dorson, John Blair, William Fleming, Paul Thompson, John McCormic, Francis Boggs, George Burns, John Daugherty, Joseph Bradley, Daniel Glass, David Ayres, James McKin, John Mitchell, William Parks, Thomas Hummer, William Morril, Widow Dorson.

In 1782, the first year of Mr. Waugh's pastorate, a second church was built and the location changed to the one at present occupied. This was a stone structure about fifty feet long, forty feet wide and fifteen feet high, to the ceiling, entered by two doors, the one at the south and the other at the east. The pulpit which was small and elevated, with a sounding board suspended overhead, was at the north side. A small stone building about fifteen feet square, with a fireplace in the northwest corner, was attached to the north side of the church. This was the pastor's study but was also used as a school room.

In March, 1809, Rev. John Hayes became Mr. Waugh's successor, and continued until 1815. In 1807 he published a volume entitled "Rural Poems, Moral and Descriptive." He resigned his charge on account of ill health, and died a few months afterward, in Cumberland, Maryland.

In 1813 the church was partially destroyed by fire.

After Mr. Hayes retired the church had no regular pastor for fifteen years. Among the supporters during that period were Rev. Dr. Alexander McClelland and Rev. Nathaniel Snowden. Rev. Nathaniel Todd, afterward a venerable preacher in western Pennsylvania, supplied the congregation for some years. It was during his incumbency

that the old and long cherished Rouse version of the Psalms gave way to the Psalms and Hymns of Watts, a measure which occasioned no little dissatisfaction and alienated some of the members from the church.

The next pastorate was that of Rev. Anderson B. Quay, which extended from 1830 till 1839. He was the father of United States Senator Matthew Stanley Quay, born at Dillsburg in 1833.

The meetings at this church in 1831 were so largely attended that on one occasion, while Rev. James Williamson, of Silver Springs, was preaching to those who found room inside the church, Dr. Duffield, of Carlisle, was preaching to those outside. It was during this pastorate that there occurred the first agitation of the temperance cause in this neighborhood. One Sabbath morning as Mr. Quay was about to enter the pulpit a note was put into his hands, asking him to announce an anti-temperance meeting to be held in the church on a certain day. When the proper time came Mr. Quay read the note and then announced "There will be no anti-temperance meeting held in this church or if there is, I will take my little family by the hand and leave the place immediately." The anti-temperance meeting was held outside the church.

Mr. Quay's pastorate was succeeded by an interval of stated supplies; among them Rev. A. T. McGill, D. D., of Princeton Theological Seminary, and for two years, Rev. Edmund McKinney, who afterward went as a missionary among the Indians.

April 13, 1842, Rev. Joseph Murray, D. D., was installed as pastor and remained for sixteen years. This was his first and only charge and was relinquished on account of impaired health. W. D. Patterson, a young man, then supplied the pulpit for about eighteen months, when he died. For a time the pulpit was filled by Rev. John R. Agnew, an uncle of Mr. Patterson, and in June, 1863, Rev. John O. Proctor was installed as pastor. Resigning in 1865 he was followed by supplies among whom was Rev. S. S. Orris, late of the Princeton College faculty.

In October, 1872, Rev. A. W. Hubbard, afterward a missionary to Turkey, began a pastorate of eighteen months. He was followed by Rev. J. Q. A. Fullerton, who remained from June, 1873, till May, 1879, during which time a parsonage was built. Rev.

I. P. Barber began his labors in the autumn of 1879 and was installed pastor June 14, 1880.

Of the many sons and daughters of this church who have gone forth to honorable service in other fields were Revs. Calvin W. John and Robert Mateer, missionaries to China; Rev. Thomas Black, Rev. Thomas Elcock, Rev. George L. Shearer, D. D., of the American Tract Society, New York; Rev. Fred. E. Shearer, editor of the *Occident*, San Francisco; Rev. W. H. Logan, and Rev. B. B. Blair.

October 23, 1882, the 100th anniversary of the occupation of the present site of the church was made the occasion of a reunion of former members and friends, most prominent among the exercises of which was the delivery of historical addresses by Rev. Drs. Joseph A. Murray and George L. Shearer.

Dr. James Fraser was pastor for several years and was succeeded by Rev. C. Benjamin Segelphen, who was pastor in 1907.

Methodist Church. The first Methodist preacher to visit Dillsburg and hold services was Elisha Butler, from the Gettysburg Circuit, about the year 1834. The first preaching services were held in the house of Mrs. Marks, on Main Street, west corner of the first alley west of the public school building. Preaching was afterward held in a small house on the public square. Later services were held in a small school house east of town.

The first class was organized about the year 1836 in the house of Mrs. McGuire, on South Railroad Street, and was composed of William Burns, leader, and Mrs. Burns Mrs. McGuire, Widow Marks and Mrs. Alexander Billifelt. In 1843 the church on West Main Street was built. Rev. Thomas Myers was then pastor, with Thomas Fulton, class leader. Mr. Fulton afterward entered the ministry and John McMullen became leader.

The original board of trustees was composed of Thomas Jones, John S. McMullen, Jacob Dorsheimer, John Hyer, Jacob Byer, George Webbert and Robert Nelson.

The church was dedicated by Dr. Durban, then president of Dickinson College.

Lutheran Church. The first religious services under the auspices of the Lutheran Church in Dillsburg, were held in the school house, and were con-

ducted by Rev. J. R. Focht. On the 25th of August, 1855, a meeting was held for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of building a church. Nine persons were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions. December 1, \$760 were raised, and on the 15th a building committee was appointed, and on the same day a lot was purchased on which to build a church. The building cost \$1,250. The cornerstone was laid May 3, 1856, and the church dedicated November 16, of the same year. Rev. Benjamin Kurtz, D. D., of Baltimore, preached the dedicatory sermon. The congregation was not properly organized until the spring of 1857, when twenty-four members signed the constitution. The following pastors have served it: J. R. Focht, Aaron Finfrook, J. R. Groff, J. T. Williams, August Kalb, J. K. Bricker, Daniel Sell, H. D. Kuntz, E. Stidebecker, J. F. Dietrich, E. Minter, Adam Stump.

Bank. A banking institution was established in Dillsburg in the year 1873, in the house of David Shaffer, with Captain William E. Miller, president; Joseph Deardorff, vice president, and John N. Logan, cashier. The institution was organized with a capital stock of \$50,000, as the First National Bank of Dillsburg, in 1878, with Joseph Deardorff, president; Jacob Coover, vice president; John N. Logan, cashier; Joseph Deardorff, Jacob Coover, A. G. Blackford, Andrew Bentz, Henry Bowman, William Sadler and Edward Dick, directors. The business house of T. L. Spahr was purchased and used as a bank until 1884, when a larger building was bought and used by the institution. George W. Cook was elected teller to succeed M. J. Blackford. The capital stock was increased to \$60,000. The bank deposits between 1878 and 1884 had increased six fold and the same prosperity has attended since its organization as a national bank. Mr. Logan resigned the position as cashier and was succeeded by George W. Cook.

Post Office. The post office was established by the United States government at Dillsburg, January 8, 1816, and William Gillilan was appointed first postmaster. At that time the nearest post-offices were Carlisle, Harrisburg, York and Lewisberry. Dillsburg was then a small village, but mail was received at this office

for a distance of eight miles. At this early date there were no postage stamps, which were first used in 1847. Envelopes were not yet made. Letters were written on large sheets of paper, folded in the form of an envelope and the ends pasted together with sealing wax. The mail was brought to Dillsburg from Harrisburg and York, first only once a week, and for many years twice a week, until daily mail routes were established within the past quarter of a century. The cost of sending letters depended upon the distance they were sent. The person receiving mail was required to pay the postage. A letter received at Dillsburg from Detroit, Michigan, in 1836, cost twenty-five cents for postage, and one from Philadelphia about the same time, cost ten cents. When stamps were first used in 1847 the uniform cost of five cents was required to mail a letter to any point in the United States. This was reduced to three cents in 1853. The two-cent postage stamp came into use by act of Congress at a later date.

Asa Sawyer became the second postmaster at Dillsburg and he was succeeded by the first postmaster, William Gillilan. The other postmasters in order of succession have been Dr. George L. Shearer, J. B. Hurst, Mrs. Mary Stewart, H. G. Sidle, Dr. T. L. Cathcart, A. N. Eslinger, Lemuel Ross, A. N. Eslinger, Lemuel Ross, D. W. Beitzel and Captain George W. Mullin.

Dr. George L. Shearer was postmaster at Dillsburg for seventeen years. A. N. Eslinger filled the position for twenty-two years in succession, and after the retirement of Lemuel Ross, served during another presidential term of four years. The annual salary in 1906 was \$1,100.

Newspapers. George W. Nichols, who had previously been connected with M. O. Smith, in the publication of a newspaper at Glen Rock, introduced the art of printing into Dillsburg, in 1876. He named his paper the "New Era," and published it twice a month. Mr. Nichols disposed of his paper to other parties, who continued it as a weekly paper, and changed its name to the "Dillsburg Bulletin." The next owner was D. W. Beitzel, who continued it as an enterprising journal for several years, and extended its circulation throughout the entire northern section

of York County. Mr. Beitzel sold the paper and the printing establishment to E. W. Shapley, who continued it for several years as a good local newspaper. William M. Ellicker succeeded as editor and publisher of the Bulletin, which has kept up a good circulation.

E. W. Shapley recently began the publication of the "New Era," a weekly paper.

The first school in this vicinity stood near the site of the old

Schools. Presbyterian Church, a short distance west of the site of Dillsburg. Here the children of the early Scotch-Irish settlers were educated. From this time until the year 1836, the village school was supported by subscription. When Dillsburg was incorporated in 1833, it remained a part of the school district of Carroll, which township was laid out by authority of the York County Court in 1831. The act of Legislature, establishing the common school system, was signed by Governor Wolf in 1834. Dr. George L. Shearer and Thomas B. Blair urged their neighbors to accept the provisions of the new school law. They succeeded in accomplishing their aim in 1836, when both Dillsburg and Carroll Township introduced the present school system. As the population increased a school building was erected on the east side of Baltimore Street, near the southern edge of town. The borough then supported its own schools by local taxation and the appropriations received from the state. Samuel B. Heiges, afterward county superintendent of schools, and other progressive teachers gave an impetus to the educational sentiment in this borough by the enthusiasm they put forth in their professional work. They held educational meetings and conducted teachers' institutes, which exerted a healthful influence throughout the entire upper end of York County. In 1877 a two-story brick building was erected at a cost of \$3,500. For a dozen years or more two schools were taught in this building. In 1894, owing to the increase in the school population, the building was enlarged for the accommodation of four schools.

Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay, who was born at Dillsburg, attended the village school for one or two years, and there obtained the rudiments of his education.

Military. When the Civil War opened in 1861, there were sixty-six men between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five residing in Dillsburg. Soon after hostilities opened many of these enlisted as volunteers and joined different commands in the army. During the entire period of the war fifty-seven men, residing in the borough, entered the United States service in defence of the Union. In 1865, when President Lincoln made his last call for troops there were only nine men in the borough subject to a draft. A. N. Eslinger has furnished the names of forty-one citizens of Dillsburg, who entered the army. The names of the other sixteen could not be obtained. The following is the list: William Reitzel, Solomon Arnold, S. M. Chronister, William Harbold, Americus Wickey, Capt. T. B. Hurst, Solomon Smith, H. C. Smyser, Henry Lau, Dr. James M. Shearer, Dr. W. D. Bailey, William Arnold, of D., William Arnold, of H., Andrew Weimer, J. L. McClure, D. D. Bailey, R. A. Moore, G. W. Reed, Addison Sheffer, Thomas Smith, Henry Reed, William Bittinger, John Bowman, Henry Sheffer, Abram Rhoads, Jacob Koontz, Andrew Kinter, Henry Harman, Thomas Gardner, Col. S. N. Bailey, Jacob King, George Ditmer, George L. Britcher, William McKeever, Mr. Uhler, Alex. McKeever, Adam Mountz, Edward Moore, William Chronister, David Chronister, Dr. N. H. Shearer.

Dillsburg, early in history was a noted place for military parades, Fourth of July celebrations and encampments of the volunteer companies. About 1840, Jacob Spidel had a well drilled company and Colonel S. N. Bailey, at a later date, became a trained military officer. On battalion days he was frequently the commander of all the militia and volunteer soldiers that assembled here and at Lewisberry. During the Civil War he entered the service as colonel of the Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves. Henry Logan, Thomas Campbell, J. Williams, James McClure and J. Eslinger, father of postmaster A. N. Eslinger, were soldiers in the War of 1812, who lived to an advanced age.

A Hero. Probably the most noted military character of Dillsburg, was Edward Cavanaugh, an Irishman, and a brave soldier of the Revolution, who

died about 1843 at an advanced age. In 1775 he enlisted in Captain Matthew Smith's company, and joined General Arnold's expedition in the march from Boston through Maine to Quebec. While on the way thither by a miraculous circumstance, Cavanaugh, or "Honest Ned," as he was called, saved the lives of John Joseph Henry, one of his comrades, who afterward became president judge of Lancaster and York Courts, and of General Michael Simpson, whose biography is found elsewhere. The men attempted to swim the Dead River, when both, being overcome with exhaustion, were rescued by Cavanaugh who himself was captured by the British, in front of Quebec, and being a native for-eigner was compelled to enter the British service for a time. A few months later, when he was supposed to be true to England, he and a British soldier were put on guard by the palace at the outer walls of the city, when Conner, one of Cavanaugh's old comrades, who was also compelled to enter the British service, came and gave the British soldier a drink of rum. At that instant Cavanaugh struck him with the butt of his gun, which so stunned him, that he and his friend Conner escaped to American lines, after making a leap of twenty-five feet from the wall into a pile of snow, and being fired upon by a relief guard. He afterward became a hero with his comrades, and Congress granted him a special pension. The above incident was related by Judge Henry, an eye witness to it. In 1810 Judge Henry visited him, when he lived at Dillsburg. At the military parades at Dillsburg, "Ned" Cavanaugh was the hero. In 1842 he was taken to an encampment near town in a carriage, drawn by four black horses.

Semi-Centennial. The semi-centennial of American Independence was celebrated at Dillsburg, July 4, 1826, with imposing ceremonies. The citizens assembled at the house of George Howard. "The Dillsburg Guards," Captain Bradley, attended the celebration followed by citizens and two Revolutionary soldiers. The procession moved to a spring on the farm of Colonel Frederick Eichelberger. A meeting was organized and William Diven was chosen president and Colonel Eichelberger, vice president. The Declaration of Independence was read

by Dr. G. L. Shearer. The party then sat down to a repast provided by George W. Howard.

Toasts were responded to by Captain J. Bradley, Lieutenant Henry Sidel, Dr. Jacob Sawyer, Washington H. Lewis, Samuel Henry, Jacob Sawyer, George Dare, Peter Leibner, William R. Gilleland, John Gallatin, Martin Carl, Dr. Jacob Weaver, John Cannon, Daniel Brawley, John Vanest, Thomas Methran, G. L. Shearer and Colonel F. Eichelberger.

Biographical. Matthew Dill was one of the first settlers of the vicinity of Dillsburg, locating there about 1740. He came from Monaghan, Ireland. The name Dill is Danish. The ancestors moved to England and some of them from thence to Scotland, during the time of the Commonwealth under Oliver Cromwell. Matthew Dill, in 1749, became one of the court justices of York County, but before this he had commanded a company against the Indians. He died October 13, 1750, aged fifty-two years. His body was buried in the Presbyterian churchyard, a short distance west of Dillsburg, and the spot is marked by a marble slab. He had several sons, but none of the descendants by the same name now live in the village. The late Dr. A. B. Dill, of York Springs, was a descendant.

Colonel Matthew Dill, son of the settler, was very prominent in York County during the Revolution. Colonel Richard McAllister, founder of Hanover, was chosen lieutenant of York County, an office created by the government to organize all the militia during the Revolution. He was married to a sister of Colonel Dill, whom he appointed sub-lieutenant of York County. Colonel Dill served in that office from January 1781, to April, 1783, during which time he paid to various captains of companies, \$2,136, in government money. The names of these persons, most of whom lived in the upper end of York County, according to his account, paid by the government, July 1, 1788, were William Dodds, Alexander Nesbitt, John O'Bleanes, Andrew Wilson, Thomas Gould, John McMaster, William Coulson, William Ashton, Daniel Williams, Peter Spese.

Colonel Dill commanded the Fifth Battalion of York County for three years, and was

one of the framers of the state constitution of 1790. For his services in the army, he obtained a free patent for a tract of land three leagues square, on part of which Dillsburg is built, and another part is a valuable ore bank. He was also granted a tract of land in Washington County, Pennsylvania, known as "Dillwood." He married a second time. Late in life he moved to Fairfield, Adams County, where he died and was buried. He left seven sons, Colonel Matthew Dill, Jr., Major James Dill, Colonel John Dill, Captain Thomas Dill, who was a student at Princeton College, entered the army and was wounded at the battle of Brandywine. He was afterward presented by his father the tract called "Dillwood," where he moved. His daughter, Jane Dill, married Henry Wilson, from whom descended Rev. Thomas B. Wilson, and whose children are Rev. Maurice Wilson, of Baltimore, and Rev. Calvin D. Wilson, of Harford County, Maryland. A second son of Jane Dill Wilson, was Rev. Samuel J. Wilson, D. D., LL. D., late of Allegheny, Pennsylvania, whose son, Robert D. Wilson, is a prominent lawyer of Pittsburgh. A daughter of Jane Dill Wilson, viz: Elizabeth, was married to John Paxton, whose sons were Rev. John R. Paxton, a clergyman in New York City, and Captain Wilson A. Paxton, of Washington, D. C.

Dr. Armstrong Dill, a graduate of Princeton College, was a son of Colonel Matthew Dill. He died at the age of twenty-seven years, December 31, 1788. His widow married Dr. John Witherspoon, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. The following paragraph was copied from the United States Gazette, published in Philadelphia, and appeared June, 1791:

WITHERSPOON-DILL.—Married at Philadelphia, Penn., on Monday evening, the 30th ult., by Rev. Dr. Nesbitt, President of Dickinson College, the Rev. Dr. John Witherspoon, President of Princeton College, to Mrs. Ann Dill, widow of Dr. Armstrong Dill, of York County, Penn., a lady of great beauty and merit.

On Wednesday after the President's return to Princeton with his amiable wife, a deputation of the students waited upon him to congratulate him upon the joyful occasion, and he politely gave them two days' holiday. In the evening in regard to their worthy President, and to testify their joy on this happy marriage, the students illuminated the college, which afforded a grand and beautiful sight to the numerous spectators, who had assembled upon the occasion. There were six hundred candles in front of the college, which lighted almost instantly on a signal given by the discharge of a cannon, and on a like signal they were all immediately extinguished. During the illumination,

which lasted about an hour, a number of students in the belfry entertained the great concourse of people who attended with a most agreeable and delightful concert of music from different kinds of instruments. The whole was conducted with elegance and taste.

Joy sparkled in every eye,
And every heart was glad.

Jacob Heiges, one of the leading citizens of Dillsburg for half a century, moved to the town in 1830, where he followed the occupation of a chairmaker with success. He died in the year 1866. John M. Heiges, his eldest son, was Register of Wills for York County, and served three years as clerk to the Commissioners. J. D. Heiges, D. D. S., the second son, after obtaining a good education, took up the study of dentistry with Dr. Tyrrell, of York. In 1863, he graduated from the Baltimore Dental College. Since graduation he has pursued his profession as one of the leading dentists of York. Prof. Samuel B. Heiges, the third son, obtained a liberal education, taught school at Dillsburg, served as county superintendent of public schools, assistant principal of the York High school, principal of the Shippensburg State Normal school, teacher in the York Collegiate Institute and in the York County Academy. Besides being widely known as an educator within recent years he has devoted his time to agriculture and horticulture. During the second Cleveland administration, he was pomologist for the United States government. After retiring from his position, he took charge of an experimental farm for the state of Virginia. George W. Heiges, the fourth son, in early life was a teacher at York, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He served two terms in the Pennsylvania Legislature and was chief Burgess of York at the time of the incorporation into a city.

The biographies of Matthew Stanley Quay, Colonel Henry Logan and Dr. George L. Shearer will be found elsewhere in this volume.

Colonel S. N. Bailey, of Dillsburg, had a large experience as a commander of militia before the days of the Civil War. When a second call for troops was made by President Lincoln in 1861, he received the commission as lieutenant colonel in the Pennsylvania Reserves. He retired from the army after one year's service. His son,

John M. Bailey became a prominent member of the Huntingdon County bar, and served one term as president judge of the Twentieth Judicial District of Pennsylvania. Another son, W. D. Bailey, a prominent physician of Dillsburg, in 1863, was appointed assistant surgeon of the 78th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. After a few months' service he was promoted to surgeon of his regiment, and was present with it at Chickamauga, and many other important battles in the Fourteenth Army Corps, under Generals Thomas and Sherman. Bigler Bailey, a third son, was a teacher in York for several years and became a member of the York County Bar.

DANIEL BAILEY, a representative of the best type of Irishmen, was the first of the family of that name to come to America. A native of County Monaghan, Province of Ulster, Ireland, he sought America with a determination to make a home for himself in this land of opportunities. He arrived at Philadelphia in February, 1758, and sometime later settled near the site of Dillsburg, where he prospered.

Andrew Bailey, the eldest son of Daniel Bailey, the pioneer, was born May 14, 1763, and died October 14, 1794. He owned a farm near Dillsburg, and was the father of one son, Daniel.

Daniel Bailey, son of Andrew Bailey, was born August 27, 1791. He grew to manhood at his paternal home, and followed the occupation of a tanner. He acquired a good education, was a man of exemplary character and took the deepest interest in the public welfare of the community in which he resided. March 18, 1813, he married Lydia Eichelberger, who belonged to a leading family of York County, and to them was born an only son, Frederick Eichelberger. Daniel Bailey died July 1, 1853.

Frederick Eichelberger Bailey, born February 16, 1816, received unusual advantages in the way of education. He inherited the studious tastes and habits of both his father and his mother, and early in life gave promise of a distinguished career. He graduated from Jefferson College, at Canonsburg (now Washington and Jefferson College) at Washington, Pennsylvania, in October, 1835. He read law with Judge Reed, of Carlisle, and began the practice of his profession at York. At this time, how-

ever, his stay was brief, and he went to New Bloomfield, Pennsylvania, pursuing his profession, while at the same time he edited and conducted the Perry County Democrat. He became an active worker and leader in his party, and later returning to York soon acquired prominence there in both politics and his profession. His high standing was recognized by his appointment to the office of District Attorney of York County, the duties of which position he was performing at the time of his death, April 7, 1845. His life of less than thirty years was one of energy and accomplishment. May 6, 1841, he married Matilda Doudel, of York. They had two children, Daniel Doudel and Sarah Lydia.

Daniel Doudel Bailey was born November 21, 1842. He was a bright boy and an industrious student. He lived at York, and prepared for college at the York County Academy, entering the Freshman class of Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg in 1858, before he was sixteen years of age. He was just entering the junior class when the war broke out in 1861. A young man of nineteen, inspired by patriotism and a desire to defend his country in time of danger, he left his books and enlisted as a member of Company G, Twelfth Regiment, Pennsylvania Reserves. He accompanied his regiment to the front and at Gaines' Mill, one of the seven days' battles before Richmond, on June 27, 1862, was wounded, captured by the enemy and taken to Libby Prison, where he was held five weeks before he was exchanged. He was sent to Camden Hospital, at Baltimore, Maryland, and on the 8th of August following, debilitated by his long confinement and suffering in Libby Prison, he died from the effects of the wounds received on the battlefield. His body was brought home and it now lies buried in the Presbyterian churchyard at Dillsburg, by the side of his ancestors. Few veterans knew more trying and severe experiences than this boy, who gave his life to his country. "He died young, but there are silvered heads whose race of duty is less nobly run."

Miss Sarah Lydia Bailey, the sole representative of the family, resides in Dillsburg, where her ancestors have been prominent for a century.

Noted Visitors.

On July 3, 1865, the Borough of Dillsburg was honored by the presence of Andrew G. Curtin, the great war governor of Pennsylvania, and General George G. Meade, who commanded the army of the Potomac that won the great battle of Gettysburg. These distinguished men were on their way to Gettysburg, where they took a conspicuous part the following day in the ceremonies at the laying of the corner stone of the Soldiers' National Monument, on the battlefield. They stopped at the Howard House, where they held a reception, being called upon by all the leading citizens of the town. In behalf of the ladies who came to the hotel to see the governor and the great soldier, Postmaster A. N. Eslinger presented them with bouquets. General Meade returned thanks and Governor Curtin responded in a brief speech, which deeply interested all who heard him. After this ceremony they proceeded in carriages to the point of destination.

On August 18, 1894, while serving in his second term as Governor of Pennsylvania, Robert E. Pattison paid a visit to Dillsburg. He was accompanied by a volunteer military organization, composed of fifty mounted men, known as the Governor's Troop.

Thomas A. Edison, the distinguished inventor and electrician, visited Dillsburg for the purpose of investigating the quality of the iron ore found in the neighborhood.

Confederate Invasion.

On the 27th of June, 1863, the head of General Ewell's Corps, commanding the advance of the Army of Northern Virginia, passed down the Cumberland Valley and took possession of Carlisle. Predatory and scouting parties were sent down the valley to Eyster's Point, opposite Harrisburg, along the Susquehanna and over to Shiremanstown and Lisburn. Colonel Jenkins commanded a brigade of cavalry which belonged to Stuart's Corps, but at this time was serving under Ewell.

Early on Sunday morning, June 28, about 250 mounted men, poorly clad, and many of them riding worn out horses, crossed the Yellow Breeches at Williams' Grove. For several days the people of Dillsburg had not received definite information of the ap-



David Daniel Bailey

proach of the Confederate army. In fact stories were circulated that Ewell's corps of the enemy had fallen back to Chambersburg. On Sunday morning when this band of Confederate Cavalry was approaching Dillsburg from the north the town was filled with refugees. They had come in four horse wagons, two horse wagons and carriages from the Cumberland Valley and from sections of western Maryland, believing that this borough would be a safe place to seclude themselves until the invaders were driven back. The approach, therefore, of Jenkins' cavalry, was unexpected to the citizens of Dillsburg and to the people who had fled to this place for protection. Every family in the village had some of these refugees as guests. The stables were filled with horses and wagons were lined up along the streets and in the alleys. A few days before this exciting time, some patriotic boys of the village had climbed to the top of a spur on the South Mountains, and on its summit, planted a tall pole and unfurled an American flag. This banner was floating to the breeze on Sunday morning when the mounted enemy approached. At this instant, Lee Welty, an ingenious Yankee, mounted a horse and went up the road. When he met the Confederate cavalymen he engaged in a conversation with one of the leaders. The officer asked Welty what that flag meant on the summit of the mountain.

"O," said Lee Welty, "the advance of the Potomac Army is lying behind those hills."

"The devil you say," said the captain. This report was sent all along the line. The mounted Confederates believed Welty's story, which was circulated for the purpose of giving the refugees time to flee from Dillsburg toward York and Middletown Ferry to escape across the Susquehanna. Thinking that it might not be safe to enter Dillsburg at this time Colonel Jenkins' men recrossed the Yellow Breeches into Cumberland County.

Meantime the people of Dillsburg buried their treasures in the gardens or hid them in the barns or cellars, while the visiting friends departed. Nearly all the horses in the vicinity were concealed in the dense woods at the base of Round Top in Warrington Township, or hurried across

the Susquehanna. Intoxicating liquors owned by hotel keepers were concealed or taken away. Dr. George L. Shearer, a leading citizen, who then owned a drug store, had a barrel of pure "old rye." This he hid in a secluded spot in his barn and it was never found by the invaders.

Toward evening, about the time the sun was disappearing behind the western hills, Jenkins' men again approached Dillsburg. They entered the borough cautiously. Every man was on the alert for Union soldiers whom they thought might be in the vicinity. A scouting party was sent over to the South Mountain to take down the American flag and scour the hills in search of Union troops. Meantime their comrades halted in the village and engaged in conversation with the citizens. These cavalymen encamped for the night on the Lerew farm, a short distance south of Dillsburg. They obtained hay and oats for their horses from the neighboring farms, paying for them in Confederate money, which these soldiers then believed would be good. Early in the evening some of the Confederates returned to the village for bread, meat, coffee, and tobacco. For these they also tendered their Confederate notes, printed at Richmond. This money, which two years later became worthless, was kept for a while by the persons who received it.

While some of these men were in the town obtaining provisions, there was a glare of light in the southeastern sky. It was caused by the burning of the Columbia bridge, which had been set on fire about dusk by the Federal soldiers in Columbia to prevent Gordon's brigade from crossing the river. An arrogant soldier stated to some of the citizens of Dillsburg that the light was doubtless caused by the destruction of some property by their own army in the vicinity of Wrightsville and York.

"We are marching to Philadelphia and New York. We will capture both these cities. Then the war will soon be at an end and our money will be as good as gold," said this soldier as he paid for some provisions.

Early on the following morning a squad of these Confederates moved on a raid toward York, which had been entered by Early's division of Ewell's Corps, on the same day. They went as far as Dover and then re-

turned to their camp. Other scouting parties were sent out and captured all the horses that were left in the vicinity. Jenkins remained on the Lerew farm until Tuesday morning, June 30, and then crossed the creek into Cumberland County to join Ewell's division, which the following day moved from Carlisle to Gettysburg.

Stuart Arrives. On Wednesday, July 1, the battle of Gettysburg opened and the cannonading could be distinctly heard at Dillsburg. In the afternoon of that day the advance of Stuart's cavalry, composed of three brigades, commanded by Fitzhugh Lee, Wade Hampton and John R. Chambliss, entered Dillsburg from the south. The other two brigades of Stuart's corps had moved into the Cumberland Valley, with Hill's and Ewell's corps. When Stuart entered Dillsburg he had about 5,600 mounted men, largely from Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina. A complete list of the commands under Stuart is given in the article on the "Battle of Hanover" in this volume. It was in the afternoon of June 30, that Stuart, with his three brigades had engaged in a hard fought battle with Kilpatrick's cavalry in and around Hanover. The Confederates were defeated and Stuart then moved toward Jefferson. During the night of June 30, with his entire force, he marched toward York New Salem and from thence to Dover, where they took breakfast. On the morning of July 1, they crossed the Conewago Creek, part of the force going through Rossville, and the remainder through Wellsville, meeting near Dillsburg. The long wagon train was guarded by Wade Hampton's brigade. A complete story of this movement with all the local details will be found in the histories of Jefferson and Dover Boroughs and Warrington Township in this volume.

When the Confederates entered Dillsburg in the afternoon of July 1, Fitzhugh Lee's brigade was in advance, closely followed by Colonel Chambliss. Some of the men halted in Dillsburg, took possession of all the goods in the stores and robbed the post office of money and stamps. A N. Eslinger was at that time postmaster. Stuart proceeded with his two brigades of Lee and Chambliss to Carlisle where they bombarded the United States Barracks and threw a number of shells into the town. On

the morning of July 2, Stuart for the first time received the news from a despatch bearer that the battle of Gettysburg was in progress. He proceeded with his two brigades on a rapid march through Mt. Holly, arriving at the scene of battle on the evening of July 2.

Wade Hampton, with his brigade, in charge of a train of nearly 150 wagons, encamped for the night of July 1, on the farm of John Mumper, one and one-half miles north of Dillsburg. While here he received the news of the battle of Gettysburg and took up a hasty march through Beavertown to the State Road that leads to Gettysburg, and delivered the wagon train to the quartermaster general of Lee's army, a short distance north of the town.

DOVER.

In 1752 Gerhart Graeff, who afterward wrote his name Graves, petitioned "the worshipful justices of the County of York to grant him their recommendation to the governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, for a license to keep a public house, on the road leading from York to Carlisle, being greatly burthened with travelers passing. To remedy that inconvenience he has furnished himself with liquor and other necessities suitable for the entertainment of travelers, and is desirous of keeping tavern." His petition was granted. Graeff also opened a store. In 1776 he organized a company of soldiers in Dover Township, which joined Colonel Swope's regiment, then forming in York. Before leaving Dover for York, however, his men made a Tory stand on a stump and gave three cheers for General Washington and the Continental army. Captain Graeff and his brave German soldiers, all except eighteen, were captured in November, 1776, in the battle of Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia, and for a time languished in a British prison. Before the Revolution and during the year 1762, Gerhart Graeff had a neighbor in the person of Jacob Joner, (pronounced as in German Yoner), who purchased 203 acres of land, and in the year 1764 laid out the town of Dover. This was twenty-three years after the founding of York, and one year after Hanover. Joner had his town regularly plotted, and sold the lots subject to quit-rent. It was generally called "Jo-

ner's town," until 1815, when a post office was established.

At the close of the Revolution in 1783, the village of Dover contained a population of eighty-one.

Of this number forty-four were males and thirty-seven females. Jacob Joner owned twenty-five lots and a house on the square. Various trades were represented. Nicholas Joner and Henry Matthews were cord wainers and made boots and shoes for the surrounding populace. George Marik owned a house and six lots. John Gross, Samuel Wilt and Jacob Bigler were weavers, and with the old style thread machines, manufactured cloth for the wearing apparel of themselves and neighbors.

John Swan, a good-natured Irishman, was the village blacksmith. While diligently working at his trade he related many stories of his war history to the little boys and girls who frequently gathered about him. John Urban was a locksmith. Joseph Spangler and Rudy Barnhart, innkeepers; Martin Reisinger, tailor; Peter Trien, tanner, John Cook, Thomas Metzler, Michael Gross, James Montgomery, John Stewart, Conrad Miller, Abraham Fisher and George Stouch, each owned houses and lived in Dover. Daniel May was justice of the peace.

The town of Dover was incorporated in 1864, just one hundred years after it was laid out by Jacob Joner. Reuben Hoffheins was the first burgess and Jacob B. Fink, clerk. The town grew slowly until within recent years. Being on a line of travel from York to Carlisle, the central points of interest in the town were the two hotels, which have been kept for nearly 150 years. In the early days of wagoning to Baltimore, many teamsters stopped here for the night. The hotel in Centre Square was kept by George Darron, father, son and grandson, from 1809 to 1859, without change of name. It was conducted in the Wiest name, father and son, for a period of thirty years thereafter. Henry Brunhouse was the proprietor in 1907. The upper hotel is also an historic site and was kept in 1907 by Elmer Fink.

The first telephone line was completed from Dover to York in October, 1885. The line was erected by private subscription and

a Bell instrument was used. Since that time, Weiglestown, Mt. Royal, Davidsburg, Admire, and a number of other places have telephone communication established over an extensive territory.

The York and Dover Electric Railway line was completed to Dover November 25, 1901. The event was celebrated at Dover by an ox-roast. Public water works were installed in 1905 at an expense of \$12,000. The water is supplied by an artesian well.

About 1842 pioneer United Churches. Brethren preachers held services in private houses in the town. Afterwards, when an organization was effected the meetings of the congregation were held in a building owned by Peter Rawhouser. In this building the congregation worshipped until the year 1851 when the present structure was erected. The ground upon which the building stands was presented by Peter Rawhouser, who was one of the first trustees. George Westhafer and Daniel Seitz were associates with Mr. Rawhouser as first trustees. The trustees in 1907 were Rev. J. W. Houseman, the pastor; Adam A. Neiman and Lewis Melhorn. The church belongs to a circuit of churches, six in number and together they constitute what is known as the Dover charge. The membership in 1907, of all the churches of the charge, is 236. The church building has recently been repaired and improved. A good parsonage, belonging to the Dover circuit, stands beside the church.

Calvary Lutheran congregation was organized by the citizens of Dover who were members of Salem Church. In 1899 this congregation erected a brick church with a brown stone front, at a cost of \$8,000. Religious services were at first conducted by Rev. Joseph B. Keller. He was succeeded by Rev. J. M. Dietzler, who was pastor when the church was built and continued until June, 1905. Rev. A. G. Fastnacht, D. D., pastor of the Salem charge, has supplied this congregation since July, 1905. A town clock has been placed in the belfry of the church.

The members of the Reformed congregation of Salem Church who resided in Dover erected a church building in Dover, in 1903, opposite the school building, at a cost of \$7,000. It is a handsome brick struc-

ture furnished with modern pews and contains some of the most ornamental stained windows found in any church edifice in York County. The roof was made of the best quality of Peach Bottom slate. The lot upon which the church was built, was the gift of Dr. J. M. Gross, who has practiced medicine in the borough for thirty years or more. A Sunday School of 160 scholars meets regularly in this church. The erection of the church was the project of Rev. O. P. Shellhamer, pastor of the Reformed congregation at Salem Church. Since 1903 he has conducted services in this building.

Dr. Robert Lewis, grandson of Major Eli Lewis, founder of the borough of Lewisberry, settled in the practice of medicine, at Dover, about 1830, and was a prominent citizen of the community for more than a quarter of a century. In politics he was an ardent Whig and during the days of slavery in the south, his home was a noted station for the Underground Railroad, by which many negroes escaped to the north and became free. Dr. Lewis was the grandfather of Robert J. Lewis, member of the fifty-sixth congress.

Dr. John Ahl practiced medicine at Dover for twenty years. He was succeeded by Dr. J. M. Gross. Dr. N. C. Wallace has practiced medicine here for twenty years. Dr. Lenhart, a well known veterinary surgeon, is one of the oldest citizens of the borough.

Reuben Hoffheins, an enterprising citizen of Dover, had a machine shop which he operated for many years. He was widely known as an inventor and in 1857 designed and patented a reaper and mower which he made at his Dover shops in large numbers, until his business had increased to such an extent that he moved his shops to York. His invention, known as the "Hoffheins Reaper," was one of the earliest two-wheeled machines used in this country. It also had a self-rake and revolving reel of an improved type. Mr. Hoffheins also manufactured the "Ball reaper." Carriage building has been an important industry in Dover for more than half a century. A sewing factory, owned by U. L. Glatfelter, has recently been started. Amos Swartz & Son own a cigar factory. E. D. Stough, who served as a soldier in the 87th regiment

Pennsylvania Volunteers, during the Civil War, is engaged in the harness making business.

Israel Melchinger was one of the Hessian soldiers who settled in and around Dover after the close of the Revolution. In 1815 Melchinger became the first postmaster of Dover and held that office at the time of his death in 1834, when he was succeeded by his son, Englehart Melchinger. O. J. Yost, Samuel Aughenbaugh, Oliver M. Stouch, E. D. Stouch, Dr. N. C. Wallace and Dr. J. M. Gross have been the successive postmasters within recent years.

A destructive fire occurred in Dover in March, 1844. Two houses, a tavern and a stable were destroyed on the Public Square. Soon after this event the town purchased the old engine from the Vigilant Fire Company of York. It is kept in an engine house on the square. The carriage shop of Theophilus Gross burned down about 1880. There being too small a supply of water in the vicinity, the engine could not be effectively used.

As early as 1770 a parochial school was started in a building connected with the Dover Lutheran and Reformed Church. At this place most of the youths of the vicinity received their mental training. In the early part of the last century, schools were held in private houses. A school was built in the northern part and another in the southwestern part of the town, about 1830. In the year 1881, during the same night, both old buildings were destroyed by fire and two new ones were built, at a combined cost of \$2,200.

Near the village of Dover was a noted place for the "big musters" and other military parades. Battalions were drilled on the surrounding fields. As many as ten or fifteen companies of militia and some volunteer companies annually collected here during the month of May, and were reviewed by Brigade Inspector Archibald S. Jordan, and later by Colonels Henry Stover, S. N. Bailey and George Hay. The local companies, toward the last of militia days, were commanded by Captains John Worley, John Sharp, Samuel Miller and Daniel Motter. These annual gatherings ceased about 1856. Conrad Kline, the last Revolutionary soldier of Dover Township, died in the village at the advanced age of ninety-

seven years. His remains were buried with the honors of war by a local volunteer company, commanded by Captain Motter, father of George Motter, the manufacturer, of York. Conrad Kline was one of the many brave Germans, who early in the war for American Independence, championed the cause of their adopted country. He followed the occupation of a gunsmith.

On June 27, 1863, during the Confederate invasion, Dover was visited by a small squad of Jenkins' cavalry. These soldiers came here from Carlisle, being the advance of Ewell's corps, part of which had proceeded as far east as Shiremanstown in Cumberland County. They remained at Dover for a short time and then returned to Carlisle. At this time Early's division of Ewell's corps was moving toward York and had encamped for the night of June 27, in the vicinity of Bigmount and Farmers Postoffice in Paradise Township. A few of Early's men reached Dover on the morning of Sunday, June 28. After spending a short time there obtaining provisions and securing a few articles in the village stores, they joined the division at Weiglestown, while on the march toward York.

Early in the morning of July 1, General J. E. B. Stuart's cavalry division began to arrive at Dover. This force numbered nearly 6000 men, composed of three brigades, commanded respectively by General Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia; General Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, and Colonel Chambliss, of Virginia. Stuart came to Dover from Hanover, passing through Jefferson, and York New Salem. When he arrived at the last named place, he heard that Early's division had fallen back toward Gettysburg or Carlisle and he proceeded to Dover. After the fight at Hanover between Stuart and Kilpatrick's Union cavalry, the Confederate commander was entirely cut off from communications with General Robert E. Lee's army which, on July 1, had opened the battle of Gettysburg.

About 200 Union cavalrymen, captured at Hanover and elsewhere, were paroled in the office of Dr. John Ahl at Dover. General Wade Hampton superintended the parole of these prisoners, who then went to York. Soon after the arrival of Stuart at

Dover he ordered breakfast prepared for his staff, his brigade commanders and himself at the upper hotel on the west side of Main Street. About 8 o'clock in the morning, these officers partook of a bountiful meal and while eating engaged in conversation about the stirring events then taking place as the result of the Confederate invasion into Pennsylvania. While they were eating, army surgeons in an adjoining room dressed the wounds of several Confederate soldiers who had received saber cuts in the cavalry battle at Hanover the day before. Stuart, Hampton and Lee maintained a composed dignity during the two hours that this large body of Confederate cavalry occupied Dover. During the forenoon squads of mounted men, acting as scouts, were sent out in various directions into Dover and Conewago Townships and captured many farm horses that had not been taken across the Susquehanna.

Before leaving the hotel, General Stuart's adjutant, who afterward wrote a biography of his commander, paid the hotel clerk, George Dick, later a resident of York, for the breakfast they had ordered. The money received was United States notes or "greenbacks" as they were called. This was exceptional, for the Confederate invaders at other places always paid their obligations in Confederate bank notes, which afterward became worthless.

While these cavalymen remained at Dover, guards were placed around the hotel so that none of the men should drink intoxicating liquors to excess. In fact, neither of the two hotels had much whiskey at the bar or in the cellar. A few days before, when the proprietors had heard of the approach of the enemy, all the brandy, whiskey and other liquors in their possession had been placed in the cellar of the United Brethren church built in 1851, within the limits of the town, and was never discovered by the invaders.

The three guides, citizens from the vicinity of Hanover, who had been forced to accompany the Confederates on their march to Dover, were now released and other guides pressed into service at Dover in order to show the Confederates the most direct way toward Carlisle, where Stuart then thought the Confederate forces were con-

centrating. About the time that General Stuart, with almost the entire cavalry force of the army of Northern Virginia, left Dover for Carlisle, the battle of Gettysburg opened. Early in the morning of that day, General Lee near Gettysburg, despatched Colonel Venable, his staff officer, in search of Stuart. On his way toward York, where he expected to meet Stuart, he was intercepted by Kilpatrick's Cavalry, somewhere north of Hanover. He rode up to East Berlin, and then proceeded toward Davidsburg and as he approached the borough of Dover, he again saw at a distance a squadron of Union cavalry around the old Dover church. He failed to find out the exact position of Stuart's cavalry, thinking it was possibly then on its way toward Gettysburg. Colonel Venable returned to the scene of battle and was compelled to report to General Lee that he could find the enemy but not their own cavalry.

Stuart had been without communication with General Lee since he had crossed the Potomac, almost within sight of Washington, on June 28. He passed on to Carlisle but did not reach Gettysburg until the evening of the second day of the battle. Some military critics claim that if Stuart had reached the scene of action at Gettysburg on July 1, the tide of battle on July 2 might have been in favor of the Confederate army. He and his troopers rode on to Dillsburg, seemingly within hearing distance of the cannon's roar at Gettysburg, but he knew nothing of the battle until he got to Carlisle.

The
Wagon
Train.

The train of 125 wagons which he had captured shortly after he crossed the Potomac River, was driven through Dover on toward Dillsburg and York Springs and was delivered to the quartermaster general of the Confederate army, four miles north-west of Gettysburg on the evening of July 2. This wagon train contained provisions and munitions of war used by the Confederates on the last day of the battle.

The detour that Stuart made through York County was one of the most unfortunate episodes to the Confederate cause during the Civil war. This gallant soldier had won distinction for strategy on several occasions before, but his raid through Pennsylvania in 1863 will always be considered

a military blunder. He was killed in battle the following year in a brilliant charge against Sheridan's cavalry, near Richmond, Virginia.

EAST PROSPECT.

This borough lies near the foot of the Conojehela Valley in Lower Windsor Township, eleven miles from York and two miles from the Susquehanna River. The view from the centre of the town is romantically interesting. The eye of the observer takes in a landscape view eastward far into the limits of Lancaster County and northward over the lower part of Dauphin. The view up and down the broad Susquehanna is truly enchanting. To the west is a fertile valley, now thickly populated and also containing many productive farms.

East Prospect is situated on historic ground. James Patterson, one of the early settlers, opened a trading station on the opposite side of the river about 1725. He used lands west of the river as a public pasture ground for his horses. The village of Safe Harbor, on the east side of the river, a short distance to the south, was the place where Sir William Keith, in 1722, held his conference with the Conestoga and other tribes of Indians before he made the first survey west of the Susquehanna for the heirs of William Penn. In 1735 Colonel Thomas Cresap, who led the Maryland invaders to drive off the Germans from these lands, built a log house near the mouth of Cabin Creek, and here he was captured by the authorities of Pennsylvania and taken to Philadelphia.

East Prospect was laid out by John A. Jacobs, a farmer and local preacher for the Evangelical association, in 1849, on the road leading from York to Dritt's Ferry. Soon after the Revolution, Captain Dritt, who had commanded a company in Swope's regiment which took part in the battle of Fort Washington, near New York City, built a large stone house one and one-half miles northeast of this borough, at present owned by Barton Gnau. Dritt became brigadier general in the State militia, and was drowned while trying to cross the Susquehanna when it was covered with floating ice.

East Prospect was incorporated into a borough in 1874. The survey was made by

Harry H. Winter, who, after his admission to the bar at York, moved to the state of Iowa. Most of the original houses were built on Main Street, extending north and south. Maple Street, which extends east and west, also contains fine private residences. The population in 1900 was 292. Margaretta Furnace and Woodstock Forge were situated a short distance east of the borough. John Burg opened the first store and was succeeded in order by Henry Burg, L. E. Oleweiler and Edward J. Sitler. About 1856 David Keller and Peter W. Keller opened a store in the village and conducted it for several years. Henry Doll and Charles Himes have also kept stores here. L. E. Oleweiler owned a large cigar factory and was succeeded by Edward J. Sitler in the same business. George Young owns a cigar factory and Charles Myers a cigar box factory.

Long before the town of East Prospect was laid out Rev. Jacob Albright, founder of the Evangelical Association, preached in a stone building which stood on the site of the town. Other founders of this church also conducted religious services here. The stone building was used as a house of worship until 1882 when the present church was erected at a cost of \$3,500. The building committee were Samuel Burg, Henry Burg, Henry Kise, Jacob Smith and Henry Barshinger. This is the only house for religious worship within the limits of East Prospect. A burying ground adjoins the church.

East Prospect Cemetery, situated at the northern limits of the borough, was chartered in 1868. The board of directors were: Henry Kise, president; Henry Burg, secretary; Samuel Burg, treasurer; William Burg, William Helder and Daniel Leber.

The original school house, built of logs and later weather-boarded, was used for the village school for a period of thirty years. In 1880 another building was erected. This was destroyed by fire in 1900, and soon thereafter a two-story school building was erected.

The disastrous fire which broke out on July 4, 1900, at one time threatened to destroy the whole village. Before the flames could be controlled the store of Edward Sitler and about a dozen other buildings were burned to the ground.

FAWN GROVE.

Fawn Grove is situated on the Maryland line, in the southern part of Fawn Township. As early as 1763, the Deer Creek Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends reported that there were a number of members who had settled in Fawn Township, Pennsylvania. A committee was appointed to visit them. In 1785 these Fawn Township Friends were visited by a committee from the Warrington meeting in the upper end of York County. The first house of worship was built in 1790 and a preparative meeting organized in 1792. An important interest is always centered around this historic Friends' Meeting House. The original building lasted nearly half a century, when a second one was built, and within recent years, in a neat and commodious meeting house, services have been regularly held. Among the earliest members were the Webb, Jones, Spencer, Lukens, Bond, Bennett, Wilson, Johnson, Harry, Brooks and Tompkins families. Many of their descendants reside in the borough and vicinity, while a large number have moved elsewhere and become prominent and influential citizens.

Isaac Jones, a Friend from Bucks County, in 1784 acquired two tracts of land, now mostly within the borough, lying east of the road leading from Gatchelville to Baltimore. It was part of a larger tract known as Plumb Green. It would appear that he owned some adjoining land prior to that time, for a deed to James Webb, dated the 18th of the sixth month, 1774, from William Matthews for a tract lying to the west of the same road describes the latter property as adjoining land of Isaac Jones. The Webb property had the name Small Gain. These two, Isaac Jones and James Webb, were the ancestors of a considerable portion of the people in this community. Asa Jones, a son, and Asa Jones, a grandson of Isaac, became successors in title to Isaac, and a son and grandson of James Webb, both named Richard, succeeded to his title.

Deborah McDonald, wife of Dr. Robert McDonald, was a noted preacher at this meeting for many years. Among the members who reached a great age were Hannah Jones and Elizabeth Webb. John Webb, William J. Vansant and Nathan P. Harry

have served as trustees; James K. Brown, Hannah Jones, Mary T. Brown and Rachael Ann Pyle have been elders; Mary E. Brooks female overseer.

The Methodist Protestant Church has a flourishing congregation in Fawn Grove. A house of worship was built in 1865. William A. Ramsey, William A. Channel and Rev. James Whiteside were the building committee. At the time of its organization this church belonged to the Stewartstown Circuit and later to the Fawn Grove Circuit of the Maryland Conference. Rev. Whiteside was pastor of the congregation when the church was erected. Some of the early pastors who succeeded him were Robert Winna, E. R. McGregor, A. S. Eversole, James W. Floyd, William D. Litsinger, J. W. Charlton and A. D. Dick.

In 1905, the church was remodeled and greatly enlarged. The portion now used for general worship was added and the original chapel is used as a Sunday School room. The committee in charge of the work were: William R. Webb, N. A. Manifold and B. F. Morris.

Mount Olivet Methodist Protestant Church is situated two miles from Fawn Grove.

John Hugo opened the first store in this village. He was succeeded by Benjamin Gemmill. Sarah and Martha Jay continued this store for many years, and became widely known throughout the community. Hawkins & Herbert carried on the general merchandising business at the same store and were succeeded by Augustus Grancel, and later by H. C. Richardson. Merryman & Wright opened a store in another building. They were succeeded by Merryman & Hawkins. Henry S. Merryman carried on a general merchandising business in 1907, and E. Nelson Morris owned a tin and stove store. Augustus Grancel owns a general store. Milton J. Herbert, who in 1902 was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for the State Senate, has been the village blacksmith for years.

Dr. Robert McDonald, a prominent and influential citizen in the community, practiced medicine here for thirty years. Dr. John A. Hawkins, a graduate of the University of Maryland, settled in the practice of medicine in Fawn Grove in 1853, and has since resided in the locality. Charles A.

Hawkins, his son, is a practicing lawyer at York. Dr. Vallie Hawkins, another son, succeeded his father in the practice of medicine. Joshua R. Jones, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia and president of the National Publishing Company of that city, was born in the village of Fawn Grove. William R. McDermott, now an active minister in the Methodist Protestant Church, was also a Fawn Grove boy.

An important factor in the development of the community was the Fawn Grove Academy, incorporated in 1872. Recently it has been converted into a district high school.

The town was incorporated into a borough in 1881. The Stewartstown and Fawn Grove Railroad, described in the chapter on railroads in this volume, was extended to this borough in 1906. Fawn Grove has been a temperance town since the date of its incorporation.

FELTON.

The Borough of Felton lies in a beautiful little valley, along the upper waters of Muddy Creek. It is situated 536 feet above the sea level on a plane, along the line of the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad, fourteen miles from York. The road ascends at a grade of eighty-five feet to the mile to Red Lion, which is 892 feet above the sea. The land upon which Felton is situated was surveyed from the townships of Chanceford, Lower Windsor and North Hopewell, by Stephen A. Douglass in the year 1899, when the borough was incorporated. The first borough officers were: Christian T. Grove, chief Burgess; Jacob Gable, Henry Seitz, James E. Sechrist, John T. Hannigan, Theodore Akins, Amos Moore, council; Charles W. Moore, assessor.

About 1850 Thomas G. Cross, who in 1871 was elected prothonotary of York County, began the mercantile business at this place. He was succeeded in order at the same stand by Charles Flinchbaugh, Gemmill & Wilson, Jacob Crumbling, Samuel Glatfelter, Keesey & Barshinger, Ehrhart & Venus, J. D. Hake, Harry Myers, Eli Fickes, C. F. Bair, John A. Myers. The second store was started at a later date and was first conducted by Harry Venus. The mercantile business at this stand has since

been carried on by P. M. Mitzel, B. S. Sentz, Jacob Clayman, Anderson & Grove and Christian T. Grove, who is also postmaster.

In 1883 the citizens residing in three different townships in the vicinity, petitioned the court for an independent school district. The petition was granted and a frame school house was built. An addition to this building was erected in 1902, when the second school was organized. In 1884 members of the Lutheran Church of the vicinity erected a house of worship which stands within the limits of the borough. The congregation was organized under the pastorate of Rev. Peter Livingston and was dedicated as St. Paul's Lutheran Church. The succeeding pastors have been Revs. E. Manges, Samuel Ulrich, G. A. Livingston. In 1907 Rev. L. E. Henry was pastor. The United Evangelical Church of Felton was organized in the year 1898 under the pastorate of Rev. E. Fulcomer. The congregation has since been served by Revs. S. A. Snyder, W. C. Hoch and L. E. Maice.

The grist mill operated by George Koller, was built in 1863 by Tobias Crumbling.

General Sherman Post, No. 602, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized in 1890 by James W. Collins, Joseph Grim, Henry Seitz, Anthony Grim, Henry Hake, Samuel T. Miller, R. H. Garman, Charles T. Kibler, William S. Anderson, John H. Brenneman, D. A. Miller, Thomas M. Curran, James Stewart, Thomas McKinsey, Richmond Flynn, John Sechrist, Michael M. Keesey. The entire membership of the post from the date of organization to 1907 was thirty-seven representing several different regiments. The membership in 1907 was eighteen.

There are two schools. The population in 1900 was 226.

FRANKLINTOWN.

This village is situated in the eastern corner of Franklin Township, with a commanding view of Warrington, Carroll, Washington and Franklin, all of which meet at a point, a short distance east of the town. Early in the nineteenth century William Butt and Jacob Schultz conducted a store here and kept a tavern on the site of the town. In the year 1813, a tract of land was surveyed and laid out in streets and 186 lots. It being situated on the road leading from

Harrisburg to Baltimore, the main highway, sixty-one feet wide, was called Baltimore Street. The two running parallel with it, were named Water and Church Streets. The three facing at right angles to these were denominated North, Spring and South Streets. The town of Dillsburg, two miles north of this point, had already become a business centre. The two villages were likely to become rivals. In order to sell the lots off rapidly the founders of the town, Butt and Schultz, instituted a lottery, and sold the tickets at \$30. There were no blanks; each one drew a lot. A ticket for the store, valued at \$1,000, and the building in which it was kept, was included in the number. The "wheel of fortune" turned to the original owners the much coveted prize and they continued the mercantile business in the same house. Probably owing to this incident, the town did not at first prosper. The original name given was Franklin, but the disappointed persons who bought tickets for \$30, which was considered a large sum in those days for a small plat of ground, called it "Butts-town." This appellation is not entirely forgotten.

In 1849, which was thirty-six years after the town was laid out, there were only a dozen houses. About that time, Captain John Klugh purchased a number of vacant lots which had been drawn at the time of the lottery. He built some houses, sold some lots and encouraged building. The town then started to grow.

In the year 1826, Martin Carl, father of Jere Carl, ex-chief Burgess of York, succeeded Butt & Schultz in the mercantile business and secured the establishment of a post office. He was followed in the same stand by Henry Ritter, David Leidig and Captain John Klugh. The last named gentleman, who developed the interests of the village, was postmaster from 1861 to 1885. In the year 1882 he disposed of his store to his son-in-law, George Lehmer, who succeeded him as postmaster. A store has also been kept in the borough in order of succession by Ritter & Leidig, Albert Crowl, William Heiges and Joseph S. Straley, who became postmaster.

Incorporation. Franklintown was incorporated in 1869; Daniel Hershey was the first chief

burgess. A re-survey of the town was made by Joseph Ritner, civil engineer of Mechanicsburg, son of Governor Ritner. The streets were graded and paved the same year. The population in 1900 is 250.

The Franklintown Guards was the name of a uniformed military company of fifty volunteer members, which existed for fifteen years. It was organized by Captain John Hursh. His successors were Captains George Klugh, George Harbold and John Klugh. Captain John Klugh, during the Civil War, recruited a company that entered the Two Hundred and Seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and participated in the battles of Hatcher's Run, Fort Steadman and Nottoway River, in Virginia. He was wounded in the arm by a shell at the siege of Petersburg in the spring of 1865, which disabled him from further military service. The piece of Confederate shell which caused this wound was presented to the Historical Society of York County in 1902. After the Civil War, Captain Klugh became a prominent and influential citizen and was widely known throughout York County. In 1907 he was enjoying excellent health in the ninety-first year of his age.

The United Brethren Church **Churches.** was built in 1849, at a cost of \$1,000, Captain John Klugh being the contractor. The building committee were David Heiges, Joseph Brenneman and Valentine Elicker. This church belongs to the York Springs Circuit, the pastor residing in Franklintown. Rev. Mr. Coulson, who was pastor of this congregation and the entire circuit for a number of years, was succeeded in 1904 by Rev. Burkholder.

The Evangelical Lutheran Church was built in 1884. The Lutherans of the village previously worshipped with the congregation at the Franklin Church, two miles distant. Rev. Henry Seiffert was the first pastor. The building committee, under whose direction the church was built, were Captain John Klugh, Jacob Lau, Frederick Murray, William Straley and P. R. Lehmer. The pastor in 1907 was Rev. J. Q. Fox.

GLEN ROCK.

The Borough of Glen Rock, sixteen miles south of York, along the Northern Central Railway, is one of the leading manufacturing and business centres in York County.

The town is situated in a valley, drained by the winding course of a stream which flows into the Codorus, and is surrounded by the fertile region in the north-western part of Shrewsbury Township. Some of the first residents of the town were Philip Lowe, John Ehrman and Simon Koller. In addition to his house and barn Simon Koller owned a saw mill. The Codorus furnishes water power and water supply for the manufacturing interests of the town.

Origin of Name.

In 1838 the railroad was completed through the site of the present town, and it was then that Glen Rock received its name by Nat Bernard, a railroad contractor. He found some very hard rock to cut through, so he named them the "rocks in the glen" or Glen Rock. At this time Simon Koller owned a large part of the land in the borough and sold it to William Heathcote, recently from England, with whom came also other Englishmen, the Shaws, Radcliffes and other Heathcotes, so that it became an English settlement. The railroad station was known as Heathcote's till 1843, when Glen Rock post office was established. In 1845 there were but ten families in the place; one woolen factory, employing fourteen hands; one store and tavern, a machinist, a tailor, a blacksmith, a doctor and two wood sawyers. In 1850 Philip Sheffer, a farmer, near the town, put up some houses and purchased the woolen mill, converted it into a grist mill and William Heathcote erected another woolen mill near the town. This gave the village new life and the people began to talk of putting up other manufacturing enterprises, which resulted in the erection of a foundry and machine shop in 1854, by Heathcote, Herbst & Company, the company consisting of William Heathcote, William Herbst, John Scott, Emanuel Frey, Charles Frey and Henry Seitz. This plant was the means of developing the town and was an important factor in its growth. It gradually enlarged its sphere and did an extensive business in car building, and became known as the Glen Rock Manufacturing Company, doing a general business in the manufacture of engines, boilers, mill machinery and farming implements. Meantime J. V. Hoshour carried on an extensive forwarding

and commission business, in which he was followed by E. Sheffer.

Manu- The first manufacturing indus-
facturing. try of Glen Rock was a woolen mill, erected by William Heathcote, a native of England. At this mill the owner made woolen rolls to be spun into yarn, and also manufactured large quantities of woolen goods which were made into clothing for the people of Shrewsbury and Springfield Townships. He was succeeded in the ownership of this mill by his son, James Heathcote, and after the latter had done an extensive business for many years, L. K. Heathcote & Company operated the mill. Within recent years Samuel Heathcote carried on an extensive business in the manufacture of felt blankets, buggy lap-spreads and other woolen goods.

About 1849 Mark Radcliffe and George Shaw came from England, their place of birth. Having been trained in their native country to make rope and cord, they founded a rope walk in Glen Rock. It burned down in 1853 and in 1873 they bought a large grist mill at Centreville, a short distance above the town. In this mill they enlarged their facilities for manufacturing rope and twine and carried on an extensive business. The partnership continued until 1905 when Mark Radcliffe died at the age of seventy-eight years, and the business was continued by his partner, George Shaw.

J. V. Hoshour was the first to engage in the lumber business in Glen Rock. In 1874 a large planing mill was erected by John Frey, C. Klatfelter, S. K. Hoshour, J. C. Fallon and C. Gore. The business was conducted by Hoshour, Dise & Company. The manufacture of carriages was begun by J. W. Hartman and S. K. Hoshour in 1872. G. F. Heathcote built a factory in 1880 and made shoes for a period of four or five years.

Within recent years the Borough of Glen Rock has received an industrial boom which has been a great help to its development and prosperity. Norrish, Burnham & Company own and operate a large establishment in the manufacture of the Burnham improved turbine water wheel, originally invented by N. F. Burnham, of York. This company also owns a foundry and machine shop. The establishment is well equipped.

Glen Manufacturing Company deals in lumber of various kinds and building materials. Joseph Dise, the manager of this industry, is a skilled architect and has planned many buildings in Glen Rock and elsewhere. The Enterprise Furniture Company, of which George W. Geiple is president, Flavel Seitz, secretary, and I. J. Young, treasurer, make sideboards and other furniture in large quantities. Dise Furniture Company, of which U. S. Dise is the principal owner, makes furniture of different kinds. The American Wire Cloth Company is engaged in making screen wire cloth. Glen Rock Stamping Company makes furniture, hardware, specialties and stamped metal goods. J. M. Grove is president and Irvin F. Grove, treasurer.

The Industrial Sewing Company employs a large number of persons in Glen Rock and vicinity. The Standard Screen Works manufacture screen doors and window screens and coal sieves. W. C. Hildebrand is superintendent. Woven wire mattresses are also made in the Glen Rock Variety Works. Glatfelter's grist mill is one of the early industries. Glen Rock Novelty Company makes photographic novelties. The proprietors are Cornelius H. and Oscar Seitz.

United Evangelical Church.—
Churches. In 1842 Rev. Moses Bower, of the Evangelical Association, who was at that time serving the Gettysburg charge, preached in the brick school building at the northern end of the town. Rev. Bower was succeeded by Rev. J. Boas, E. Kohr, Lew Humelsheim, D. Dellinger up to 1848, when Rev. Ulrich Eberhart was appointed to the charge and effected an organization. Henry Seitz was chosen the first class leader. At the following session of conference Glen Rock was attached to Shrewsbury Circuit. In 1867 it was made a mission and Rev. J. Hartzler served the mission for three successive years. He was followed by Revs. S. P. Remer, P. W. Raidebaugh, H. W. Back, P. W. Groap, E. Crumblin, J. A. Irvine. Rev. W. J. Campbell was the pastor in 1907. In 1849, while Rev. J. W. L. Seibert served Shrewsbury Circuit, the first church was erected. It was a brick structure located on Church Street. In 1870 the old church building was sold and another erected on New Street. The

Sunday School which is connected with this church was organized in 1848. David Herbst, Sr., was its first superintendent.

The Lutheran Church.—During the early history of Glen Rock, the Lutherans of this borough worshipped in churches of their denomination in Springfield and Codorus Townships. In 1859 Rev. E. Burg, pastor of the Shrewsbury charge, began to hold religious services at Glen Rock in Sheffer's Hall. In 1860 a congregation was organized and a house of worship erected. Rev. J. Kempfer was called as pastor and continued until 1868. During that year Rev. J. C. Koller was chosen his successor and through his ministrations the congregation was largely increased in numbers. In 1877 Rev. Koller was called to the pastorate of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church of Hanover, one of the largest congregations of this denomination in York County. He served that congregation twenty-nine years and then retired. Rev. J. B. Wolf, the successor of Dr. Koller, has been the efficient pastor since 1877. In 1890 a new house of worship was built of Port Deposit granite at a cost of \$30,000. Joseph Dise was the architect.

Trinity Reformed Church.—This church was founded December 9, 1894. The members of this denomination in Glen Rock had previously worshipped at Fissel's Church in Codorus Township, except during a few years when missionary services were held by Rev. D. Gring and W. Xanders. Rev. Gurney Weber was the first pastor and served this congregation for several years and then removed to Salisbury, North Carolina, where he died. His successor was Rev. I. S. Leiby, who was succeeded by Rev. S. H. Roeder. The congregation owns a neat and attractive brick church building and is in a prosperous condition.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church was organized in 1865 and for many years it belonged to Shrewsbury Circuit, the pastors residing in the borough of Shrewsbury. The church building was dedicated in 1866.

Schools. The first school building in Glen Rock was built by William Heathcote. In this building private and public schools were held for many years. As the town developed and increased in population and was incorporated into a borough, a large and convenient two-story

building was erected. This building with modern improvements is situated on an eminence overlooking the town. A. W. Gray for ten years or more was the leading teacher of Glen Rock. He acted as principal of the schools and during the spring and summer months prepared a large number of young men and women for the profession of teaching. He exerted a healthful influence in the cause of popular education, but died early in life when he was still engaged in educational work. Mr. Gray was succeeded in order by M. H. Seitz, W. H. Snyder, R. R. Rodes, M. L. Kapp, S. H. Hain and James N. Gemmill. The school population is about 200, taught by five teachers.

The First National Bank of Glen Rock. Rock was organized in 1863, the same year the national banking system went into operation in this country. After depositing the necessary credentials with the comptroller of the currency at Washington City, the bank was put into operation with E. Sheffer as president, and Henry Seitz, cashier. The capital stock is \$50,000. The presidents of the bank in order of succession have been J. V. Hoshour, Charles Frey, William Herbst and Joseph Dise. D. A. Becker was cashier from 1887 to 1892. Since the fall of 1892 Paul F. Beck has been cashier. The board of directors in 1907 were Joseph Dise, president; N. K. Seitz, vice president; S. K. Diehl, L. B. Sweitzer, George W. Geiple, William Foust, S. H. Barnd, John F. Krout and C. C. Wolf. The bank now owns and occupies a large three-story brick building with a commodious banking room and a private office in the first story, where the bank directors meet for the transaction of business. This is the only financial institution in the borough of Glen Rock and is in a flourishing condition. It has exerted an important influence and has encouraged the industrial development which has recently given prominence to this prosperous borough.

The Item. The publication of the *Item*, a weekly newspaper was commenced in 1870, by M. O. Smith and G. W. Nichols. It was well received, although but a small sheet when it was first issued. Mr. Nichols withdrew from its publication and Mr. Smith conducted the business himself, when he later associated with him N. Z. Seitz. This partnership contin-

ued for several years, when Mr. Smith retired and began the publication of the *Hanover Herald*, and Mr. Seitz continued the *Item*. A. W. Gray, for a period of four years, was a partner in the business. After Mr. Gray's retirement, N. Z. Seitz and W. A. Spate were associated in the editorial and business interests of this journal. Since 1895 M. L. Kapp has been the editor and publisher of the *Item*. The circulation has recently been increased through his enterprising efforts. He also does a large job printing business and by judicious management has made the paper popular and influential with a large circle of readers in the lower end of the county.

Frank W. Brown, who died in Glen Rock in 1905, had made a large collection of American coins, minerals, souvenirs and Indian relics.

The following complete list of the postmasters at Glen Rock, together with the date of their appointments, has been furnished by the post office at Washington:

William Herbst, December 14, 1843; Emanuel Sheffer, March 10, 1851; Benjamin Geipe, October 4, 1869; George Shaw, June 26, 1872; H. S. Bollinger, July 20, 1882; Lewis W. Shafer, October 30, 1885; Barthabas E. Hines, April 11, 1889; Frederick S. Venus, August 23, 1893; Granville F. Heathcote, October 30, 1897.

The Glen Rock Band is one of the most popular organizations of its kind in York County. It has been in existence for nearly fifty years.

The Glen Rock Fire Department owns a handsome building erected at a cost of nearly \$8,000. The company is equipped with an excellent engine, which has done important service at different fires, both in Glen Rock and elsewhere. The membership of the company is nearly one hundred.

Wartime Incident. The Northern Central Railway, the first line built in York County, was finished from Baltimore to York in 1838. This road conveyed a large number of troops from the north and west to Washington and to the seat of war during the great rebellion. Early in May, 1861, shortly after the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment had been mobbed, April 19, while passing through Baltimore, the Webster regiment from Massachusetts stopped at Glen Rock.

At this time it was not considered safe for troops to move over the road from Philadelphia, through Wilmington and Baltimore to Washington. This regiment was commanded by Fletcher Webster, the only son of the great orator, Daniel Webster. In order that it might be conveyed safely to the front, it passed through Easton, Reading, Harrisburg and York on the way to Washington. The engineer of the train conveying these soldiers from Harrisburg to Baltimore was distrusted by Colonel Webster. The train had moved with uncertain speed from Harrisburg to York, and after leaving the latter place the engineer grew reckless. The officers of the regiment held a conference and then ordered the train halted at Glen Rock until all suspicion against the engineer might be removed. The officers met at the Cold Spring hotel and talked the matter over for half an hour, while the train was placed on a switch. They decided to proceed no further with the engineer furnished by the railroad company. During the conference Colonel Webster asked if there was a man in his regiment who could run the train to Baltimore.

"There is a sergeant from Boston in my company," said one of the captains, "who is a trained engineer."

"Bring him here," said Colonel Webster. In a few minutes the tall form of a stalwart young man appeared before the colonel and his staff.

"Can you run this train to Baltimore?" asked the colonel.

"I can," responded the young soldier.

"And your name, please."

"Paul Revere," was the response.

"He is a grandson of the Boston hero of the Revolution in 1775," said the captain. After a delay of one hour at Glen Rock, Paul Revere took charge of the engine, opened the throttle, turned on the steam, and within the period of one hour and twenty minutes landed the 1,200 men of the Webster regiment in the city of Baltimore. Upon arriving there he received the cheers and congratulations of both officers and men.

"You are a gallant descendant of noble ancestry," said Colonel Webster, as he congratulated the young engineer and then the regiment marched through the city to the Baltimore and Ohio station and when it ar-

rived at Washington was reviewed in front of the White House by President Lincoln.

Soon after arriving in Virginia, Paul Revere returned to Boston and became major of the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment. He was wounded and captured at Ball's Bluff and held in Libby prison for several months. After his release he returned to his regiment and was wounded at Antietam. When he recovered he became colonel of his old regiment. While leading this command in the second day of the battle of Gettysburg, Colonel Revere was mortally wounded. He was conveyed in an ambulance to Westminster, Maryland, where he died July 4, 1863. Before his death his corps commander ordered that he should be promoted to the rank of brigadier-general for gallantry on the field of battle. Thus ended the career of the brave soldier who two years before ran the engine which had conveyed the Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment from Glen Rock to Baltimore.

The career of Colonel Webster was noted for heroic deeds. After bravely participating with his regiment in several battles, he was mortally wounded at the second battle of Bull Run. After the engagement was over he was found by the Colonel of a Georgia regiment and was tenderly cared for. Before his death, on August 30, 1862, he handed some mementos to a Confederate sergeant, who long years afterward returned them to his family in Massachusetts.

GOLDSBORO.

In 1738 Nathan Hussey, an intelligent Quaker from New Castle County, Delaware, who in 1749 became one of the commissioners to lay off York County, obtained a grant for lands on which the borough of Goldsboro now stands, and a short distance above he opened a ferry across the Susquehanna. In 1743 a road was opened from Walnut Bottom, Cumberland County, through Fishing Creek Valley to Hussey's Ferry. A grist mill was built at the mouth of Fishing Creek as early as 1750. Colonel James Burd, of French and Indian War fame, who lived at his mansion called "Tinian," above the site of Middletown, purchased these lands when Nathan Hussey moved to York. The mill for a third of a century was owned by John Prunk, and was known as the "Red Mill." Joseph Glancey, elected county com-

missioner in 1804, lived near this place and erected a mill farther up the stream. There was a public road from York to Harrisburg along the Susquehanna as early as 1800. The turnpike was completed from York to Harrisburg in 1816. It then became a prominent stage route. The exchange stables were at Crull's tavern, one mile below the site of this borough, and an important stopping place for exchanging horses was at Henry Etter's tavern, one mile north of Goldsboro. A distillery was erected here in 1856 by H. Free & Company and continued until recent years, Henry Etter, in 1838, secured the establishment of a post office at his tavern which was named Etters.

Before 1848 there were two competing stage lines over this turnpike. At one time passengers were conveyed from York to Harrisburg for fifty cents each, and a good dinner in the bargain.

The site of Goldsboro, down to 1850, consisted of three or four houses and the old "Red Mill." Martin P. Burger conducted a small store east of the turnpike. This collection of houses was humorously called "Martinsville." When the railway was completed in 1850, the station was called by its present name in honor of J. M. Goldsborough, the civil engineer of the road.

John Prunk died before the town of Goldsboro was dreamed of and his property came into possession of his daughter Nancy, who married Joseph McCreary. Henry Etter died in the spring of 1848, and the post office was removed to Adam Kister's Ferry which was one-half mile north of Middletown Ferry. Adam Kister had been a soldier of the Revolution.

When the railroad was built the post office was removed to Goldsboro, but still retains the name Etters.

A few hundred yards north of Churches, the village, for half a century, stood a frame building known far and wide as "The River Meeting House," used for school and religious worship by different denominations. It was removed in 1860. Michael Shelley, Henry Drawbaugh and Jacob Kister, were the last trustees. William Chandlee and Asa Johnson taught school here for a number of years.

This meeting house became noted for its

great revivals, under the auspices of the Church of God. Rev. John Winebrenner, the founder of this denomination, preached here on many occasions, as early as 1835, as well as Revs. Maxwell, Mullenix, Kister, Weishampel and others.

One of the most noted events of its history occurred in November, 1835, when Lorenzo Dow preached to an immense audience in this building shortly after his return from his European tour, when the nobility of England paid admission to hear that eccentric but remarkable evangelist.

The Church of God had organized a congregation in the River Meeting House as early as 1835. In 1859 the congregation erected Bethel Church, a neat frame building in Goldsboro, at a cost of \$2,000. Isaac Frazer was the chief contributor toward its erection, furnishing lumber for the building. The congregation prospered, and during the Civil War had 200 members. One of the most notable events of that period was a funeral sermon delivered in this church, in memory of Abraham Lincoln, by Rev. Charlton. A vast concourse of people assembled on this occasion to hear the eloquent speaker. Some of the preachers who have served this congregation were: Price, Jones, Keller, Charlton, Owens, Seabrooks, Meixel, Arnold, Carvell, Fliegler, W. J. Gris-singer and W. J. Shaner.

The Methodist Church in Goldsboro was built in 1874 under the auspices of the Duke Street Methodist Church of York. It was a part of the Lewisberry circuit and was served by the pastor who resided in that borough. The church was burned down and never rebuilt.

Zion Lutheran Church was organized within recent years and in 1907 was under the pastoral care of Rev. J. C. McCarney, who succeeded Rev. Harry F. Chrissman.

Business Interests. The postmasters at Goldsboro since 1875 have been John Kister, Henry C. Shelley, Charles

Ziegner, Thomas Brubaker, J. K. Walton and Charles Ziegner. While the railroad was being constructed from York to Harrisburg, Dr. Alexander Small, of York, employed Daniel M. Ettinger to make a survey of a plat of ground on which the present town of Goldsboro stands.

P. A. & S. Small, of York, purchased the "Red Mill," and soon afterward erected a

brick flouring mill and for a period of forty years bought most of the grain produced in the upper end of York County. The lumber and milling interests caused Goldsboro to prosper until a considerable section of the town was destroyed by fire. The mill was purchased by the railroad company in 1904 when three tracks were run through the borough.

Among those who have conducted stores are Frazer & Kister, Ford & Sprengle, C. F. Rehling, J. Z. Hildebrand, William Willis, John Kister, Henry Shelley, J. K. Waidley, George Good, Ernest Yinger and Mrs. Williams. Charles S. Bair & Sons and Dugan & Funk operate cigar factories.

The practicing physicians are Dr. Boyd and Dr. Warren.

The development of Goldsboro owed its prosperity to Isaac Frazer, who had conducted a store at his birthplace near Lewisberry in his early manhood. Soon after Dr. Small had laid out the town Mr. Frazer purchased a lot and built a house, and in 1850 engaged in the mercantile business with his brother-in-law, Washington Kister. In 1851 he built a warehouse along the railroad and began buying grain and produce. In 1853, in partnership with his father-in-law, Rev. Jacob G. Kister, he erected the Goldsboro saw-mill, which he successfully operated for more than a quarter of a century. P. A. & S. Small erected a mill in the lower end of the borough. Mr. Frazer purchased this mill in 1873 and operated it until it burned down in 1886. He bought rafts up the Susquehanna, had them floated down the stream and sawed the logs into lumber at his Goldsboro mills, employing from thirty to fifty workmen for a period of over thirty years.

Mr. Frazer continued in active business at Goldsboro until 1887, when he was succeeded by his son, Edward K. Frazer. In 1872 he was a member of the Electoral College which chose General Grant president of the United States for his second term. After his retirement from business at Goldsboro, he resided at Harrisburg until the time of his death, at the age of eighty-one years.

Brownstone Quarries. As early as 1810 a valuable deposit of sandstone rock was discovered on a farm owned by Andrew Fortenbaugh, two

miles southwest of Goldsboro. In 1819 the six large stone pillars which were placed in front of the rotunda of the State Capitol at Harrisburg were taken from this quarry. Each pillar was thirty feet in length and was composed of four sections. Each section contained 104 cubic feet. Two men, Ort and Kissinger, contracted to deliver the sections at Harrisburg, fifteen miles distant. They had a large wagon built, containing 1,300 pounds of iron for the purpose of conveying these large sections. Eighteen horses were then hitched to the wagon to haul a load of about eight tons to Harrisburg. When the teamsters arrived at the large wooden bridge, erected in 1817, across the Susquehanna, from Bridgeport to Harrisburg, the bridge authorities refused them the use of the bridge, fearing the heavy weight of their load might break it down. But the men were undaunted and they decided to ford the stream, which they accomplished without much inconvenience. They landed the first load at the place of its destination and then went back and brought another until the entire six pillars were lying in front of the capitol, ready for erection in the upright position in which they stood until the capitol was destroyed by fire in 1893. A considerable business was done at these quarries in later years. In 1851 the land upon which the quarries are situated was purchased by Thomas Symington, of Baltimore, who owned a large stone yard and steam stone saw-mill in that city.

Mr. Symington began operations on an extensive scale and sold the products of his quarries for the construction of a number of private and public buildings, including the stone jail at Carlisle, Pennsylvania. In 1856 he sold his quarries to George Betz, an enterprising man, who was born in Lancaster County, and early in life removed to Ashland County, Ohio. Mr. Betz's ancestors had been engaged in the stone business both in Germany and this country, and when George Betz purchased these quarries, he removed upon the farm himself and operated them successfully for a period of ten years. From these quarries the owner, about 1858, furnished the long steps at the main entrance in front of the State Capitol, twenty-two in number, which were each fifteen feet in length, fourteen inches in width

and eight inches in thickness. In this work George Betz was assisted by his four sons, Dr. I. H. Betz, now of York; Reuben Betz, of Newberry Township; George Betz, of Kansas, and Milton Betz, of Mt. Royal. In 1868 he disposed of these quarries to the Hummelstown Brownstone Company, which continued to operate them for several years. The facts in this story were furnished by Dr. I. H. Betz.

A Goldsboro was stirred from centre to circumference in January, 1867. **Prize Fight.** What caused this commotion was the arrival of several hundred sporting men, who came to this place to witness a prize fight between Samuel Collyer, of Baltimore, and John McGlade, of New York. Collyer came off victorious, after forty-seven rounds, and won the prize of \$2,000. The fight lasted one hour. The sheriff of York County appeared on the ground with a small posse, but being outnumbered, could do nothing to prevent the contest. It was said at the time that bets to the amount of \$200,000 were won on the results of this prize fight. This money was carried away in triumph by parties from Baltimore. Kit Burns and Harry Hill, famous sporting men, of New York, were present.

JEFFERSON.

In the year 1812, Frederick Kraft, who owned a considerable tract of land in Codorus Township, conceived the idea of laying off a portion of it into lots. He engaged John L. Hinkle, of Hanover, associate judge of York County, to make a survey and draft or plan of ninety-four lots. Judge Hinkle, who was a prominent Democrat, induced the founder to call his town Jefferson, in honor of the statesman, who three years before had ended his second term as President of the United States. The Kraft store and hotel had been in existence for many years before the town was founded. The house he occupied stood on the west side of Berlin Street. Kraft soon after built a house on the opposite side of the street, in which he moved his hotel and store. Jacob Pflieger, a blacksmith, was Kraft's first neighbor. Amos Shearer built a log house and opened a store. Jacob W. Wentz later conducted a store in this building, when he was elected recorder of deeds for York

County. Michael Miller built the first brick house in the town, on the northwest angle of the square, in 1815, and it was used by him for twenty years as a tavern. In 1907 it was used by G. S. Shive as a store and dwelling house. John Bair was a gunsmith. In 1815 John Dubs began the tanning business and in 1825 sold out to Henry Rebert, who continued the business until 1890. His brother William was associated with him.

Jenkins Carrothers was the name of **First** an industrious Irishman, who early **Whig** in life came from the "Emerald **Voter.** Isle" to America, and about 1816 settled in Jefferson, coming from York. He soon acquired a knowledge of the German dialect, as it was very essential to the inhabitants of this locality then, as well as now. He purchased the lot on the northwest angle of the Public Square. On this spot he built a log house, and began to ply his trade of a hatter. He is remembered as a jolly, good natured person. He made hats of fur, of wool and of straw, and regularly went to Baltimore and York to dispose of his merchandise, selling some to his friends and neighbors. The comical side of this Irishman's nature was shown in the autumn of 1828, during a political campaign, preceding Andrew Jackson's first election as President of the United States. Carrothers had agreed with Henry Meyer to accompany him to a grove and obtain a tall hickory pole, which was to be planted in the square with the American flag floating at its top, in honor of Andrew Jackson. On the return from the woods, Carrothers proposed to sit astride the middle of the log as they came into town and interest the numerous spectators by cheering for the "Hero of New Orleans." Meyer sat on his lead horse and drove rapidly. Carrothers could not maintain his equilibrium and fell to the ground, to the amusement of the jovial villagers and many others who had gathered to witness the interesting ceremonies. It was more than this quick-witted and hasty-tempered Irishman could endure. The jeers of his comrades exasperated him, and he declared he would vote for Henry Clay for President. He became the original Whig of Codorus Township, and for many years was the only person in the district who voted that ticket. He became an ardent devotee of his party

and in 1836, being sick abed, he sent his wife to the polls, three and a half miles away, with the request that the election officers should accept the vote in his name. This was refused. Carrothers then hired a man to take him to the polls, while lying in bed in an open wagon. After the campaign of 1840 he returned to his home from a trip to York with the news of General Harrison's election as President of the United States. In the centre of the square he announced to the people the result of the presidential election and then gave three enthusiastic cheers for "Old Tippecanoe and Tyler too." He was postmaster of the village during Harrison's administration. Jenkins Carrothers died February 13, 1845, aged fifty years.

Incor- Jefferson was incorporated **poration.** December 11, 1866. In 1867 the first borough election was held in the public school house, resulting as follows: Adam Bupp, Burgess; William Rebert, Joseph T. Bare, Samuel Brillhart, Barney Spangler, Zachariah Shue, councilmen. Benjamin Leese was appointed secretary and served until his death in 1881, when he was succeeded by W. H. Brodbeck. The streets were carefully graded and pavements laid in 1874. The population in 1900 was 375. The town has a number of large and handsome residences, well paved streets, three fine churches, and is surrounded by a productive farming country. The first school building stood near the east end of York Street, and was erected about 1813. It was afterward used by Elias Swartzbach as a pottery. A second school house was built in 1853 and another on the same site in 1871, at a cost of \$1,200. W. H. Manifold, J. C. Ebaugh, J. C. Blair, Maggie McKinsey, J. D. Zehring, Jr., W. B. Schweitzer, W. H. Brodbeck, E. G. Williams, J. B. Douglass, D. B. Landis, J. R. McElvaine, D. E. Ebaugh, F. L. Spangler, P. N. Strausbaugh, Maggie King, H. M. Heilman, E. O. Snodgrass and Mary F. Fink were some of the early teachers.

Churches. Rev. Emanuel Keller, a Lutheran clergyman, December 26, 1825, preached the first sermon within the village of Jefferson. Soon afterward a Lutheran congregation was organized. In 1827 Rev. Samuel Gutelius, of Hanover, organized a Reformed congrega-

tion, of which Christian Rennoll was elder, and Christian Rennoll, Jr., deacon. The services of both denominations were held in the school house until 1830 when Emanuel's Union Church was built, whose dimensions were 40x50 feet. The church contained a gallery along one end and two sides. This building was used until 1883 when the two denominations built separate churches. The Lutheran congregation erected Trinity Church, a beautiful brick building near the square. Rev. W. H. Ketterman was pastor for a quarter of a century and was succeeded in 1903 by Rev. W. H. Ehrhart. A Sunday School was organized in the Union Church in 1860.

Christ Reformed Church was built in 1883 at a cost of \$3,300. The pastors of the Reformed congregation who preached in the Union Church were Samuel Gutelius, Jacob Geiger, William Vandersloot, Joel S. Reber, Henry Bentz, Jacob Sechler, J. C. Kurtz and Rev. J. D. Zehring. In the new church, Rev. Silas F. Laury served for a short time and was succeeded by Rev. Franklin A. Guth, of Lehigh County, who retired in 1902 and was succeeded by Rev. Nathan W. Sechler.

Religious services were first conducted under the auspices of United Brethren in Christ by Rev. Samuel Enterline, in the dwelling houses of members in 1847, which resulted in a church organization. A lot was purchased on the east side of Baltimore Street, and a church building erected at a cost of \$1,400. John Garman, Jacob Thoman and Peter Zech were the building committee. The following named clergymen have ministered to the congregation since its organization: Enterline, Snyder, Raber, Wagner, Coombs, Grimm, Kreider, Jones, Carl, Craumer, Brickley, Rudisill, Jones, J. C. Nicholas, Kohr, Heberly, Eichinger.

Green Mount United Brethren Church was built about 1896.

The fairs held in Jefferson were lively and interesting occasions for the surrounding populace for miles distant. Tables, on which were offered for sale candies, cakes, jewelry and many other articles, including strong drinks, lined the streets for two days of each year, during the early summer. Hundreds of people visited the village, and it was a season of great hilarity. Michael Miller's hotel was a cen-

tre of attraction. All its apartments were crowded. To the lively tunes of the inspired fiddlers, the jovial lads and lasses, clad in linsey-woolsey and home-made flannel, joined in the merry dance all day long and a large portion of the night. That every lad should "treat" his lassie was absolutely necessary in order to keep her affections and she demanded the privilege of stepping up to the venders' tables and selecting whatever suited her best. These fairs were kept up for a number of years, but were of no value except for the amusement afforded. About 1840 the visitors became too boisterous and fairs were discontinued.

Martin Shearer was postmaster from 1830 to 1840 when, upon the accession of General Harrison to the presidency, Jenkins Carrothers, the original Whig of Codorus, succeeded him. The other postmasters in order have been as follows: George Snodgrass, Jacob Spangler, Albert Kraft, Dr. William F. Bringman, George S. Brodbeck, and Chester Brodbeck.

Dr. Hambaugh came to the village early in its history, and was succeeded by Lehrs, Utz, Conner, William F. Bringman, H. S. Jones, J. R. Brodbeck, Edward Sterner, Dr. Markle and Dr. J. H. Bennett.

The justices of the peace in order have been Daniel Ault, Benjamin Leese, Amos S. Spangler and W. H. Brodbeck, who was elected county treasurer.

On the morning of June 27, 1863, General Early, commanding 9,000 men at Gettysburg, sent Lieutenant Colonel White with his battalion of cavalry, about 240 men, toward Hanover. They remained a short time in that borough and then passed toward Jefferson, arriving here in the afternoon. Halting for a short time, Colonel White and his men moved to Hanover Junction, where they destroyed railroad bridges at that place so as to prevent communication between Harrisburg and Washington, while General Early was marching toward York through East Berlin. After Colonel White had completed the object of his mission at Hanover Junction, he returned to Jefferson, where he was met by a Confederate courier with orders to move north and join a part of Early's division, encamped for the night at Farmers Postoffice, Paradise Township. After leaving Jefferson

Colonel White and his men halted at the railroad station half a mile to the north. They knocked in the heads of two barrels of whiskey belonging to Jacob Rebert and set fire to a car load of tan bark owned by Henry Rebert and then passed toward Spring Grove and encamped on the night of June 27 on the Wiest farm, near Nashville, joining Early's command on the movement to York on Sunday morning, June 28.

At 6 o'clock in the evening of June 30 Stuart's cavalry began to enter Jefferson, coming from Hanover. This body of mounted soldiers was followed by a train of 125 army wagons. On the afternoon of June 30, Stuart had engaged Kilpatrick's cavalry at Hanover, and was defeated. Being followed by a squadron of Union cavalry just before nightfall, Stuart planted his cannon on the hillsides around Jefferson, expecting another engagement with Kilpatrick at any hour. Guards were placed all around the town and no one permitted to leave it. It required two hours for the entire force of nearly 6,000 Confederates to pass and while they occupied the town of Jefferson, the behavior of the soldiers was not in keeping with their conduct elsewhere in the county. Many of them were tired and hungry from the exhaustive march. They demanded all the food that could be obtained, stopped several market wagons and robbed them, and even went to the beehives and took the honey, and ransacked the stores of William Crist, Albert Kraft and Jacob Rebert. The last of the Confederate force passed through the village about 3 A. M. Wednesday.

While on the march from Hanover to Jefferson and toward York, scouting parties were sent out in all directions in search of farm horses, which they took without pay, usually leaving in exchange an old worn out nag. Many of the farmers of Codorus and adjoining townships had kept their horses at home. They had been deceived by a secret order which claimed that the Confederate soldiers would not press the horses into service if a member of this order would make a sign which the soldiers recognized. But the soldiers laughed at the sign because they knew nothing about it or the secret order which claimed to have been in communication with the Confederate gov-

ernment. About 100 fine horses were captured in Jefferson and immediate vicinity. Many of these animals were killed in the battle of Gettysburg.

General Stuart, with his entire command moved on toward Hanover Junction and from thence to York New Salem. When he arrived at that place, he heard that Early had fallen back from York toward Gettysburg or Carlisle, and he proceeded to Dover. From thence he went to Dillsburg and finally to Carlisle where he first heard that the battle of Gettysburg was raging. He arrived at Lee's headquarters on the battlefield on the evening of the second day of the great conflict, too late to be of efficient service to his commander-in-chief. Stuart's movement through York County after his defeat at Hanover seemed to have been a necessity in order to protect the large wagon trains he had captured. But this movement will pass into history as a military blunder.

About 10 o'clock on the night of **Council** June 30, there was an important **of War.** conference held in the residence of John E. Ziegler, a farmer who then resided near Hanover Junction, between General Stuart and his three brigade commanders, Wade Hampton, Fitzhugh Lee and John R. Chambliss. At this time on the march Stuart did not know the position of his enemy. Neither John E. Ziegler nor any of the farmers knew whether the Confederate or the Union troops occupied York or what was the condition of affairs between York and Gettysburg. Scouts had been sent out by Stuart, but they had not yet returned. Stuart for two days had been cut off from communication with Lee's army, at this time concentrated at Gettysburg. And so this conference ended by Stuart ordering the march to continue northward, believing if the opposing armies were not being mobilized for a great battle in the level plains west of York they must be in the Cumberland Valley, and he decided to go to Carlisle, where one division of his cavalry command was then serving under Ewell.

When General Meade took command of the Army of the Potomac on June 28, at Frederick, Maryland, he sent General Sedgwick, with the Sixth corps toward Manches-

ter, Maryland, to command the extreme right of his army. At the same time General Pleasanton, commanding the Federal cavalry corps, detached General Gregg's division of 4,000 men and sent it in advance of the Sixth corps to prevent the enemy from dashing toward Baltimore. Gregg crossed Codorus Township from Manchester, in the early morning of July 1, passing Stick's Tavern toward Hanover Junction.

He had received orders at Manchester, to proceed to Hanover Junction and when he arrived there to move toward York or Baltimore as emergency might demand. He went to Hanover Junction and while there received orders through a despatch bearer from General Pleasanton, with headquarters near Littlestown, to fall back at once toward Hanover and Gettysburg, as the great battle had already opened. This despatch was received early in the evening of July 1, when the commanding officer ordered his troops to counter-march. They dashed away on a gallop arriving in Jefferson about 10 P. M. The moon was shining brightly and this long column of mounted men moved with regularity and precision through the town. It was an impressive sight for the villagers to watch the moving troops. The rattle of the canteens the dangling of sabres, the striking of carbines, the clattering of the horses' feet made strange, weird sounds never before heard by the sturdy villagers of Jefferson and possibly never to be heard in the same place by any of their descendants. These were veteran soldiers who had fought in many battles in Virginia and elsewhere. They were now moving toward Gettysburg, where two days later General Gregg fought with the enemy, one of the hardest hand-to-hand contests of the entire Civil War.

As they entered Jefferson the advance began the sacred song, "Dear Father, will You Meet Us." It was doubtless started by some soldier who had often joined in singing the same song in church or Sunday School at home. When the chorus was reached it passed along almost the entire line. The refrain to this touching song was quite impressive. The rear guard then in response sang, "We Will Meet You In The Promised Land." Patriotic airs were sung on the way to Hanover where General Gregg and his men halted from midnight

till 2 A. M., awaiting orders. They reached the battlefield at Gettysburg on July 2.

The facts embodied in this story were given to the writer in 1905 by General Gregg, the distinguished soldier, who was then residing at Reading, Pennsylvania.

LEWISBERRY.

The Borough of Lewisberry lies in the centre of the Redland Valley, fifteen miles from York, eighteen miles from Carlisle and ten miles from Harrisburg. The valley which surrounds it is a rich agricultural region, upon which the earliest Quaker settlements were made west of the Susquehanna. The first settlers of this region were Ellis Lewis, Joseph Bennett, John Heald, John Hall and a few others. They came here as early as 1734 and obtained warrants for fertile lands along a winding stream, since known as Bennett Run. When these Quakers entered the Redland Valley it was still occupied by Indians, with whom they remained on peaceful terms. Not long after the first settlers arrived they were followed by other English-speaking people, among whom were the Kirks, Rankins, Huttons, Garretsons, Nebingers, Eppleys, Starrs, Fosters, Clines, Stromingers, Moores, Frankelbergers, Suttons, Wickershams, Prowells, Milers, Hammonds and others.

The language of this community has always been English. A few early inhabitants belonged to the Episcopal Church, but most of them were believers in the religious principles of George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends. They attended religious services at the Friends' Meeting House on the present site of Newberrytown. This meeting house was the place where the Quakers of Newberry and Fairview Townships worshipped for a period of seventy years, until 1811 when another meeting house was built in the lower end of Redland Valley, midway between Lewisberry and Newberrytown.

Eli Lewis was born in the valley in 1750. He was a son of Ellis Lewis and his wife, Hannah Jones. Just before the Revolution when Eli Lewis reached his manhood, he opened a store on the present site of the borough, which has been named in his honor. During the war for independence he joined the patriot army and rose to the rank of major in the Pennsylvania Militia

service. After the war had ended he continued his mercantile business, and his store was the centre of interest to the Redland Valley, as well as to a large extent of country round about. In 1783 he owned 850 acres of land, six dwelling houses and conducted a store. The valuation of his property was 1,800 pounds sterling, or about \$9,000.

Town Laid Out. In 1798 Major Eli Lewis obtained the services of Isaac Kirk, who surveyed about twelve acres of the Lewis land and laid this tract out into lots for the purpose of building a town. The streets running east and west were Front, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth. Market Street extended north and south through the centre of the plat, and the two streets running parallel with Market were named North and South. The six houses belonging to Major Lewis at this time were included in the plan of the town. A number of lots were immediately sold and some of the first purchasers were Jacob Kirk, Isaac Kirk, Nicholas, Mateer, Sheaffer and Bennett. Several houses were immediately built. Major Lewis, founder of the town, was a man of literary attainments. From 1790 to 1798 he lived at Harrisburg where he learned the trade of a printer. In 1791 he established the "Advertiser," the first paper printed at Harrisburg. He continued the publication of this journal for a few years and then sold it to John Wyeth, who changed the name to the "Oracle of Dauphin." In 1791 Major Lewis wrote and published "St. Clair's Defeat," a poem of considerable literary merit, describing the defeat of General St. Clair, who commanded an expedition against the Indians in Ohio during Washington's first administration. After he sold his paper Major Lewis returned to his home at Lewisberry, where he died Sunday morning, February 2, 1807, at the age of fifty-seven years.

Business Interests. Lewisberry was incorporated in the year 1832. The population in 1840 was 220; in 1860, 243; in 1880, 283; 1900, 282.

Although the borough of Lewisberry never increased rapidly in population a considerable business was done by the stores before the days of railroads. When the Northern Central Railway was constructed from York to Harrisburg, the towns along

this line attracted the trade. Lewisberry reached the height of its prosperity between 1830 and 1860. The main store of the village was conducted by Major Lewis until the time of his death in 1807. He was then succeeded by Robert Hammersly, a man of energy and enterprise who, after prospering in the mercantile business at Lewisberry, became a prominent citizen of York. Other merchants of Lewisberry were the following: Hugh Foster, Lewis & Harlan, William Nichols, Elijah Garretson, Lewis Meredith, William Nebinger, Joseph Updegraff, M. G. Einsteine, George Blymire, Herman Kirk, Reuben T. Starr, John Meisenhelter, Jacob W. Boring and Herman R. Laird.

As early as 1760 flintlock guns, muskets and rifles were made by gunsmiths in small shops along Bennet Run in this vicinity. During the Revolution these shops did a considerable business. In 1776, just after the Declaration of Independence had been signed, the Committee of Safety for York County engaged these gunsmiths to manufacture the old flintlocks for the American army. Some of the men who made these rifles and pistols were the following: John Rankin, Samuel Grove, John Foster and George Blymire. About 1836, when the percussion guns came into use, the manufacture of flintlocks was discontinued, but they were used in the army as late as 1847, when they were carried by American soldiers under General Scott on the famous march from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico. Dr. Webster Lewis and Isaac Loyd were the first persons to engage in the manufacture of percussion muskets and rifles at Lewisberry. William Hammond carried on this business for many years.

A short distance south of town Henry Ensminger established a tannery as early as 1800. He also owned a large tract of land and was widely known as a leading citizen of the community. Samuel Grove succeeded him in the ownership of the tannery, which was discontinued.

The large flouring mill owned by Lewis Cline at the west end of the borough is one of the early industries in this vicinity. It was built in 1785 by John Herman. John Kauffman succeeded in the ownership of this property, and later sold it to Andrew Cline, who carried on an extensive milling and farming business during the Civil war,

and until the time of his death. Under the ownership of his son, Lewis Cline, it was changed into a roller process mill. The large stone mansion adjoining this mill was erected shortly before the Revolution.

Lyman Lewis introduced the manufacture of block brimstone matches which afterward became an important industry. He was followed in the same business by Herman Kirk, Moses Magrew, R. T. Starr and Lyman Shettle.

Soon after 1800 a number of persons began to make coffee mills in this vicinity. Joseph Potts early in the last century made them in large quantities at his home, a short distance north of Lewisberry. He also made what was familiarly known as Potts' "Sausage Cutters and Ladles." His sons succeeded him in business. John Frazer made coffee mills on an extensive scale, about two miles below Lewisberry, near the Friends' Meeting House. At this place his son Isaac Frazer, when a young man, began business as a merchant and manufacturer of coffee mills in a small 8x10 room.

As early as 1830 Amos Clark, made large eight-day clocks. The artistic decoration on many of them was done by Miss Pamela Lewis, an amateur artist and teacher at Lewisberry.

Aaron Frazer built a mill at the mouth of Bennett Run in 1760. Near by now is the well-known Mickey grist and saw-mill. William Smith, in 1835, started a newspaper in Lewisberry. It was devoted mostly to agriculture, but did not long exist.

Elisha Hammond, a native of Connecticut, settled in Lewisberry when the town was founded in 1798. He followed the occupation of a teacher and was widely known in the vicinity. His son, Hervey Hammond, was born in Lewisberry in the year 1800. After obtaining his education under the instruction of his father and Isaac Kirk, another noted teacher of the Redland Valley, Hervey Hammond turned his attention to new enterprises for the purpose of advancing the interests of the community in which he lived. He taught school for several years and then became the inventor of the Hammond Window Sash Spring, which he made and sold in large quantities for twenty years or more. He obtained a patent for his invention in the year 1837 and in 1838, by permission of President Martin

Van Buren, placed his window springs in the White House at Washington. This was an excellent advertisement for his invention, and on account of the value of these window springs Henry Clay commended them in a personal letter to the inventor and manufacturer. In the year 1840 Mr. Hammond sold 35,000 of these springs, having introduced them by his own personal efforts in several states of the Union. The business was later conducted by his son, W. Scott Hammond.

Isaac Rudisill, after spending about ten years of his life as editor of the York Daily and other journals, purchased a farm adjoining the borough.

The post office was established at Lewisberry November 29, 1815. The following is a complete list of the postmasters, as taken from the records at Washington:

Jacob Kirk, Eli Lewis, Pamela Lewis, Harry Lewis, Hiram Starr, Samuel Crull, William P. Nebinger, Jacob Frankelberger, William Nichols, Joseph S. Updegraff, Jacob Smith, William Shannelly, Jacob G. Miller, Isaac K. Hammond, Jonathan E. Magrew, Isaac K. Hammond, Jacob H. Stonesifer, Robert N. Wright, Thomas Groome, Herman Kirk, George K. Bratten, Elizabeth Bratten, John L. Grove, Elizabeth Bratten, John Meisenhelter, R. M. Wright, Robert Kurtz, Herman R. Laird and Elizabeth Laird.

In 1781 Rev. Freeborn Garretson, a traveling missionary of the Methodist Church, visited the Redland Valley. Before coming here he had preached several times at York where he founded the first society of the Methodist Church in York County. Garretson was then a young man of thirty-one years and was born of Quaker parentage in the state of Maryland. In 1775 he became one of the followers of George Whitfield and John Wesley, the founders of Methodism in America. Soon after this event he began a missionary tour over all the states of the Atlantic Coast, even extending his missionary labors into Nova Scotia. When Freeborn Garretson came to Lewisberry, seventeen years before the town had been founded, there was a collection of houses here. At this time he preached the doctrines of Methodism at the home of Hugh Foster, a leading citizen of

the community, and the first congregation was organized in the stone building owned by Hugh Foster, at the corner of Front and Market Streets. For several years the Methodists continued to worship in the houses of members.

December 28, 1806, Major Eli Lewis donated to the congregation a lot on which to build a church. The following church officers constituted the committee who received the grant: Philip Frankelberger, Hugh Foster, Moses Pike, David Pike, Andrew Holopeter, Frederick Holopeter, Peter Stickel, John Brinton and Thomas Brinton. There was no church built, however, until 1811, when a stone structure was erected which was used until 1856. The minister then in charge was Rev. James Reid, who afterward became somewhat noted in the history of Methodism. Benjamin Siddon was the mason.

August 23, 1856, Rev. Archibald Marlott, president of Irving Female College at Mechanicsburg, laid the corner-stone of the brick church. November 30, of the same year, Rev. Dr. Charles Collins, president of Dickinson College, preached the dedicatory sermon. The cost of this building was \$2,300.

The Methodist Church of Lewisberry, since its organization, has continued to be a centre of religious interest for the borough and surrounding country. The church has prospered and the pulpit has usually been filled by zealous and efficient clergymen, who have aided in disseminating a strong religious sentiment in the community. Rev. Milton K. Foster, D. D., who served as presiding elder of the Juniata District of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, was born in Lewisberry, and received his early religious training in this church. He is noted for his knowledge of ecclesiastical law, and is one of the able men of the Methodist Church. Rev. Dr. Foster is a son of Robert Foster and grandson of Hugh Foster, who were pillars of the Methodist Church at Lewisberry. This house of worship has been remodeled and the large audience room refitted with new pews, arranged in the form of an amphitheatre. The church membership is 150. Rev. Allen Shue was pastor in 1907.

Bishop Hurst, the historian of the Meth-

odist Church in America, was one of the early pastors.

In 1792 the Lutheran and Reformed people of the town and vicinity received the present of a deed from George Ensminger, granting one acre of land as the site for a church and graveyard on the banks of Bennett Run, a short distance south of Lewisberry. A comfortable frame building was erected, and used as a house of worship from 1792 until 1873, when it was torn down. Some of the clergymen who officiated here were: Lauer, Kessler, Speck, Wibely, Seifert, Dasher and Pfahler. Most of the members who worshipped in this building belonged to the Lutheran Church. The Reformed congregation had ceased to exist about 1840. In 1873 Mr. Wollet presented the Lutheran congregation with a deed, granting a new site for a church on his farm, a short distance north of Lewisberry. At this place a brick building was erected under the direction of John Strominger, Jacob M. Kilmore and Henderson Bare as trustees. Within recent years no regular services are held in this church.

The United Evangelical Association erected a fine frame building within recent years, and in 1907 had a membership of fifty.

The first Sunday School in Lewisberry was established in the year 1818, by Rev. Samuel Bacon, who had served as a soldier in the

War of 1812. After the war he studied law, and was admitted to the bar at York. Deciding not to practice this profession he took clerical orders in the Episcopal Church, and in the latter part of the year 1817, began to establish Sunday Schools throughout York County, and southern Pennsylvania. In the course of his missionary work, he arrived at Lewisberry in May, 1818, and organized a Sunday School in the village school house. The intelligent people of the community encouraged his efforts and joined him in founding a union school. Among those who assisted him were Isaac Kirk, Hugh Foster, Elisha Hammond, William Frankelberger, Daniel Pike, Abraham Stickel, Jacob Kirk, and others. This pioneer Sunday School prospered for ten years or more, and then was discontinued. It was reorganized in 1832, and was attended

by teachers and scholars of different denominations until the year 1853. Rev. J. A. Baldwin was then pastor of the Methodist Church. Through his efforts the Sunday School was transferred to the church. It has since been conducted under the direction of the pastors. Robert Foster served as superintendent of the Sunday School after it was removed to the Methodist Church. James W. Gosnell was eight years superintendent of this school, which has about two hundred members.

Both William and John Rankin, **Military.** born in the vicinity of Lewisberry, obtained the rank of colonel in the militia service during the War of the Revolution. Eli Lewis was the major of a regiment. Immediately after Lewisberry was laid out, the Public Common was used as a parading ground by military companies, under the militia laws of the state. In 1824, while General Lafayette was making a tour of the United States, as a guest of the nation, a volunteer company was organized in Lewisberry. It was named the Lafayette Guard. This company was at first commanded by Captain Lewis Cline and afterward by Captain John Thompson, and was continued as a military organization for a period of seven years. At the end of this time another company was formed, which was called the Lafayette Rifles. Captain Samuel Beck was the first commander of this company, and he was succeeded by Captain John M. Millard. In 1839 the Lafayette Rifles went to Harrisburg to aid in quelling what was known in political history as the "Buckshot War." This was caused by difficulty between two different factions of the Pennsylvania Legislature, who were opposing each other while attempting to pass certain laws. Military companies continued to parade in Lewisberry and vicinity as long as the state law remained in force, which required all able-bodied men to meet four times a year for practice in the manual of arms and military movement. These militia companies did not wear uniforms and some of the men had no rifles, using in their stead a broom-stick or a rod five feet in length. One of these local companies was humorously called the "Cornstalk Guards," because some of the men appeared on parade with cornstalks for guns. Another was

called "The Twelve Apostles," because of the limited number of men in line when they practiced. Under the militia laws every man between eighteen and forty-five was required to practice with one of these companies or pay a fine.

The "Little Muster," as it was called, of all the local companies was held on the first Monday of May, annually. But if you want to brighten up the countenance of an old militia soldier, ask him to describe the scenes and incidents of "the battalion" or "big muster day" held on the second Monday of May in the village of Lewisberry and regularly at Dover or Dillsburg on some other day with equal regularity before the Civil War. Colonel Bailey, of Dillsburg; Colonel Steele, of Fairview, or Colonel Rankin, of Lewisberry, commanded on these occasions, and a large number of companies participated in the muster, both of volunteer soldiers and the militia. They were all reviewed by the brigade inspector who, in the eyes of the people, was an important personage. It was a day of great hilarity with one depreciating feature. Ardent spirits sometimes flowed too freely, and the smiling waters of Bennett Run were slighted. Hucksters were present with their tables loaded with enticing viands and dainties. Ginger bread was plentiful and cheap, and he or she who sold the biggest cake for a "big red cent" was the most popular. "Mammy Zorger" introduced the "white sugar cake," which was an event in the art of cooking. She won the prize for the best cakes. During the evening the "straight four" dance took place and Battalion day had ended.

Lorenzo Dow. Lorenzo Dow, a man of eccentric and attractive eloquence visited Lewisberry. He was a native of Connecticut, and early in life became a religious zealot. For a few years he was a Methodist clergyman, but in 1799 he claimed to have received a divine mission to go to Ireland and preach the gospel of peace to the Catholics of that country. From this time forth he travelled under his own auspices, and in 1805 visited England where he introduced campmeetings, preaching to large audiences in the groves and forests of that country. His labors in England originated what afterward became known as the primitive Meth-

odists. Upon his return to America he first travelled through the southern states and to the boundary of western civilization. He then began a tour through the Middle and New England States. Before coming to Lewisberry he had conducted religious services in York. Lorenzo Dow is said to have preached to more people than any man of his time. When he arrived in Lewisberry he was a guest of Hugh Foster. The citizens invited him to preach in the Methodist Church. Large audiences came to hear him.

He remained one night with Hugh Foster, and the next day was driven toward Harrisburg. Near the village of New Market he preached in the woods to a small audience. At the conclusion of the service he announced that in two years from that day at 2 o'clock in the afternoon he would preach from the same stump. He fulfilled his promise and an immense audience gathered to hear him, as he came riding up alone on horseback at the appointed time.

His voice, as remembered by the late Robert Foster, of Lewisberry, a highly respected citizen, was loud and deep. When accosted by some inquisitive inhabitant of Lewisberry as to who commissioned him to preach he curtly responded, "Who commissioned St. Paul to preach?"

A Whig meeting was held in front of Jacob Eppley's hotel

Historical Notes. At Lewisberry on the evening of September 26, 1840, in the presence of a large assemblage of people from Fairview, Newberry and Warrington Townships, Samuel Prowell was chosen president; Daniel Ginter and George Byers, vice presidents; Joseph Wickersham, George Blymyer, Joseph Pearson, secretaries. The following committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting: John H. Kauffman, Dr. Robert Nebinger, Joseph Wickersham, Daniel Ginter, James Prowell, Abraham Miller, John Weitzel, John Hart and John K. Willis. The meeting was addressed by Hon. John Taylor and Hon. Thomas E. Cochran.

Four miles southeast of Lewisberry in the Conewago Creek is a small spot called Indian Island. It is supposed to have been a place of burial for the red men of the forest at the time when they occupied this region.

It has come down by tradition that early physicians of Lewisberry found the bones of Indians underneath the ground in this island. In their graves were found implements of war and the chase, which they had formerly used. It was a custom of the Indians to bury their dead in a sitting posture, and place in their graves arrow heads and spears which they supposed would be needed after they had entered their "Happy Hunting Grounds in the land of the Hereafter." They believed that their future existence was in a place where game was abundant and that everything needful for their comfort and pleasure would be furnished them by the Great Manitou, their creator. A few Indians remained in this vicinity as late as 1775. These were a quiet and peaceful class of red men who were on intimate terms with the Quaker settlers of the Redland Valley.

Indian "Davy," a civilized red man, and a noted hunter, lived somewhere along the South Mountain and visited Lewisberry as late as 1815. He was a noted marksman. It was said that he could hit a sixpence with a ball at a distance of fifty yards if he were allowed to keep it. His visit caused much interest and amusement to the inhabitants of Lewisberry.

The early Quakers in Newberry Schools. and Fairview townships were deeply interested in the cause of education. It was a mandate of William Penn that religious meetings and schools should be established as soon as the land was cleared and the pioneer homes were built in the forest. The first schools were held in the houses of settlers but at a very early period the "Red School House" was built a short distance above the site of Lewisberry, and the "White School House" in the lower end of the valley. These two places were of interest for more than half a century preceding the Revolution. In the red school house in the year 1780 and later, Isaac Kirk was a teacher for many years during the winter sessions. He was followed by Elisha Hammond, Thomas Wickersham and others, who introduced English Grammar and Geography and the elements of science before the year 1800. After the town of Lewisberry was founded a school house was built in the village, where the successful instructors, who had

taught in the old school house continued their work in teaching the boys and girls of Lewisberry and the surrounding country. They created a sentiment favorable to the dissemination of knowledge and Lewisberry became a centre of educational interest in the upper end of York County. The schools of this town have ever since maintained a high standing for excellent work. The borough of Lewisberry and the adjoining townships, Fairview and Newberry, were among the first to accept the provisions of the law establishing the present free school system by act of the Pennsylvania Legislature, passed 1834. The first village school house continued to be used until 1861. During that year a brick school building was erected, which has since been used, although it has twice been enlarged and improved. Edmund Burke and Arthur Gilbert are well remembered as successful teachers in this building, between the years 1868 and 1875. J. W. Gosnell has done most excellent school work at Lewisberry during the last twelve years.

Literary societies for the intellectual improvement of the young people of Lewisberry and vicinity were organized as early as 1800. They were an important factor in the intellectual development of the community. The exercises of the societies on most occasions were spirited debates, relating to current questions of politics, scientific advancement and political economy. Probably the most successful organization was known as the "Society of Social Friends," established in 1827. Its members were composed of the leading citizens living in the borough and surrounding country. Among the membership were the following: Dr. Robert Nebinger, Colonel John Rankin, Colonel John Steel, John Thompson, Hon. David Fleming, Jacob Kirk, Joseph Wickersham, Herman Kirk, Elijah Garretson, John Eppley, Joseph Foster, Hervey Hammond, Jesse Meredith, Joseph Nichols, William Hammond and Jesse Kirk. Lewisberry was an abolitionist community before the Civil War. The question "Is slavery a curse to humanity?" several times caused a lively debate. "Should the United States encourage protection to home industries?" was another topic discussed during the Clay campaigns.

Biographies of Robert Kennedy, Web-

ster Lewis, Robert, William and Augustus Nebinger, prominent physicians of Lewisberry, will be found in the medical chapter of this volume. Dr. George M. Eppley, J. R. Stem and Ralph A. Harding have practiced medicine in this borough.

LOGANVILLE.

The borough of Loganville is situated on an elevated plain, along the York and Maryland Line Turnpike, near the centre of Springfield Township. The scenery from an elevated spot looking north is unrivalled for its picturesque beauty. To the North from the Susquehanna river, extending westward to the South Mountains beyond Gettysburg, lies a fertile valley, drained by the Codorus and Conewago creeks, containing some of the most productive lands in Southern Pennsylvania.

Robert Wilson, who afterward became a popular court crier and auctioneer at York, laid out the town of Loganville in 1820, and named it in honor of Colonel Henry Logan, of Dillsburg, who afterward represented York County in Congress. Robert Richie surveyed the plot of ground on which the town now stands. Loganville is built on both sides of a hill and owing to this peculiarity it was named in the early days "Zwerichsackstettle." This is the German name for saddle bags used extensively by physicians and mail carriers a century or more ago. As the spring arrived each year large flocks of martins visited the village of Loganville and raised their young. They became abundant and remained several months of the year. These interesting songsters were so plentiful that people began to call the town Martinsburg which it retained for several years. The house which Robert Wilson built in 1820 stood for many years and was then removed. He kept the first post office, and was succeeded by Samuel Keyser in 1830. L. S. Hildebrand has been postmaster since 1880 with the exception of four years during Cleveland's second administration, when J. Glatfelter filled the office. Jacob Gipe kept the first store of the town in the house owned by Rev. E. B. Bailey. Frederick Asper opened a store in the house owned by W. A. Spate. Paul Burbank conducted the same business in the house of Casper Hildebrand. Frederick Overmiller was one of the early merchants.

In 1830 there were twelve houses, a hotel and store; in 1840 the number of houses had increased to twenty, and the population was ninety; in 1900 the population was 343.

Loganville was incorporated April 2, 1852. The first election officers were: judge, John F. Beck; inspectors, George W. Reeve and Jacob Glatfelter; chief burgess, John Beck, Sr.; assistant burgess, Michael Snyder; town council, John Hildebrand, Frederick Venus, Samuel Smith, Daniel Goodling, Adam Krout; constable, Charles Overmiller.

In 1905 R. A. Goodling and M. J. Glatfelter conducted stores in the northern part of the borough, and John N. Goodling and Leah Glatfelter in the southern part. There was a hotel on the site of Loganville before the town was built. It was a prominent stopping place before 1838, when wagoning from York County to Baltimore was one of the leading occupations of the farmers. This hotel was kept at a later date for many years by Jeremiah Brown, a gentleman widely known for his intelligence and hospitality. Upon the site of the old building William Sprenkle erected a hotel with modern conveniences. This hostelry has recently been kept by his son-in-law, W. T. Foust.

For a period of half a century, all the children of the town obtained their education in a school building with one room. In 1892 the school house was enlarged for the accommodation of two schools. E. B. Goodling taught the Loganville school for several terms. During the past twelve years W. A. Spate has been the teacher of the grammar school.

Cigar making is a prominent industry of Loganville and furnishes employment to a large number of citizens in the town and vicinity. In 1905 cigar factories were operated by D. B. Goodling, U. A. Yost, M. E. Plymire, Peter Feigly and John Baum.

Dr. George P. Yost practiced medicine here for many years and then removed to Glen Rock. He was succeeded by Dr. J. C. Hildebrand. Dr. Robert Hildebrand and Dr. Andrew Falkenstein, now practicing at Glen Rock, were born at Loganville. Dr. Charles Howard is also a native of the borough.

Religious History.

As early as 1810 religious services, under the auspices of the Evangelical Association, were held in the vicinity of Loganville by missionaries in the private houses of Peter Goodling and Samuel Raver. A. Buchman and A. Henning, pioneer clergymen formed a class during the year 1812. From the time of the organization until 1842, meetings were conducted in a school house used for religious worship. It was during that year that a church was built, at a cost of \$1,200, under the pastorate of George Sheaffer and Conrad Link. Rev. Conrad Link afterward became the first missionary of the Evangelical Association sent to Europe. He was commissioned to go to Stuttgart, Germany, where he did efficient work and died there about 1880. The church is a frame structure, and the appointment originally formed part of the Shrewsbury Circuit. It is the central congregation of the Loganville Circuit. In 1889 this congregation tore down the old church building near the edge of town, and erected an attractive brick church on Main Street, within the borough. Since that date the congregation has continued to prosper. The pastors in order of succession since 1882 have been S. Aurand, N. Young, E. D. Keen, J. Dice, P. C. Wedemire, J. B. Stover, A. D. Gramley. In 1905 a parsonage was erected adjoining the church. This congregation has furnished several young men for the ministry, among whom are Charles Goodling, M. J. Snyder, W. Elmer Bailey, E. B. Bailey and James C. Howard. During the past six years H. A. Bailey has been general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at York and has done efficient work.

Christ Lutheran Church, of Loganville, was organized in 1898 through the efforts of Rev. W. B. Lore, a young clergyman who was successful in his efforts. After a few years of experience as pastor of this congregation Mr. Lore moved to Cleveland, Ohio. Rev. E. E. Menges was his successor followed by Rev. Luther Stauffer, whose pastoral residence is on the Plank Road, near York. Mr. Stauffer also officiates at Green Hill, in Spring Garden Township; Yorkana, in Lower Windsor, and Spry, in York Township.

CHAPTER XLVIII

BOROUGH HISTORY—Continued.

Manchester — New Freedom — Railroad — Red Lion — Seven Valley — Shrewsbury — Spring Grove — Stewartstown — Wellsville — Windsorville — Winterstown — Wrightsville — Yoe — York Haven — York New Salem.

MANCHESTER.

The borough of Manchester stands on an elevated plain along the turnpike seven miles north of York. The site upon which the town has been built was purchased from the heirs of William Penn in 1740 by John Nickey, one of the early settlers west of the Susquehanna. In 1814 William Reeser, a descendant of one of the early German settlers of Conewago Township, purchased a large tract of land upon which were three small houses. In the same year he secured the services of Daniel Small, of York, to lay off a portion of this tract into a town. York Haven, a few miles up the turnpike, was then an industrial centre. Several large flouring mills were in operation and the turnpike was used by teamsters hauling flour from York Haven to Baltimore, and lumber from Eib's landing to all portions of York County. The prospects for a town were encouraging when William Reeser made his survey in 1814. The plan for the town, which was to be called Liverpool, contained 100 lots. This was an era of speculation. Towns were being founded in every section of Pennsylvania. Most of them were started by lottery. William Reeser determined to offer 100 tickets for sale at \$100 each. Every ticket drew a large lot. There were no blanks. The drawing of the lottery took place July 30, 1814. Many people from the neighborhood, some coming as far distant as York were present to witness this lottery. The ingenious founder cleared \$5,000 and in 1816 spent that amount of money in erecting a large brick mansion at the angle formed by the turnpike and the York Road, and here he resided during the succeeding fifty-five years. Early in life he married Elizabeth Shelly whose father owned several plantations a short distance up the Susquehanna River. They had ten children. In this mansion William Reeser and his wife Elizabeth

shared a large hospitality. His home was a centre of attraction for his children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren until the end of his days. William Reeser, who became the owner of several farms, died at Manchester in 1871. His wife Elizabeth survived him only a few months. Both are buried in the cemetery surrounding Union Church in the borough.

The town was incorporated by **Incorporation.** The County Court August 27, 1869. At this date it was still known as Liverpool. The charter of incorporation changed the name to Manchester by which the post office had many years been called. At the first municipal election Jacob Mohr was chosen chief Burgess and Dewease Warner, George Yinger, Jacob Good, Elias Hartman and Jacob Ramer, members of the council; Henry Metzgar, secretary.

The population in 1870 was 406; in 1880, 430; in 1890, 513; in 1900, 507.

Charles Bishop, Sr., kept the first store in the village. Stores were kept after this one by Mrs. Jacobs, Joseph Kraft, John Drayer, George Beck and others.

In 1885 J. M. Glatfelter, S. A. Bear & Son and Jacob Rudy were merchants. Duhling & Brown, butchers; F. J. Lory, tin and stove store; C. Kauffman & Company, cigars; E. A. Schreiver and J. B. Bentzel, cigar manufacturers; D. S. Quickel, dentist; H. S. Bear and M. L. Duhling, justices of the peace; Frank Yinger, P. M. Altland, John S. Yinger and others were identified with the business interests of the town.

A post office was established in 1822 with Charles Bishop as postmaster. In 1832 J. T. Ubil succeeded him, and was followed by George Beck, John Drayer, Dr. L. M. Lochman, M. L. Duhling, David S. Quickel, Stephen A. Bear, John Drayer, Stephen A. Bear and H. A. Kauffman.

Dr. Conner is remembered as the first physician of the village. He was succeeded by many others among whom were Doctors Roe, Kilgore, Beck, Hall, Haldeman, Ahl, Hay, Houser, Lochman, Bishop, Prowell, Kain, Warren, Deisinger. Dr. Hall, a successful practitioner, built the house later occupied as a store by Stephen Bear and later by S. F. Bare. Dr. Andrew R. Prowell, a skilled and highly esteemed physician, died here in 1873, after several years of successful prac-

tice. He was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and of Bellevue Medical College, New York City. He died at the age of thirty-four. Dr. Ehrman, a disciple of Hahnemann, successfully introduced homoeopathy about the year 1839. Dr. J. C. May and H. V. Gress are the practicing physicians of the borough.

Union Church was the first house of worship in Manchester.

History. In November, 1820, the leading citizens of the town met at the house of William Reeser for the purpose of effecting an organization to build a union church and school house. At another meeting, held March 28, 1821, Charles M. Poor, William Reeser, Jacob Fink, John Gross and Daniel Gotwald were chosen for the building committee. The church was built in the summer of 1821, at a cost of \$612, and dedicated January 21, 1822. Rev. Robert Cathart, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of York, and Rev. J. G. Schmucker, pastor of the First Lutheran Church, of York, were the officiating clergymen. The church was first used by the Presbyterians and Lutherans and later by other denominations. Some of the merchants and managers of the flourishing mills at York Haven were Presbyterians and worshipped in this church. A school house was built on the same lot. At the second election William Reeser, Henry Grove, David Nelson, Charles Bishop, Charles M. Poor and Samuel Inloes were chosen trustees. Henry Metzgar was for many years the secretary. The old meeting house was removed in 1879 when another church was built. It has since been used by different denominations.

St. Paul's United Evangelical congregation worshipped in this church for many years. A class was organized in 1858 by George Young and Frederick Althouse. Some of the early pastors of the congregation were: S. D. Bennington, George Brickley, E. S. Brownmiller, H. Conrad, George Carothers, George Dellinger, Adam Ettinger, John Edgar, Charles Hammer, Peter Heise, Daniel Kreamer, J. C. Link, John Kreamer, L. May and Moses McLean. Some of the later pastors have been L. E. Crumbling and E. B. Bailey. In 1902 this congregation erected a house of worship.

Christ Lutheran Church, a brick build-

ing stands on Main Street. It was built under the direction of Rev. A. H. Lochman, of York, in 1857. The congregation was organized in December of the same year by Rev. C. J. Deininger and served by him until December, 1865. He was succeeded in the pastorate by P. Warner, P. Anstadt, E. Lenhart, W. S. Porr, H. C. Bixler, M. S. Romig and T. W. Null.

The cost of the building was \$6,000. In 1883 valuable improvements were made, costing \$1,100. The church has since been remodelled.

United Brethren Church.—About the year 1832, Rev. William Brown began preaching the doctrines of this denomination in Liverpool. An organization was completed in the Union Meeting House, which was used until the erection of the present house of worship in the year 1878 at the cost of \$1,700. Colonel James A. Stahle, H. M. Everhart, Charles Mathias, Jacob Eppley and John B. Rentzel were the building committee. The church was dedicated by Bishop Glossbrenner. The following clergymen have ministered to this congregation since the church was built: G. W. Kirakofe, A. H. Rice, I. H. Albright, T. Garland, D. W. Sollenberger, M. J. Heberly, E. H. Hummelbaugh, H. L. Eichinger and A. D. Mower.

Mennonite Meeting house is situated half a mile north of Manchester. Some of the early settlers of this locality were members of this religious society. Among them were the Keller, Leib, Reiff and Rodes families. In early days religious services were held in private houses and in the Union Meeting House, on the site of Hoover's Church at Star View. In 1810 the Mennonite Meeting House was built of native yellow sandstone. Within recent years the meeting house has been rebuilt. Theodore B. Forry is the pastor of the congregation.

The old Mennonite Meeting House was originally a school building for the children of Manchester and vicinity. Among the early teachers was Jimmy Cabot, an intelligent Irishman, who came down the Susquehanna River on a raft and took up his abode among the Germans of this region. Tradition says he was a good teacher and popular among the people. He died more than three-fourths of a century ago and his body was one of the first to be buried in the

graveyard surrounding the Union Church in Manchester borough. Other successful teachers who kept school in the meeting house were Asa Johnson and John Anstine.

On Sunday morning, June 28, 1863, Manchester was aroused by the arrival of 200 mounted men, a detachment of the Seventh Virginia Cavalry. The villagers had heard rumors of the approach of the enemy toward York, but they were not expecting on this day the presence of armed southerners coming from the west.

On the night of June 27, General Early with a division of 9,000 Confederate troops leading the advance of Lee's army, encamped in Paradise Township. He moved eastward through Weiglestown and when he arrived at that place detached Colonel French with 200 cavalymen to pass through Manchester and Mt. Wolf to York Haven, where they were ordered to burn the railroad bridges. This was the first and only time that the inhabitants of Manchester saw the Confederate troops during the invasion into Pennsylvania. Their unexpected arrival caused a flurry of excitement. Some people ran to the cellars, others to the garrets and watched the troopers as they rode by. The soldiers halted in town, went into stores and took such shoes as they could find. These they paid for in Confederate notes. They proceeded to Mt. Wolf, where they also ransacked the store of George H. Wolf. Before leaving this village, telegraph poles were cut down. There was a battalion of the 20th Pennsylvania Emergency Regiment guarding the bridges at York Haven. When the Union troops heard of the approach of the enemy they crossed the Susquehanna on flatboats to Bainbridge. The Confederates arrived at York Haven early in the afternoon and immediately burned the two railroad bridges over the Conewago at this place, setting them on fire with coal oil. Their mission had then been completed and as there were no Federal troops in sight, except on the opposite side of the river, which could not be forded, Colonel French and his men returned through Mt. Wolf and Manchester and proceeded down the turnpike, joining Early's command at York the same afternoon.

NEW FREEDOM.

The borough of New Freedom is situated on the Maryland line in the southern part of Shrewsbury Township. It stands on an elevated plain 827 feet above tide water at Philadelphia and 442 feet higher than Centre Square, York. It is the highest point between Baltimore and York along the Northern Central Railway, which was completed in 1838.

Conrad Free, an intelligent German, owned a large tract of land in this vicinity in 1783. This farm was inherited by his son, Peter Free, who prospered as a farmer. Four of his sons became physicians of prominence. Dr. Eli W. Free practiced medicine in New Freedom for a period of thirty years, until 1890, when he removed to Baltimore, where he recently died. Dr. John Free was a practicing physician at Stewartstown. Dr. Adam S. Free became one of the leading physicians of Harrisburg. A fourth son, Dr. Jared Free, entered the United States Army in 1861 as a surgeon for a Pennsylvania regiment. During the summer of 1863, while serving with a reconnoitering party, Surgeon Free was shot and killed near the banks of the Rappahannock River in Virginia. Different members of the Free family were the first to engage in the mercantile business at New Freedom. In 1865 Milton W. Bahn, a native of Hellam Township, engaged in the mercantile business at this place. The following year he was appointed agent for the Northern Central Railway. He continued his store and was freight and ticket agent for the railroad company until 1900, when he removed to York. Mr. Bahn was deeply interested in the construction of a railroad from New Freedom to Stewartstown, which was completed in 1885, and he has since been general manager of this railroad.

Some of the other business men of New Freedom have been U. H. Gore & Brother, J. R. Nonemaker, R. F. Koller, J. B. Wherly, J. E. Miller, and Lowe & Bailey.

Merchants carrying on business in 1907 were Bailey & Painter, Peoples Bargain House, Ruhl and Bond, hardware; B. F. Goodwin, phosphate and machinery; Howard M. Bailey, marble works; P. O. Klinefelter, hardware and stove store, and J. A.

Kugler, lumber dealer. I. Bailey & Sons manufacture ice cream.

In order to improve the conditions of the town and have increased opportunities for public education, the town was incorporated in 1879. At the first election H. F. Hofacker was chosen burgess, S. G. Hildebrand, John L. Heiler, Lewis Grove, Dr. E. K. Free and S. Grove, councilmen. The borough covers a large area. The southern boundary on the Maryland line is nearly two miles in length, and the average width of the survey is five-eighths of a mile. The population in 1880 was 325; 1890, 364; 1900, 550. Within recent years New Freedom has rapidly grown in influence as a business centre. The borough owns an electric light plant and has recently constructed a reservoir which supplies the town with water. Many handsome residences have been constructed during the past five years. The town was named in honor of Peter Free. Freeland village, a short distance south along the railroad, is named in honor of the Freeland family.

In 1849 an interesting ceremony took place at the site of New Freedom. It was here that Governor Johnston, of Pennsylvania, with a large delegation met and welcomed President Zachary Taylor into the State of Pennsylvania, an account of which will be found on page 746.

Summit Grove Campmeeting Association, under the direction of the Methodist Episcopal Church, owns a large grove a short distance south of New Freedom. At this place annually one of the most successful campmeetings in the United States has regularly been held for a period of thirty years.

The school board of New Freedom has recently erected a commodious school building in the eastern suburbs of the borough.

Dr. George Stone and Dr. James Yagle are practicing physicians at New Freedom.

The New Freedom Wire Cloth Company owns and operates a factory which regularly employs about 75 people. It was organized in 1900 with A. S. Norrish, president; W. H. Burnham, secretary, and H. C. Kugler, treasurer.

New Freedom Sewing Company, incorporated in 1902, with A. N. Hetrick, president; H. C. Kugler, secretary, and Dr.

J. Fletcher Lutz, treasurer, is engaged in the manufacture of shirts.

The First National Bank of New Bank. Freedom was organized under the authority of the treasury department at Washington, April 15, 1903, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The borough being surrounded by a rich agricultural region, this financial institution at once entered upon a prosperous career. It opened for business in temporary quarters and soon after erected a handsome two-story brick building with the accommodations and equipments of a complete banking house. W. D. Bahn served as president from the time of organization until January, 1905, when he was succeeded by G. F. Miller. James E. Green, Jr., was cashier from 1903 to May 1, 1905, when W. H. Freed was chosen his successor. The directors of the bank in 1907 were: W. D. Bahn, G. F. Miller, Dr. W. C. Stick, George F. Gantz, P. O. Klinefelter, George E. Ruhl, J. F. Zeller, J. A. Gillen, Henry Krout, W. H. Whitcraft, F. B. Dickmyer, Melchor Hoshall. In 1907 the surplus was \$16,000 and deposits \$160,000.

St. John's Catholic Church is the oldest religious organization in New Freedom. In 1842

Father Gabriel Rempier, a Redemptionist priest of Baltimore, visited the community and found a devoted member of his church in Meimad Mueller, a German settler, who lived at the farm house later occupied by Charles King. Here mass was first offered in this section of the county. Services were continued for several months. Mr. Mueller donated land sufficient to erect a church, which was built by contributions of the members, and the church was dedicated in 1842. The congregation was served from 1842 to 1852 by priests from Baltimore, and some of the most noted priests of the Redemptionist order preached in this building. From 1853 to 1875, it was served from York as a mission, and after that Rev. Charles Koch became regular pastor. Father Huber and Father Breckel served the congregation for many years. A new church was erected in 1905. Rev. Peter S. Huegel was pastor in 1907.

The United Evangelical Church organization was formed in 1859, by Rev. G. Hunter. The first building in which the society

worshiped had been a blacksmith shop. In this building both the Evangelical and Methodist people worshiped until 1871, when each congregation erected commodious buildings, in which they have since worshiped. This congregation was served by the pastor of the Shrewsbury circuit for twenty years. In 1904 Rev. Frank H. Foss was pastor and was succeeded by Rev. H. J. Buck.

The Lutheran Church was organized in 1869, by Rev. A. Berg, and worshiped for some time in Hildebrand's Hall. In 1877, the congregation erected a fine church building. Rev. Elmer E. Schantz was pastor for several years and was succeeded by Rev. David S. Martin, who is pastor of Fissel's Church, in Shrewsbury Township.

The Baptists at one time had an organization in the town and erected a church building, but the membership was small, and was finally suspended. The church building was sold to the Reformed congregation.

The Reformed Church began to hold services in the borough before the time of incorporation. About 1880, Rev. A. F. Dreisbach organized a congregation, which purchased the building formerly owned by the Baptist congregation. Rev. H. J. Hillegass was pastor in 1907.

The Methodist congregation belongs to the Shrewsbury circuit. Rev. E. M. Chilcote, who was pastor for several years, was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Fox.

The German Baptists have a meeting house about one mile west of New Freedom, in Shrewsbury Township.

RAILROAD BOROUGH.

Railroad Borough is situated on the Northern Central Railway, about one mile west of Shrewsbury, and was incorporated August 31, 1871, with Frederick Helb as chief Burgess; J. N. Grove, assistant Burgess; S. Klinefelter, G. W. Ruby, Daniel Seitz, M. Gable, T. H. McAbee, and James M. McGuigan as councilmen. The town is nestled between the hills which surround it, and has been for many years an important freight depot.

In 1792, the land upon which it was built was largely owned by John Klinefelter, and he erected a mill later known as Ruby's grist mill, and also built a log house near

the same place. Soon afterward, Ulrich Heiss purchased the land where Stabler's mill later stood, and erected thereon an oil-mill, which was subsequently torn down and another mill built. G. M. Henry bought the greater part of the land now included in the borough, put a grist mill on the site of Ruby's mill, and in 1841, removed the old grist mill where Helb's first tannery stood, and converted it into a bark mill. In 1822, an apple distillery was in operation at the site of Helb's distillery.

In 1833, G. M. Henry built a grist mill where Ruby's brick grist mill stands, which was supplanted with the building erected by Mr. Ruby in 1862. The first station house stood near Ruby's mill. The brick warehouse occupied by Mr. Day was erected in 1845 by Simon and Jesse Klinefelter. The Klinefelters also erected the stone store and warehouse on the east side of the railroad, later occupied by G. P. Everhart; the brick mill in the northern portion of the town, owned by Jared Stabler; and in 1849, the bark mill near the station, which was converted into a flaxine mill in 1869 by Klinefelter & Habliston. G. P. Everhart & Company for many years have conducted a large forwarding and commission business, also a dry goods and grocery business.

The J. S. Young Company, of which Howard E. Young, of Hanover, is president, own and operate an extensive flaxine mill. This is a branch of a similar business conducted at Baltimore and Hanover. The company employs about thirty men and conducts a large business, which has aided in building up the interests of Railroad Borough.

William Green, son-in-law of the late Frederick Helb, purchased the tannery at the time of the latter's death. He remodelled the tannery, erected large bark sheds and added all the improvements necessary to make it one of the most successful tanneries in York County.

The Sieling Furniture Company is an industry which employs about fifty workmen. It is owned by five brothers: Dr. James Sieling, of Pittsburg, president; Harry G. Sieling, secretary and general manager; Dr. J. H. Sieling, of York; George M. Sieling, of New Freedom, and Charles Sieling, of Baltimore. They are engaged in the manu-



Fredk. Hill.



facture of dressers, chiffoniers, centre tables and a variety of fine furniture.

In 1907, Edward Helb began the manufacture of the American level and grade finder, for which he has found a ready sale throughout the country.

Mr. Helb, who has conducted a general store in this borough with success, in the fall of 1905, established water works for Railroad Borough. He obtained the source of water supply from a spring thirty feet higher than the borough and situated along the turnpike half way to Shrewsbury. This place gives to Railroad Borough pure spring water which is utilized by fifty families and supplies water for the different factories of the town. Soon after the town was supplied with water a fire company was organized with sixty members. H. G. Sieling is president and M. H. Klinefelter, secretary.

Rev. A. M. Heilman, pastor of the Lutheran congregation in Shrewsbury, opened a Sunday School in this borough. His efforts were successful and Messiah Lutheran Church was organized, largely from members belonging to the Shrewsbury charge. A fine brick church was erected through the contributions of Frederick Helb and John S. Young. Rev. A. M. Heilman was succeeded in 1907 by Rev. Norman S. Wolf, pastor of Christ Church in Shrewsbury.

FREDERICK HELB, through whose influence and energy Railroad Borough has grown and prospered, was a native of Germany, born March 9, 1825, in Reutlingen, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, and was the only son of Ulrich and Mary (Keim) Helb. He was reared and well educated in the Fatherland, and there learned the trade of tanner in the comprehensive and thorough manner typical of German tradesmen. In 1847 he came to America to try his fortune, but it is doubtful if ever in his ambitious youth he expected to attain the position for which he was destined. Landing at Baltimore, he there followed his trade for two years, in 1849 coming to Shrewsbury, where he established a tannery of his own. But it was an unpretentious affair, as he had little capital, and so humble was his equipment that at first he used hogsheads for vats. The economy and thrift he was obliged to exercise in those early years was equally

valuable as time went on, and his business began to increase. He possessed the wisdom of the good business man regarding timely expenditures, but, though willing to take advantage of new and improved methods, he did not allow injudicious extravagance to swallow up all his profits. As the demands of his patronage necessitated, he added to his facilities until he could turn out seven thousand finished hides annually.

Meantime, Mr. Helb took advantage of other opportunities and enlarged the scope of his interests in various ways. In 1867 he erected a brewing plant at Shrewsbury Station, the capacity being eight hundred barrels a year. In 1870 he started another enterprise somewhat in the same line, establishing a fruit distillery, which had a capacity of five hundred barrels of apple brandy per season. He also owned and conducted a large flour mill run by steam and water power, and saw and stave mills, the latter being supplied by the timber from his large tracts of land, which included (at the time of his death) seven hundred acres of fine farming land in York County, and over eighteen hundred acres of timber and arable land in the State of Maryland. His property holdings in Railroad Borough included the only hotel in the place, the "Jackson House," and a number of substantial dwellings which he rented. In 1900 in company with his sons he established a furniture factory at Railroad Borough. Mr. Helb attended personally to the details of the management of his extensive property and scattered interests already mentioned, and also had important connection with the Railroad and Shrewsbury Turnpike Company, of which he served as president, and with the Shrewsbury Savings Bank, of which he was a director. The diversity of his interests, and the fact that he made them all pay, indicates remarkable executive ability, which accounts to a great extent for his success. Another element in that success was the encouragement Mr. Helb always received from the confidence of those who knew him in his ability and integrity. It was the outcome of years of honor in business life, and he deserved the sole credit for it, but it nevertheless gratified him to feel that his old associates trusted him, and many persistent efforts in his later years to put life into hopeless enterprises were undoubtedly strength-

ened by this element. Mr. Helb was one of those strong characters to whom leadership and achievement seem so natural that no one wonders at the things they accomplish. Mr. Helb not only made a success of his own life, but he also aided others who had to travel the same rough path upon which he set out, and he likewise did more for his community in the way of public service than almost any other man of his day.

No man of Mr. Helb's disposition could overlook the fact that the welfare of a town depends largely upon its commercial enterprises, and that the men who promote the one, inevitably affect the other. He considered it every man's duty to do his full share toward maintaining a high standard of public-spirited citizenship, and expressed his opinions on this subject more by action than by words. It was through his efforts chiefly that Railroad became a borough, and he was one of the incorporators and first chief Burgess. He had the advancement of the borough at heart when, in 1900, he and his sons expended thirty thousand dollars in the establishment of a furniture factory, which gave employment to over fifty hands. The firm was known as the F. Helb & Sons Company, and after the death of Frederick Helb the business was disposed of at public sale, being bought by his son Edward, who sold it to the present proprietors, the Sieling Furniture Company. Mr. Helb's generosity and kind-heartedness were proverbial, and there are many who attest to his benevolence and ascribe their start in business to his timely aid. His neighbors and friends were all objects of his kindly solicitude and returned it cordially.

In 1849 Mr. Helb married Rebecca Henry, whose family have been prominent in the work of the Lutheran Church in York County, one of her brothers being Rev. Elias S. Henry (now deceased), a Lutheran clergyman for more than forty years at Pine Grove, Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, and another, Rev. Samuel S. Henry, a minister of the same denomination. Mrs. Helb was always an active church worker, and a life member of the Women's Lutheran Missionary Society. Mr. Helb was a liberal supporter of the church at Railroad Borough, to which he and his wife belonged, and though there were many other liberal donations it may be safely said that but for

him the beautiful house of worship now used by that congregation would never have been realized. He was also largely instrumental in the erection of the Lutheran Church at Shrewsbury, where rest the remains of himself and wife. They passed away within a year, Mrs. Helb dying April 19, 1904, and Mr. Helb April 9, 1905. He loved his home and family devotedly, and took pride in giving good educational advantages and proper training for the earnest work of life to his children, of whom there were six, namely: Theodore R., Edward, Julius, Frederick, Lydia and Mary.

RED LION.

The enterprising and prosperous borough of Red Lion, seven miles southeast of York, is situated on an elevation 900 feet above mean tide at Philadelphia and 536 feet above Centre Square, York. With the exception of the summit of Round Top, in Warrington Township, which is 1110 feet above the sea, Red Lion is the highest point in York County. The down grade on the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad from this borough toward York, for the first four miles is 105 feet to the mile. The grade is about eighty-five feet to the mile toward Felton.

The land upon which this borough is built was originally a part of both York and Windsor Townships. This land and the vicinity was first purchased from the heirs of William Penn by one of the earliest settlers west of the Susquehanna, in 1736. Red Lion was the name of a public inn which stood within the present limits of the borough as early as 1840. On a swinging sign in front of the hotel was a lion painted red and hence the origin of the name. This old time hostelry was a prominent stopping place for wagons over the public road which led from Wrightsville and the Susquehanna across York County and the State of Maryland to the city of Baltimore.

In 1852 John D. Meyer, a thrifty German, purchased a tract of land upon which a large portion of the borough of Red Lion now stands. In 1874, when the railroad from York to Peach Bottom was completed through this region, citizens of the vicinity obtained a station which was named Red Lion. At this time Mrs. Catharine Meyer conducted a hotel and when the railroad was completed, erected a large building

which was used by her for a general store and as a station for the railroad.

Incorporation. The construction of the railroad through this region to York did not have the immediate result of building up a town around the station and the well conducted house of public entertainment. At first the town grew slowly, but the citizens were progressive, so they petitioned the court for the incorporation of the village into a borough. This petition was granted by the courts of York County and a charter was obtained in the year 1880. At the first election Henry Wegman was elected chief burgess, Dr. J. M. Hyson, Daniel Spatz, James O. Smith, Nathaniel Neiman, William H. Algire and Jacob W. Young members of the council. At the time of incorporation, the population did not exceed 200 inhabitants, and there were then only twenty-five houses within the limits of the borough.

Cigar Industry. Immediately after the town was incorporated, the business interests began to prosper. Store buildings were erected and cigar factories established. Cigar making industry and the manufacture of cigar boxes have given employment to a large number of people of Red Lion. The first factories prospered and others were soon established. In 1907 cigar factories were operated by the following: Myers & Adams, with 80 employees; J. W. Shindler, 35; Porto Rico Cigar Company, 30; George McGuigan, 30; William Lauer, 30; B. F. Zarfos, 25; Daniel Spangler, A. C. Frey, Waughtel Brothers, T. E. Brooks and Pius Tyson, each 20 employees and Wallace Gemmill, Wolf Brothers, Strevic & Herman, C. D. Meyer, Albert Koch, J. W. Strayer, Horn & Neff, J. H. Quigley, Frank Kaltreider, L. J. Smith, Henry Ferree, Jacob Stump, J. Frank Strayer, Harvey Ziegler, T. L. Adair, Frey & Detweiler, each from ten to fifteen employees.

The cigar box factories in 1907 were owned by Miller Brothers, with fifty employees; J. E. Detweiler, twenty-five and Lewis Jackson, fifteen.

The Red Lion Furniture Company was organized in April, 1907, with a capital stock of \$30,000. S. S. Sechrist was elected president; D. A. Horn, vice president; J. B. Sechrist, secretary; T. E. Brooks, treasurer;

H. E. Craley, manager. The company erected a factory 50x130 feet, two stories high; a finish and assembly building, 36x100 feet, two stories high, and a dry kiln, 40x90 feet.

The Pretzel Baking Company, owned by R. E. Glenn, recently established, employs about forty workmen.

Noah G. Stably is engaged in the manufacture of picture frames, and employs about ten hands.

According to the government census reports, in 1890 there were 524 inhabitants in Red Lion; in 1900 the population had increased to 1337. A fair estimate will now place the population at 2000. Within recent years a number of large business blocks and many private residences have been built and two banks established. Red Lion displays all the evidences of enterprise and prosperity. The trolley line from York through Dallastown to Red Lion was completed and opened in the summer of 1901. This created an impetus to the growth of the borough and facilitated the conduct of business of all kinds. Red Lion is supplied with pure water by an organized company. In 1907 plans were completed for the construction of a trolley line through Airville to McCall's Ferry. The stores and private residences are lighted with electricity and furnished with all modern improvements.

In 1907 Jacob Strevic was chief burgess, Rudolph Neiman, Harry Dietz, Harry Hake, Titus Knisely, Morris Bicking and Wallace Gemmill, councilmen. D. A. Horn was president of the council and J. A. Miller secretary.

Post Office. The post office at Red Lion was established in 1874 when Mrs. Catherine Meyer was appointed to take charge of the office. She held the position continuously until 1888. Nathaniel Neiman was postmaster from 1888 to 1892 under Harrison's administration. Milton Smith served from 1892 to 1896 under President Cleveland. Rudolph Neiman succeeded as postmaster in 1892 and has been twice re-appointed. Three rural delivery routes extend out from Red Lion. Route No. 1 is carried by U. G. Moore, No. 2 by Howard Klinefelter and No. 3 by Jacob Kinard.

The Wallick House and Red Lion Hotel have both been popular hostelries in this

borough since the time of its earliest history.

Churches. St. John's Reformed congregation, which built the first house of worship within the limits of Red Lion, originated with a Sunday School started, in 1874, by Alice Dietz in Miller's School House, one mile east of town. It was a successful effort and in 1879 Rev. E. G. Williams, pastor of the Reformed congregation in Freysville, was invited to conduct religious worship in a hall then owned by Mrs. Catherine Meyer and now the Red Lion Hotel. Soon afterward a Sunday School was organized in this hall, superintended by Ferdinand Heisler and later by Seth Minnich. During the next two years the Reformed congregation held services in the village school house until 1882. During that year a frame church, 32x50 feet, was erected at a cost of \$2,000, under the direction of Adam Gebhart, John Wise and Seth Minnich as a building committee. The site was presented to the congregation by Mrs. Catherine Meyer. At this time Rev. A. Wanner, D. D., had succeeded as pastor of the Kreutz Creek charge which included this church. The congregation worshipped in the original church from the time it was built until 1906. The succeeding pastors were: W. H. Loose, C. P. Kehl, J. Kern McKee and R. F. Edress. The congregation grew and prospered and in 1905 plans were laid for the erection of a second church. This church was erected at a cost of \$12,000 by T. E. Brooks, D. A. Miller, Seth Minnich, John Gephart and B. F. Leibenknight. H. E. Craley of Red Lion, was contractor. This beautiful edifice was dedicated, May 6, 1906. Rev. Dr. Bromer of Philadelphia, preached the sermon. In the fall of 1906 Rev. J. Kern McKee was succeeded as pastor of the congregation by Rev. R. F. Edress.

Bethany United Brethren Church was founded in 1882 when a frame building was erected and dedicated to religious worship by Rev. L. Peters, presiding elder. Rev. Lewis Kohr was the first pastor and largely through his ministrations the church was founded. The original building committee were J. R. Green, Matthew Gable, Daniel Weaver and Samuel Sprenkle. The original frame church building was erected on Broadway at a cost of \$10,400. Rev. J. R.

Jones was then the pastor. The membership of this church in 1907 was nearly 300. C. E. Smith, of the Farmers' National Bank, was superintendent of the Sunday School for many years and was succeeded by H. L. Haines. The average attendance is 300. The pastors in order of succession have been Lewis Kohr, J. P. Smith, J. Lower Grim, W. H. Weaver, J. R. Jones and Samuel N. Moyer.

St. Paul's United Evangelical Church: Before an organization had been effected, religious services were held by this denomination in private houses of prominent members residing in the town. The services were conducted by Rev. Samuel Yearick. In 1890, when a congregation was formed, the stone building, in early days used as a school house, was rented. Regular services were held in this building until 1894 when a brick church was built at a cost of \$4,000. A large addition was made to this building in 1900, and in 1904 another addition for a pipe organ and choir was made. The membership of the congregation of 1907 during the pastorate of Rev. C. W. Finkbinder was 330. The Sunday School with an average attendance of 350 is superintended by S. S. Sechrist. The pastors in order of succession have been, S. Yearick, Z. Harberger, J. H. Wertz, J. M. Price, George Joseph, E. D. Keen, I. M. Sanner, I. E. Spangler, C. W. Finkbinder and C. S. Soner.

Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church was founded in 1895. Rev. H. E. Berkey was the first pastor and ministered to the congregation until 1900 when he was succeeded by Rev. U. E. Apple. The church was built soon after the congregation was formed at a cost of \$5,000, and a parsonage erected at a later period at a cost of \$2,500. The members of the building committee for the church were: F. A. Shoaff, Harry Snyder and Charles Hess. The church membership is about 110 and the Sunday School has 200 teachers and scholars.

Schools. The first school within the borough was taught in a stone building. As the town grew, a fine brick school house with a steeple was erected in 1890. A heavy storm blew down the steeple in 1898 and another was immediately placed on the school house. In 1899 a school building was erected on Broadway. One of the rooms of this building is used

for the High School. The progress of the schools of Red Lion have kept pace with the development of this prosperous borough. A regular High School course has been planned and pursued by the advanced students. There is a school library of several hundred volumes. In 1907 there were eight schools taught by eight teachers. The principals of the schools in recent years have been C. E. Smith, S. P. Barnett and W. W. Stauffer. The first class was graduated in 1900 under C. E. Smith, with eleven members as follows: Agnes Kaltreider, Nettie Bicking, Clara Eisenbaugh, John Zearfoss, Amos Hermann, Thomas Miller, Harvey Waughtel, John Smith, George Lichtenberger, James Seachrist and Bert Flinchbaugh. In all forty-nine students have been graduated since 1900. The High School was changed in 1906 to a four years course. W. W. Stauffer, who has been principal the past three years has conducted a normal school during the spring and summer months. The school directors in 1907 were J. A. Miller, William Lichtenberger, S. S. Knisely, R. T. Smith, Martin Neff and Isaac Raab.

The Independent Fire Engine Company of Red Lion was organized September 20, 1894, with E. E. Roser, president, and T. E. Brooks, secretary. Temporary headquarters were at first obtained and a small engine procured. In 1904 a handsome house was built at a cost of \$5,800. It contains modern improvements and is an ornament to the borough. Soon after the completion of the new building, a La France fire engine was purchased at a cost of \$4,700. The other equipments are a hose carriage and a hook and ladder truck. In 1907 the membership numbered 85 with P. S. Hildebrand, president, and C. C. Herrman, secretary.

Banks. The First National Bank was organized April, 1899, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The United Brethren Church building vacated by the congregation owning it, was purchased and has since been used as the banking house. It is situated in the central part of the borough. William H. Taylor has been president and J. A. Gillen, cashier, since the time of organization. The directors in 1907 were the following: W. H. Taylor, C. S. LaMotte, J. W. Zarfoss, Dr.

J. N. Hyson, W. H. Peters, B. S. Taylor, Daniel Brenneman, A. K. Frey, J. H. Lanius, T. E. Brooks, George W. McGuigan, S. S. Sechrist, H. E. Craley, F. B. Murphy and J. W. Shenberger. In 1907 the surplus and undivided profits were \$32,000; total amount of deposits \$280,000.

The Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Red Lion was organized in 1903 with a capital stock of \$25,000. The capital stock was increased in April, 1904, to \$50,000. The bank has apartments in the Meyer building near the Railroad Station. The officers and directors of this institution in 1907 were: president, Cornelius Strayer; vice-president, A. C. Frey; cashier C. E. Smith; directors, Cornelius Strayer, A. C. Frey, William H. Wise, J. W. Stine, Horace Welty, John R. Anderson, C. W. Moody, D. Sterling Mitzel, D. A. Miller, D. A. Horn, H. F. Shenberger and S. H. Curran. The surplus and undivided profits, in 1907, were \$17,000; total amount of deposits, \$175,000.

SEVEN VALLEY.

Seven Valley was incorporated into a borough August 23, 1892. The name "Sieben Thal" or Seven Valley originated with the first German settlers who took up fertile lands in the vicinity of this borough, about 1740. Among these settlers, were a number of "Sieben Tagers" or Seventh Day Baptists, who came here from their settlement at Ephrata in Lancaster County. The use of the words "Thal" and "Tag" becoming confused, the former predominated and hence, doubtless, originated the name Seven Valley. The surrounding country is undulating, but there are not seven valleys distinctly marked in the vicinity.

In 1838, when the railroad was completed from Baltimore to York, Jacob Smyser and John E. Zeigler opened the first store at this place. The station was called Smyser in honor of the first named. The postoffice was established the same year. It was named Seven Valley, and John E. Zeigler was appointed postmaster. Henry Bott succeeded him in the store business in 1845 and continued until 1808, when he removed to York. He also became postmaster in 1845. His son, W. W. Bott, succeeded him as postmaster in 1875, and the same year began the manufacture of ice cream.

Nathan Glatfelter owns a cigar factory employing about thirty-five hands, and H. C. Kuntz is engaged in the same business and employs about forty hands. Noah Lau owns a cigar box factory and employs twenty men. Seven Valley has been noted for the manufacture of ice cream for many years. Henry N. Lau and B. F. Klinedinst, engaged in this business, make thousands of gallons of ice cream yearly and find ready sale for their product. In 1904, an electric light plant was erected and since that time, the town, business places, factories and private houses are lighted by electricity.

Mendel Brothers have recently started a sewing factory and employ about forty hands.

Dr. J. Allen Glatfelter practiced medicine until his death a few years ago. Dr. George E. Holtzapple engaged in the practice of medicine in Seven Valley for a dozen years, when he removed to York where he became one of the leading physicians.

The other physicians have been Dr. Weiser, Dr. Luther Bott, Dr. Jones and Dr. George W. Fickes.

Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church at Seven Valley was organized by Rev. C. J. Deininger, March 29, 1868. The congregation worshipped in a hall until 1871, when a church was built. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. A. H. Lochman, of York. Rev. Deininger resigned the charge September 6, 1874. His successors have been Revs. D. Stock, L. T. Williams, Peter Anstadt, H. C. Clymer, E. Lenhart and B. F. Kautz.

The United Evangelical Church was founded in 1897 by Rev. W. B. Cox, when a house of worship was built. The succeeding pastors have been Revs. Lore, Lilly, Finkbinder, Reichard and W. J. Campbell.

During the early days of the Civil War, the bridges along the Northern Central Railway were guarded by Federal troops and squads of them were at times quartered along the road both above and below Seven Valley. The citizens of this village were accustomed to see the boys in blue, but on June 27, 1863, for the first time, they saw armed bands wearing the Confederate gray. In the afternoon of this day, about 240 mounted men, a battalion of Confederates commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel White, arrived at Hanover Junction. He had been

sent here by General Early from Gettysburg, where that officer was leading the advance of Lee's army, during the invasion into Pennsylvania. In order that railroad connections between Harrisburg and Baltimore and Washington might be cut off, Colonel White ordered his men to burn the railroad bridges over the Codorus Creek, both above and below Hanover Junction. They performed this work by pouring coal oil on the wooden beams and setting fire to them.

While in Seven Valley these southern soldiers ransacked the store owned by Henry Bott, taking all articles of clothing that they could procure. One of them gave Mrs. Bott a one dollar Confederate note in payment for a small article which he had found in the store.

"I want to pay you for what I get," said the soldier to Mrs. Bott. "Take this Confederate note. It will soon be worth more than your Yankee greenbacks. We are going on to York and will soon cross the Susquehanna and move toward Philadelphia. The war is nearly over, and the south will win."

After remaining an hour in Seven Valley these Confederate soldiers returned to Hanover Junction and proceeded to Jefferson. From thence they moved northward and joined General Gordon's brigade of Early's division which entered York on Sunday morning, June 28.

Four days later, the villagers of Seven Valley heard the rattling of sabres and carbines, and the clattering of hoofs down by Hanover Junction. As these troops approached Seven Valley, they were discovered to be boys in blue. As telegraphic communications had been cut off and rumors of all kinds were heard from many sources, the people of the town as well as other residents of York County could not learn definitely of the movements of the two armies. The 3000 cavalymen who came to Hanover Junction on the afternoon of July 1, 1863, were in command of General David M. Gregg, a distinguished veteran of the Civil War, who at the time of this writing in 1907, is living in Reading, Pennsylvania. He commanded the extreme right of the army of the Potomac during the invasion of 1863, and before the battle of Gettysburg, had moved as far east as Hanover Junction and Seven Valley. His ob-

ject in coming here was to prevent the Confederates from moving toward Baltimore. After remaining in this vicinity for a few hours only, a courier arrived bearing despatches which ordered General Gregg to fall back at once toward Gettysburg.

SHREWSBURY.

Shrewsbury is situated near the eastern borders of Shrewsbury Township on the Baltimore Turnpike, and about one mile east of the Northern Central Railroad. During the early history of the town it was known as Strasburg. The store business was commenced in the village in 1800 by M. Kline. He was followed by Jacob Ruhl who resided at the corner later occupied by L. C. Kraft. Ruhl retired from business in 1830 and was followed by the firm of Small, Meyers & Latimer, who conducted a general business, selling dry goods, hardware, iron, groceries, liquor and lumber. The dry goods department on the corner later occupied by Gerry's drug store, was in charge of Henry Latimer. The other branches at the northwest corner of the square were in charge of C. F. Meyers. A few years later a larger building was erected on this corner and the entire business removed to it. About the year 1850 this firm was dissolved, the firm of Meyers and Small assuming charge. In 1857, C. E. Meyers died and not long afterward the stand and stock were sold to C. F. Ruehling. He was followed in order by E. D. Hartman, Meyers & Brothers, J. H. Markle and L. C. Kraft. Eli McDonnell began business in 1859. Among others who aided in developing the town were John Hersher, George Blasser, R. Richey, Nathan Sheffer, Samuel Gantz, George P. Everhart, Christof Kolter and the Kohlers, Becks, Gieseys and Gerrys. Joseph Klinefelter established a tannery in the town, afterward conducted by Samuel Gantz, for about twenty years. David Klinefelter erected a machine shop on the lot between Raffensperger's hotel and the stable, but it could not be made a success and was soon abandoned, when a steam saw-mill was erected. In 1820 charcoal pits existed where Bott's hotel later stood.

The town was incorporated into a borough in 1834 by act of assembly, and was re-incorporated in 1870, under the act of 1851 at

which time Joseph Gieseey was chief burgess; J. H. Blasser, secretary; James Gerry, Jr., treasurer. The population in 1880 was 580; in 1890, 562; and in 1900, 554. During its early history the borough issued "shin plasters" as a circulating medium, redeemed them, and on March 31, 1854, destroyed them.

A military company was organized in 1821, known as the Strasburg Blues, Captain Charles Stuck being its first commander. He was succeeded by Captain Henry Snyder. In 1824, Jacob Gaines, a member of this company, was drowned in Hileman's dam, and his remains were buried on a Sunday, but the people of the church where the services were held, protested against taking arms into or near the church. The Blues finally suspended and the Jackson Grays were organized by Captain Snyder and subsequently commanded by Captain William McAbee. In 1844 the company was called into service to assist in suppressing the Philadelphia riots. In 1824 the Pennsylvania Volunteers and the Washington Artillery, two companies from York, passed through the town on their way to Baltimore to take part in the reception ceremonies tendered Lafayette.

In 1861, Company D, 87th Pennsylvania volunteers was partly organized in the town. In September, 1881, Light Battery C, United States Army, Major Sinclair in command, encamped in the town while on its march to Yorktown to take part in the ceremonies commemorating the surrender of Cornwallis. The following were among those who during the Civil War entered the United States military service from the borough: Major N. G. Ruhl, Captain E. M. Ruhl, Captain J. H. Blasser, Lieutenant George Blasser, Chaplain D. C. Eberhart, J. H. Hendrix, J. B. Beck, Robert McDonnell, J. H. Moody, J. Ashley, William Eaton, Henry Young, J. Smith, N. Heise, C. Hedrick, C. Sanders, A. J. Frederick, Colonel G. W. Frederick, E. H. Redding, Joseph Little, Jesse Shewell, John Kunkle, L. M. Sheol, F. Dolla, Jacob Nonemaker, G. Almany, A. J. Almany, A. Leicht, H. W. Rehmeier, A. L. Geesey, C. Thompson, J. Painter, M. Born.

A biography of Dr. James Gerry, a prominent citizen of the borough, will be found on page 567.

Facts of Interest.

General G. W. Frederick, a graduate of Pennsylvania College, who served with credit in the Civil War, had charge of the provost guard during the trial of Mrs. Surratt at Washington in 1865. Afterward he became publisher of "The Lutheran." Dr. H. G. Bussey served two terms as state senator. William McAbee served two terms in the state legislature and held other important positions. Isaac Beck was two terms in the State legislature. Colonel W. Garner, became a prominent citizen of Iowa. John Geisey was register of wills. B. F. Koller and J. A. Blasser each served as clerk of the county courts. Joseph Holland filled the office of county prothonotary. John Beck and Christof Kolter were county commissioners. Joseph Hartman served as county auditor. Colonel A. Wilhelm, Captain Dennis, Rev. James Henry Brown, D. D., Robert Richey and Eli Storms also became prominent in different spheres of life.

From 1827 to 1830 a small paper known as the Harbinger was published in the town by W. C. Smyth. Later the Deutscher Sharfschuetz, a German paper, was published for a few years in the town by Mr. Kurtz.

On July 8, 1840, a cyclone passed over the town, and although it lasted but a few minutes the destruction of property was great. The old Union log church was partially blown down, with a number of barns and several dwelling houses. Among the latter was one occupied by B. Shewell and family. A number of the family were injured and Mrs. Shewell was killed.

In 1800 a small log school house **Schools.** was erected in the eastern portion of the town, and Dr. Cling was the first teacher. This building was destroyed by fire and a brick building took its place, which was also destroyed by fire in 1853, when the third building in the northern part of the town was erected. Private and church schools were popular in the early history of the town and an academy was opened, in 1856, by A. W. Dinsmore, and was continued under the principalship of T. R. Vickroy, J. A. Murphy, D. S. Brillhart, W. J. Fulton and E. E. Allen. The public school system was introduced in 1836.

The first regular preaching of **Churches.** the Evangelical Church was held in Shrewsbury in 1811, and

the services were conducted in private houses. Rev. J. Dreisbach was the first preacher and he was followed by H. Neibel, M. Becker, M. Betz, John and James Bruen, A. Walter, A. Ettinger, B. Ettinger, J. L. W. Seibert, Levi and Uriah Eberhart, G. Hunter, J. M. Carothers, J. W. Cramer, S. W. Seibert, C. F. Deininger, W. Wilson, D. Miller, Rev. Zulofo, Longsdorf, S. Hornberger, W. H. Davis, S. Aurand, J. M. Ettinger, G. E. Zehner, J. G. M. Swengle, H. Conrad, J. C. Farnsworth, J. M. Longsdorf, P. S. Orwig, W. W. Rodes, J. F. Shultz.

The first church erected in the town in 1821 was a log structure, and was a union church, being used jointly by the Methodists and Evangelical congregations. This church building was partly destroyed by the cyclone in 1840. The Evangelical congregation erected a brick church in 1853, which was improved in 1877, and again in 1884.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The organization of this church was effected about the year 1811. Up to that time the people of this faith, attended services at Rock Chapel, beyond the Maryland line, where an organization had been effected in 1794. The congregation worshipped in the old log church jointly with the Evangelical congregation up to 1849, when a one-story brick building was erected on Main Street, near the place where the present edifice stands. Bishop Waugh preached several times in this church. The second building was erected in 1874 and is of Gothic design with a belfry, two stories, and was dedicated in 1877, by Bishop Eames. Among the early ministers who preached for the congregation were A. Hemphill, W. Butter, E. Nicodemus, J. Parker, J. Ewing, Z. Jordon, A. Griffith, W. Hawk, J. W. Cronin and others.

Bishop Levi Scott, William Barnes, Alfred Cookman and other noted ministers preached at this place and on the Lowe camp ground near the town. This church founded the first Sunday School in Shrewsbury in 1827. It is claimed that the present extended system of lesson illustration was originated in this school during 1864, when the superintendent, Rev. D. C. Eberhart planned the illustrations and E. Storms, a young artist of the town, painted them.

Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1822 and the first church build-

ing was erected by the Lutheran and Reformed congregations. Rev. J. Herbst was the first pastor of the Lutheran congregation; he was succeeded by his son Rev. Herbst, Jr. From the records available it appears that the Herbsts resided at Gettysburg while serving this and a number of other congregations in York County.

In the year 1832 or 1833 H. G. Stecher became pastor of the congregation. His place of residence is given as Martinsburg, an early name for Loganville. After Rev. Stecher, Rev. J. Kempfer came upon the field, and then Rev. P. Herman served the congregation a year or two. In 1843 Rev. Andrew Burg became pastor of the charge and continued until 1873 when he was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Menges. During the pastorate of Rev. Menges the Lutheran congregation decided to build a church of its own and in the years 1875 and 1876 the present edifice was erected, a building so commodious and so substantially constructed that it reflects great credit upon the pastor and all who in any way contributed toward the success of the undertaking. In 1878 Rev. Menges was succeeded by Rev. E. Manges who served the congregation for about three years. In 1881 Rev. Ephraim Miller, D. D., became pastor of the charge and served it until July 1st, 1894.

After the resignation of Dr. Miller the congregation decided to undertake the support of a pastor itself and consequently separated from Fissel's and New Freedom congregations, which, with the Shrewsbury congregation, had hitherto constituted the Shrewsbury charge.

December 1st, 1894, Rev. Albert M. Heilman, to whom the author is indebted for the sketch of this church, became pastor of the congregation.

Outside the city of York this is one of the most influential congregations in the county. It has a membership of 465 at present, among whom are many of the most prominent citizens of the community.

The Sunday School has an enrollment of 325. The church property consists of the church building, a large chapel, and the parsonage, altogether valued at about \$20,000.

In the spring of 1906 Rev. A. H. Heilman resigned this charge and accepted the pastorate of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church at Hanover. Rev. Norman S. Wolf, then in

the senior class of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, was chosen his successor, and assumed pastoral relations with the congregation in June, 1907, immediately after his graduation from the seminary.

The Reformed congregation was organized in 1822, and from 1827 worshipped jointly with the Lutheran congregation in a brick church until 1874, when the Lutherans withdrew and the Reformed alone occupied the church. In 1882 this building was torn down and a fine brick building was erected on Main Street, dedicated on May 13, 1883, by Rev. A. F. Dreisbach, T. G. Apple, D. D., president of Franklin and Marshall College, and J. S. Stahr, D. D. After the church was built the congregation rapidly increased in numbers, under the care of Rev. A. F. Dreisbach.

The following ministers have served the congregation: A. Ettinger, H. Yost, Henry Fries, F. A. Scholl, H. N. B. Hablston, J. August Forsch, John Reinecka, C. W. Reinecka, D. D., J. W. Vandersloot, Daniel Gring, who served the charge for twenty-seven years, and A. F. Dreisbach. During the past ten years, under the pastoral care of Rev. H. J. Hillegas, this congregation has increased in numbers and influence.

The Shrewsbury Savings Institution was incorporated on June 6, 1850, with a capital of \$25,000. Henry Latimer was chosen its first president and Robert Richey its first cashier. June 3, 1876, G. P. Everhart became the president. March 23, 1857, John Hoshour became the cashier and was followed November 26, 1870, by J. V. Giesey, who was succeeded November 2, 1872, by A. G. Collins, on March 4, 1882, by A. D. Collins. In 1905 A. D. Collins was chosen president, to succeed Dr. James Gerry, deceased, and William Myers was elected cashier.

SPRING GROVE.

The borough of Spring Grove is of recent origin, but the settlement of the surrounding country dates back to the dawn of civilization west of the Susquehanna. The site of the town was originally within the area of Paradise Township, laid off in 1747 by Joseph Pidgeon, a surveyor for the Penns.

After 1858, when Jackson Township was organized, this region was embraced in that

township until Spring Grove was incorporated in 1882. At the time of the first election George Menges was chosen chief burgess; P. H. Glatfelter, M. W. Lau, Charles Michael, Dietrich Swartz and Israel Klinedinst, councilmen; T. V. S. Quigley, clerk and George Seiler, justice of the peace.

A post office was established about one mile north of the town in 1828 and Abraham Bletcher was appointed postmaster. The original name of the post office was Pidgeon Hill, which it retained for many years. Mrs. Bletcher, William Wilson, P. H. Glatfelter, and George Wagner served before 1885. The postmasters since that date in order of succession have been C. W. Bauer, George G. Wagner, George Bollinger, Charles Menges and H. H. Hawkins. Although the town was incorporated as Spring Grove Borough, the name of the post office is Spring Forge, because another post town in Pennsylvania bears the name of Spring Grove.

Dr. M. Hoke and Dr. G. W. Bahn have practiced medicine at Spring Grove for twenty years. Dr. L. A. Roth, who practiced his profession for many years at Nashville, has recently moved to Spring Grove. A. J. Hershey, a member of the York County Bar, resides at Spring Grove.

On the southern base of the wooded hills to the northwest of Spring Grove are deposits of iron ore. These deposits were mentioned by Acrelius, a Swedish historian, who passed through this country as early as 1752. Peter Dicks, an English Quaker, engaged in the iron business in Chester County, came to this region in 1755, and that year erected a bloomery along the banks of the Codorus, within the present limits of Spring Grove. This was the first iron industry west of the Susquehanna within the limits of Pennsylvania. A number of English workmen were employed at the bloomery, but all the settlers of the surrounding country who began to come here as early as 1740 were Germans.

The pioneer bloomery which Peter Dicks erected was discontinued in 1770, and near a spring close by he built a forge which became known to the history of iron manufacture in Pennsylvania as Spring Forge. This industry then contained two forge

fires and two hammers. The largest amount of bar iron made in a year at this forge during its early history was 223 tons. In 1775 the property was bought by Daniel Shireman. It then contained a forge and one thousand acres of land. In 1778, when the British occupied Philadelphia, and when Congress sat at York, wagon loads of bar iron were hauled from Spring Forge to the eastern part of the state for use in prosecuting the war. Some of this iron was made into cannon for the American army.

The forge property was purchased by John Brien, a lawyer of Philadelphia, in 1800, and then contained a forge, 180 acres of cleared land and 700 acres of woodland, all of which were then valued at 2,100 pounds, or about \$10,500.

David Eaton, of Philadelphia, became the owner of the forge and 980 acres of woodland, in 1807, and sold it to Robert Coleman, owner of the Cornwall iron mines and furnaces near Lebanon in 1815, for \$9,000. From the year 1817 to 1850 it was owned by his son, Thomas Burd Coleman, who in connection with his brother, Robert W. Coleman, did a large business at Spring Forge. When the Colemans became the owners of this land and the forge there were 1,093 acres of woodland on the Pidgeon Hills belonging to the forge property. The entire valuation was \$11,000. During the year 1832 the forge property was assessed at \$32,000.

In 1849 there were 190 tons of bar iron made, forty workmen employed, and twenty-five horses and oxen were used. The Colemans built a large stone residence and a number of tenement houses for their employees at the forge, and log cabins on the Pidgeon Hills for their wood choppers. Chestnut wood was burned into charcoal for use at the forge. From 1,000 to 1,500 cords were annually consumed. The forge and bloomery were in active operation for ninety-four years, during which time the same chestnut timber land was cleared at least three times. One strong Irishman, it is asserted, cut seven cords of wood a day, and on a wagger once lifted 525 pounds of iron. A man named Wilkinson could daily cut seven cords of chestnut wood. When the Colemans owned the forge, pig iron was brought from Columbia and York by

teams, and was manufactured into saw plates, forge iron for wagons, and a variety of forms of wrought iron for general purposes. The pig iron was placed in a charcoal fire of intense heat and melted and from this a bloom was made. The bloom then went through another refining process, more of the carbon being removed by heating and pure wrought iron formed.

A fire in 1830 caused considerable damage, and in the year 1840 almost the entire forge was destroyed by a second fire; all the works except the water wheel and coal shed were burned. They were rebuilt and continued in operation until 1851.

Jacob Hauer, who came from Colebrook Furnace, in Lebanon County, located at Spring Forge in 1835, and was manager of the business until he purchased the interests. He then had the large tracts of woodland on the Pidgeon Hills surveyed into smaller tracts and sold them. On several occasions there were destructive fires in these woodland hills. The forge ceased to be operated in 1851 and a paper mill was started.

Spring Grove Paper Mills.

The manufacture of paper was begun at Spring Grove by Jacob Hauer, soon after the iron business was discontinued. He conducted this new business until his death in 1853. After this event it was conducted by his heirs, and managed by Mr. Bradley for a time and then leased to a firm in Philadelphia. In 1863 P. H. Glatfelter purchased the paper mill and all its interests for \$14,000. He had carefully learned the art of paper-making with the firm of Loucks & Hoffman, at Paper Mills, Maryland, having been in their employ from 1857 until the time he purchased the Spring Grove mills. The capacity then was 1,500 pounds of paper a day, which by improvement was increased to 4,000 pounds in 1868. Mr. Glatfelter began the erection of buildings in 1874, and furnished them with entirely new machinery.

In 1880 the business of the Spring Grove mills had grown to such proportions that it became necessary to increase the capacity of the plant. A contract was entered into with the Pusey & Jones Company, of Wilmington, Delaware, to furnish an improved Fourdrinier machine, 101 inches in width.

The installation of this machine necessitated the erection of several buildings, a brick smoke stack, 90 feet high, and the addition of other machinery in the various departments, such as steam boilers, steam engines, washing engines, beating engines, Jordan refining engines, pumps, etc.

About this time it became evident that the soda process for producing fibre, or pulp, from wood, would be the coming fibre, and the enterprising spirit of the proprietor caused him to investigate the merits of this process thoroughly. As a result he entered into a contract for the installation of a plant of sufficient capacity to supply the necessary pulp for his enlarged plant.

When the plant started in 1881, to make pulp from jack pine and poplar wood, it seemed marvelous to all who looked into the process. From that time the use of straw pulp for newspaper was relegated to the background and in the course of several years was abandoned entirely at this mill. Thus at the end of five years the production of the Spring Grove mills was increased from 8,500 pounds to 30,000 pounds every twenty-four hours, and the number of employees increased from 31 to 110. The improved Fourdrinier machine referred to above was the largest in the world from 1881 to 1887.

When George W. Childs, proprietor of the "Public Ledger," of Philadelphia, installed two of the largest perfecting presses in the world, in 1887, requiring a roll of paper 94 inches wide, he found that the Spring Grove mill was the only paper manufacturing plant in the country that could furnish this width roll. He sent his general manager, Mr. Rowan, to Spring Grove, which visit resulted in an order being placed for rolls 94 inches wide with this mill. These mills supplied paper for many years to Charles E. Warburton, publisher of the Philadelphia "Evening Telegraph," one of the best afternoon papers in America.

Mr. Glatfelter also furnished the paper for several of the large daily journals of Pittsburg and many newspaper offices in Pennsylvania and Maryland. In 1892 he discontinued the manufacture of paper for printing newspapers and began to make book, lithograph and blank book paper.

for which the Spring Grove mills have become famous all over the country.

The cost of the mill erected in 1874 was \$200,000. Other improvements and buildings were added as the business increased and developed. The buildings of this immense plant in 1907 cover five acres or more and with machinery are valued at \$700,000. The wood used in manufacturing book paper is poplar and Jack or Nigger pine, and costs from \$6.00 to \$9.00 a cord, delivered. The machinery of the plant is operated by a 1,200 horse-power triple expansion engine and two 300 horse-power, one 100 horse-power, four 50 horse-power, four 30 horse-power, and two 15 horse-power engines, which for effective completeness are unsurpassed. Water is also utilized as a motive power. The process of making paper at this mill is completed from the raw material in three days. About 100 tons of coal are consumed daily. In 1907, 325 persons were employed. The mill is run day and night and is lighted by electricity, the plant being a part of the paper mill property. One of the smoke stacks is 200 feet high, one 100 and another 90 feet high. During the past several years over \$800,000 worth of business was transacted annually, and the demand for paper frequently exceeded the amount manufactured. The disbursement yearly to employees is over \$125,000. The paper made here is sold in nearly every section of the United States. These mills furnish large quantities to the government printing office at Washington, D. C. They are situated along the lines of two railroads and convenient to pure water, which is essential to the production of paper. In order to meet competition and hold the large trade, improvements have been made from time to time until the plant in 1907 has a capacity of 90,000 pounds of book paper, each 24 hours. There are four Fourdrinier paper machines, one 100 inches wide, one 86 inches wide, one 82 inches wide and one 62 inches wide.

P. H. Glatfelter, who began this extensive business in 1863, has been ably assisted by his son, William L. Glatfelter, since 1887. The business was incorporated in 1906 as The P. H. Glatfelter Company, with a capital of \$1,000,000. The entire stock of the company is owned by P. H.

Glatfelter, W. L. Glatfelter and C. E. Moul, a son-in-law.

Philip H. Glatfelter, the enterprising manufacturer who built up this large business at Spring Grove, is also the president and principal owner of the York Manufacturing Company, one of the largest industrial establishments in southern Pennsylvania. He divides his time in directing the interests and managing the affairs of both these business enterprises which have furnished employment to many people in the city and county of York. A personal history of Mr. Glatfelter will be found on page 225 in the second volume of this work. To his well directed efforts and masterly ability the borough of Spring Grove owes its origin and prosperity. He has given liberally toward the erection of churches, school buildings and other interests intended to promote the public welfare of the community with which he has been identified since his early manhood. The Aldine Hotel, one of the best hostelries in southern Pennsylvania, was erected by Mr. Glatfelter for the purpose of furnishing good accommodations to the traveling public. Spring Grove contains no licensed houses for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The Spring Grove brick kilns were established in 1879 by **Other Industries.** Peter S. Alwine, who then owned a brick yard in Paradise Township, and also operated one near New Oxford, in Adams County. He prospered in this business until the time of his death, making annually at his Spring Grove yards about 700,000 bricks. This business has in recent years been conducted by his sons, Lewis H. Alwine and William C. Alwine, who own a large brick yard at Berlin Junction, near Hanover.

Pennsylvania Knitting Mills Company was organized in 1906, with a paid in capital stock of \$10,000. William C. Dickinson, Jr., is president; L. H. Alwine, vice president; A. J. Hershey, secretary, and Harry C. Stitt, treasurer. The company owns its plant and is engaged in the manufacture of stockings for children, with 25 employees.

The First National Bank of **Banks.** Spring Grove was organized November 8, 1902, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The first officers and di-



R. H. Catfeller

rectors were W. L. Glatfelter, president; M. W. Lau, vice president; A. H. Stauffer, cashier; P. H. Glatfelter, George H. Kraft, Samuel Swartz, Dr. M. Hoke, R. H. Loose, R. H. Shindel, F. C. Heistand, M. J. Kelly, and John F. Hershey.

The bank has had a prosperous career since its organization, and in 1907 the surplus was \$15,000; undivided profits, \$4,304, and amount of deposits, \$197,000. The bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of two per cent. since January, 1906.

Peoples National Bank of Spring Grove was organized early in 1906, with P. H. Hershey, president; L. H. Alwine, vice president; Harry C. Stitt, cashier; A. D. Swartz, teller; directors, P. H. Hershey, L. H. Alwine, J. T. Crist, E. S. Senft, George W. Rohrbaugh, Charles E. Hoke, Rev. N. W. Sechler, Charles Brenneman and A. E. Markle. A handsome two-story brick building was erected and the bank opened its doors for business March 17, 1906, with a capital stock of \$50,000, and has since done an encouraging business.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized March 10, 1879, by Rev. Daniel J. Hauer, D. D., who was then serving a charge composed of several congregations, including Lischy's church a short distance south of Spring Grove. Religious services had been held in the village school house until the erection of a church building which was dedicated on Easter Sunday, 1880. The cost of the church and furnishings was about \$15,000. Rev. Dr. Hauer with the exception of one year, continued as pastor of the congregation until 1890. At this date he was eighty-three years of age and retired from the ministry. He resided in Hanover until the time of his death in 1901, at the age of ninety-five years.

Dr. Hauer was a native of Frederick, Maryland, and was licensed to preach in 1825, before there was a Lutheran seminary in the United States. His first pastoral duties were performed in the state of North Carolina, in 1826. He continued in the ministry for the long period of sixty-three years. March 9, 1890, Rev. A. A. Parr succeeded as pastor of the congregation and continued until 1905. In 1891, a room for the primary department of the Sunday School was erected and the entire church

renovated at a cost of \$4,400. In 1893, the congregation purchased a lot upon which was erected a parsonage, the entire cost of the property amounting to \$8,000.

In 1905, Rev. Martin L. Clare was chosen pastor. The membership in 1907 was 425, with a Sunday School numbering 350. Owing to the rapid increase of the congregation, in 1906 plans were laid for the erection of a large church. A chapel for the use of the Sunday School was completed in 1906 at a cost of \$15,000. In 1907, P. H. Glatfelter, M. W. Lau and George Miller, as a building committee, completed plans for the erection of a church at a cost of \$35,000. The architects are Hamme & Leber. The church when completed will have a granite base with a superstructure of Hummelstown brownstone. It will be of Gothic architecture, with the interior finished throughout in quartered oak. This will be one of the most ornamental churches in York County.

In 1882 Rev. Henry Hilbish, pastor of Trinity Reformed Church at Hanover, began to conduct religious services at Spring Grove. His efforts resulted in the organization of Mt. Zion Reformed congregation. In 1883 a church building was erected in the north end of the town. The members of the building committee were George Hoke, George Rennoll and Zachariah Miller. Rev. J. H. Hartman, who succeeded as pastor of the Hanover charge, continued services here for several years and was successful in building up the interests of the congregation. Rev. Jacob Miller acted as a supply for one year when Rev. A. P. Frantz was called in 1901. During his pastorate the present church building was erected at a cost of \$20,000, including the interior furnishings. It is a beautiful structure, built of brown sandstone from a design prepared by Architect J. A. Dempwolf. This house of worship was dedicated in December, 1903, Rev. John Sechler, D. D., of Philadelphia, preaching the sermon. In February, 1905, J. N. Foust succeeded as pastor of this congregation, which in 1907 had 150 members. The Sunday School with A. J. Hershey as superintendent has 200 teachers and scholars.

The United Brethren in Christ organized a congregation in Spring Grove in 1901.

The first pastor was Rev. M. J. Heberle, who remained two years. He was succeeded by Rev. J. W. Grimm. The pastor in 1907 was Rev. W. J. Marks.

The Church of the Sacred Heart.—The Catholics of Spring Grove, realizing the need of spiritual devotion, applied to Rt. Rev. J. W. Shanahan, of Harrisburg, for a priest to attend to their wants. At his command Rev. William Hooman, of York, was appointed in 1901. The first services were held in the home of William Allen and were attended by forty-seven members. Here the congregation worshipped until 1903, when the house of worship formerly owned by the Reformed congregation, was purchased. After some repairs, the church was dedicated in June, 1904, under the direction of Rev. Samuel J. Milner, who was placed in charge of that congregation. Father Milner looked after the spiritual needs of the congregation until August, 1904, when he was succeeded by Rev. William F. Boyle, the present pastor. The cost of the church when purchased was \$1,500, repairs, etc., \$800. The congregation now numbers seventeen families and eighty-two souls.

The Young Men's Christian Y. M. C. A. Association was started December 15, 1901, with a preliminary organization. December 29, 1901, the first officers were elected, and January 19, 1902, saw the first constitution adopted. About the middle of February of this year the first General Secretary, Frank K. Haycock took charge and served the Association until October, 1903. At that time the present Secretary was given the control of the work, and what is known as Club organization was put into effect in all the branches of the Association. Since 1903 the Association space has been quadrupled and a Men's Club and a Boys' Day and Night Club have been developed. The Hand Book of the Association shows a large work in all its departments. The Men's Club under a committee of active members with sub-committees do all the recognized work of an Association, laying special stress on Bible study and educational work. This Club has made a strong name for itself in athletics the last few years. The Boys' Club under boy discipline administered by the boys themselves

is among the most modern in equipment and work of an original nature in Pennsylvania. Bible study in pedagogical courses, educational work of a supplementary nature to the public school, consisting of reading circles, a Boys' Literary Order of a secret nature (Knights of King Arthur), and manual training in wood-working, social functions suited to boy nature, including summer camps, and nature study clubs, as well as a complete course of physical training in a well-equipped gymnasium with bath room and kindred facilities fill up the round of the work.

In 1907 the officers and directors were: W. L. Glatfelter, president; John L. Alexander, secretary and physical director; M. R. Berkheimer, treasurer; W. B. Johnston, John M. Koutz, H. H. Hawkins, W. H. Menges, P. F. Lau.

Of these Messrs. Glatfelter, Berkheimer and Johnston have been officers and directors from the founding of the Association. The other original officers and directors were A. C. Wiest, Esq., secretary; Samuel Swartz and Ezra Bahn. The Y. M. C. A. building was erected through the liberality of W. L. Glatfelter.

Schools. When the Colemans owned the large forge at Spring Grove, they donated a tract of land on which was built a house for public religious worship and for school purposes. A school was well kept in it for nine months of the year a long time. Different religious denominations were allowed the use of the building. It was finally rented by the township directors for public school purposes. About 1880 this building was torn down and a brick one erected by the Jackson Township directors at a cost of \$1,200. Of this sum P. H. Glatfelter contributed \$600.

As the town grew and increased in population, this building was enlarged. It remained in use until 1899. During this year the borough school board, composed of W. L. Glatfelter, president; Rev. Fred A. Geesey, secretary; George B. Miller, treasurer; C. W. Bauer, Isaac W. Lau and R. G. Kessler, laid plans for the erection of a large building. J. A. Dempwolf, of York, furnished the plans and a handsome brick building was erected on an elevation overlooking the borough from the north. This

building contains six large rooms and is supplied with modern furniture and equipments. These schools are well graded and follow a regular course of study, planned by the school board.

The Spring Grove Riplet was founded January 1, 1897, by Charles H. Sprenkle, who has since published that excellent family journal. It has reached a wide circulation throughout the central and western parts of York County, and is distributed among many of its friends who now reside in the western states.

STEWARTSTOWN.

The borough of Stewartstown is situated in the southern part of Hopewell Township. The land on which the town stands was purchased in 1812 by Anthony Stewart, an intelligent Scotch-Irishman, whose ancestors had settled in this region many years before. In 1814 David Edgar made a survey of a part of Stewart's land and laid it off into nineteen lots. In 1814 Benedict Mead purchased a lot, erected a house and opened a store and tavern within the limits of the town. His place of business became a centre of attraction and interest to the people of Hopewell, who began to call the village "Meadstown." It went by this name with the inhabitants of the surrounding region for nearly half a century. Stewart succeeded in selling more of his lots to different tradesmen who followed their occupations and in 1825, when a number of people held a meeting to petition the government for a postoffice, decided to call the town Mechanicsburg. There was another postoffice in the state by that name and the government accepted the name Guilford. Anthony Stewart became the first postmaster in 1828. The postoffice retained the name Guilford until 1838 when it was changed to Stewartstown. The villagers, however, and the people in that vicinity persisted in calling this interesting settlement Mechanicsburg, and in 1851 it was incorporated with that name. This conflicted with the name of the postoffice and also displeased Anthony Stewart, who in 1853, through the assistance of Adam Ebaugh, a prominent citizen of the neighborhood, secured the passage of an act of legislature which changed the name to Stewartstown. It was then that the fond-

est hopes of the founder were realized, for he desired that the town should be named in his honor.

Anthony Stewart was an ingenious mechanic. For many years he made spinning wheels and sold them in town and surrounding country. He possessed a good intellect, was a diligent student of science, and made a special study of astronomy. He was an albino and died in 1866 at the age of seventy-eight years. A neat marble monument in the Presbyterian churchyard marks his resting place.

The postmasters who succeeded Anthony Stewart were Jacob Forman, Agnes Fulton, Mrs. Green, James A. Grove, William Hartman, J. G. Hammond, appointed in 1885; Benton G. Bell, 1898, and William H. Fulton, 1902. There are four rural delivery routes extending out from Stewartstown. The mail in 1907 was carried by Oscar K. Seitz, Elmer Evans, Jacob Epley and William Sweitzer.

Stewartstown is one of the most attractive boroughs in York County. An earnest religious sentiment has always pervaded the community and for a period of forty years, no license has been granted in the town for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Dr. John L. Free and Dr. Joseph R. Martin each practiced medicine at Stewartstown for thirty years. They were succeeded by Dr. Evans Free and Dr. Nelson Dennick.

Religious History. Union Church.—The first religious services in Stewartstown were held in the village school house, and were conducted by clergymen of different Christian denominations. At a meeting held October 22, 1839, it was decided to erect a church. The first vestry was composed of Henry Anstine and Samuel Baird, to represent the Methodist Protestants; Archibald Steele Jordan and Henry Fulton, the Presbyterians; Joseph Leib and Jacob Waltemeyer, the Baptists; Adam Ebaugh and Michael Kurtz, the Reformed and Lutherans. Deeds for the land were executed by George Anstine and wife, William Griffith and wife, and Henry Ebaugh. Upon this site which cost \$45, a house of worship was built in 1843, at a cost of \$1,200. Benedict Meade was the largest contributor, \$50. Judge Ebaugh, who at that time was a member of the state sen-

ate, received valuable contributions to the church, from his fellow members. The building continued to be used by different denominations until other churches were erected.

The Presbyterian Church.—The early settlers of Stewartstown and vicinity were largely Presbyterians, and many of them attended religious services at the Round Hill Church. In 1844, Rev. Stephen Boyer, of York, organized the Presbyterian congregation with David K. Ebaugh and Archibald Thompson as elders. Some of the first members were James Anderson, James Smeaden, Dr. Henry Ebaugh, Miss Jane Jordan (afterward wife of Dr. J. L. Free), Robert Gemmill and James Jordan. The last two were elders. Rev. S. Hume Smith, a graduate of Jefferson College, became stated supply June 17, 1845, and full pastor June 2, 1851. In 1848 the membership was thirty-eight. The pastor died February 4, 1857. Soon after the death of the pastor Rev. J. Y. Cowhick became a supply of this church. On May 29, 1859, he was ordained and installed pastor of this congregation and was also pastor of the Hopewell and Centre Churches until 1873, when he resigned the Hopewell charge. The congregation continued to worship in the Union Church until 1862, when a brick building was erected, for which two acres of land were conveyed by Nicholas Richey, for \$105. The church land was conveyed to Robert Gemmill, Levi Zellers, William Fulton, Henry Fulton, Henry Hammond, David Anderson and Dr. John L. Free, trustees. Robert Gemmill contracted to build the church for \$2,400 but was a loser.

In June, 1875, Rev. J. Y. Cowhick resigned his charge and became pastor of a church in Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory. Rev. J. M. McGauchy, a recent graduate of Princeton, was the successor, and was ordained and installed November 4, 1875, and began a series of meetings, lasting five weeks, during which time fifty new members were added to the congregation. In 1878, he accepted a charge at Laramie, Wyoming Territory. Rev. W. H. Fentress was a supply until the election of Rev. H. B. Scott, who was pastor from 1879 to 1882. Rev. A. S. Fox, a graduate of Yale Theological Seminary, became the pastor in 1883, and he was succeeded by Rev. W.

H. P. Smith. The latter was pastor until 1901, when Rev. Albert G. Parker was installed. He remained three years, and was succeeded by Rev. K. M. Bull. During the violent storm in October, 1897, one end of the church was blown down, so that the building was unfit to be used for religious worship, and in the succeeding year, a handsome brick edifice was erected at a cost of \$15,000. It was designed by Joseph Dise, of Glen Rock. The audience room is in the form of an amphitheatre and is furnished with opera chairs. This is one of the largest Presbyterian congregations in York County, and numbers over 400 members.

The Methodist Church of Stewartstown was founded in 1833 when the first religious services were held at the home of John Leib. The services were afterward held in a school house, south of town. The first house of worship known as the Hopewell Methodist Church was erected a short distance south of town. The early pastors of the congregation belonged to Castle Fin Circuit. In 1872 the original building was torn down and a church erected at a cost of \$11,000. Some of the early clergymen who served this church were: Revs. John E. Floyd, E. A. Deavor, J. M. Clarke, J. Russell, Asbury Geyer, H. R. Bender, B. F. Stevens, N. W. Colburn, P. P. Strawinski, John A. Mattern. The pastor in 1907 is Rev. J. Rollin Ebner.

The Methodist Protestants have had a considerable following in Hopewell and adjoining townships, during the last half century.

Soon after the erection of Union Church, at Stewartstown, a congregation was organized and was served by different pastors, who increased the membership.

Within recent years the Methodist Protestant people have owned and occupied a beautiful frame church in Stewartstown. The congregation has lately been served by Rev. George M. Clayton.

The academy, chartered as **Academy.** Stewartstown English and

Classical Institute, was founded in 1851 through the efforts of Rev. S. Hume Smith, pastor of the Presbyterian Church. J. A. Murphy became the first principal and opened the institute in the public school house in 1857. Dr. John L. Free, Daniel

Leib, David K. Ebaugh, William Griffith and Joel Mitzel composed the first board of trustees. An academy building was erected in 1857 and enlarged in 1873. The school prospered under the principalship of J. A. Murphy, who prepared a large number of young men and women for teaching and for entrance to higher institutions of learning. With the exception of a few years he was principal of the academy from 1857 until the time of his retirement in 1872. Some of the succeeding principals of this school were William Chandler, George M. Ettinger, J. Q. A. Jones, J. W. Edie, Rev. J. McElway, Henry A. Gable, F. N. D. Brown, James Greene, M. R. Beck, James Elliot, H. T. Dawson, Charles T. Wright, W. L. Hoffheins, J. E. Bahn, D. C. Weller, Henry M. Paine and G. W. Devilbis.

Business Among the business men of the borough twenty-five years ago, were James Fulton, W. W. Hartman, C. C. Prall, J. C. Hammond, E. H. Redding, J. H. Fulton, Colonel Jordan, S. Gable, R. M. Richey, Hoshour, Dise & Company.

An impetus to the growth and development of Stewartstown resulted from the completion of the railroad to join the Northern Central Railway at New Freedom, a distance of seven miles. The road was opened with great ceremony September 10, 1885, in the presence of 3,000 people. The original officers and directors of this company were, James Fulton, president; J. W. Anderson, vice-president; A. G. Bowman, Andrew Anderson, Andrew Leib, John B. Gemmill, John Wiley, John S. Leib, John Marsteller, William Hammel, Jacob Althouse, J. Y. Keeney, M. W. Bahn and James C. Jordan. In 1907, Joseph Anderson was president of the company and M. W. Bahn, general manager.

In 1906, the Stewartstown and Fawn Grove Railroad was completed and opened for use. A description of this event will be found on page 617.

The Stewartstown Water Company was organized in December, 1904, with Allen I. Frey, president. Since the summer of 1905 this company has supplied Stewartstown with pure spring water.

In 1907, the Deer Creek Water & Water Power Company was organized for the purpose of furnishing electric light to Stew-

artstown and vicinity. The company purchased the grist mill formerly owned by Adam Ebaugh, situated a short distance southwest of town. A plant was erected and during the summer of 1907, Stewartstown for the first time was lighted by electricity. John X. Logan, a member of the York County Bar, is president of the company; James H. Gable, secretary, and Charles F. Ramsay, treasurer.

James Fulton & Sons Company, successors to James Fulton, conduct a large mercantile business here. The company is composed of William H. Fulton, Thomas B. Fulton, C. W. Shaw and W. W. Bell.

George F. Trout does a general merchandising business. Harry Mull owns a drug store; A. J. Baker, jewelry store; Jacob M. Folckemmer, saddle and harness; John W. Kisner, saw and grist mill; Mrs. J. Robert Green, millinery; Augustus Neller & Company, flour, feed, fertilizer and carriages.

The Stewartstown Lumber & Manufacturing Company was organized in 1891, with a capital stock of \$20,000. Joseph W. Anderson is president of the company; Allen I. Frey, treasurer, and Webster C. McClung, secretary.

The Stewartstown Furniture Company employs about forty-five workmen in the manufacture of sideboards, buffets, chiffonniers and other furniture. William H. Fulton is president, and W. C. McClung, secretary and treasurer.

J. C. Leib & Company are engaged in the preparation of husks for mattresses, and also buy and sell produce, fertilizers and farm implements. J. C. Heckert & Company manufacture cigars.

The First National Bank of Stewartstown was organized in 1891 with a capital stock of \$50,000. The institution opened its doors for business with an encouraging outlook. The bank organized by the election of James Fulton, president, and Cyrus W. Coe, cashier. At the time of his death, Mr. Fulton was succeeded in the presidency by his son, Thomas B. Fulton. The officers and directors in 1907 were: Thomas B. Fulton, president; M. W. Bahn, vice president; C. W. Coe, cashier; Samuel H. Smith, Edward Lanus, Aquila M. Strawbridge, W. J. P. Gemmill, Joseph W. Anderson, Thomas C. Hunter, E. B. McClung, Thomas B. Fulton and M. W. Bahn. In

1907 the surplus was \$30,000, undivided profits, \$7,700, and deposits, \$200,000.

The Peoples National Bank was organized in 1902 with a capital stock of \$25,000. Augustus Neller was president; William N. Ziegler, vice president, and Charles F. Ramsay, cashier. In 1907 the capital stock was \$50,000, surplus and undivided profits, \$6,300, and deposits, \$105,000.

The Stewartstown News, a neatly printed weekly newspaper, has reached a wide circulation among the intelligent people of the lower end of York County. Newton G. Shaw is editor. W. R. S. Anstine is secretary and treasurer of the company.

Military. Company C of the 87th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, was recruited in Hopewell, Chanceford, Fawn, Lower Chanceford and Windsor Townships. It was mustered into service at York, September 14, 1861, with Andrew G. Fulton, of Stewartstown, captain; Murray S. Cross, of Windsor, first lieutenant, and William E. Patterson, of Hopewell, second lieutenant. They joined the regiment at Camp Scott, York. Company C had a good record during the three years of its service. Captain Fulton resigned December 24, 1862, when he was chosen colonel of the 166th Pennsylvania Militia Regiment in the nine months' service. Lieutenant Cross was promoted to captain and commanded the company until the term of service expired in October, 1864. Charles H. Stallman, who had been promoted from sergeant-major to first lieutenant of Company C and about twenty of his men were captured on the skirmish line in front of Petersburg, Virginia, June 22, 1864. Lieutenant Stallman and his men were held in southern prisons until the war had ended in the summer of 1865.

WELLSVILLE.

In the western part of Warrington Township in a fertile region of country, lies the interesting town of Wellsville. It is situated a short distance northwest of the Warrington Friends' Meeting House, on the road leading from York to Dillsburg. The land upon which this town has been built was originally purchased from the sons of William Penn in 1737 by William Ayles,

one of the original Quaker settlers in Warrington. The town assumed its name shortly after the establishment of the whip factory in 1843. It became a post village about 1850. Owing to the prosperity of the manufacturing interests, Wellsville has become one of the most attractive towns in York County. The population is composed entirely of English-speaking people and the community is noted for its general intelligence and its earnest support of public education. Wellsville was incorporated into a borough June 30, 1892.

The industry that has brought prosperity to Wellsville is a large whip factory, one of the leading establishments of this kind in the United States. In

1837 Peter McIntyre, one of the associate judges of York County, and Abraham Wells started this business at York, under the firm name of McIntyre and Wells. In 1841 Abraham Wells withdrew his interest from the firm of McIntyre & Wells and moved to Wellsville and started the business of whip making. John E. Wells became a partner in 1841 and aided in building up an extensive manufacturing business. The whips made were of an excellent quality and found a ready sale. Wells Brothers also started a tannery nearby for the manufacture of leather to be used in the making of whips. In 1859 William Riddle of Pittsburg became a member of the firm operating the whip factory and a branch of this business was established in that city. From 1861 to 1865, during the period of the Civil War, Wells, Riddle & Company made large quantities of artillery whips and army belts for the United States government.

The patriotic spirit of Wellsville and vicinity was quite prominent and during the continuance of the war, about sixty of the employees of this factory enlisted for the defence of the Union. Owing to the departure of so many of the young men to join the army, the factory at Wellsville was compelled to employ boys from the Pennsylvania House of Refuge. In 1865 the factory at Pittsburg was discontinued and from that time forth the business at Wellsville was conducted by the firm of A. and J. E. Wells. Abraham Wells, the senior member of the firm, died in 1870, and the business was then continued by J. E. Wells &

Company, with James Gowen Wells, a son of Abraham Wells, as a partner. In 1878 Mrs. Margaret Wells purchased the interest of J. E. Wells and the name of the Company was then changed to J. G. Wells & Company and later in the year was again changed to Wells Whip Company.

A large factory building was erected in 1880 by the side of the original one. It was well equipped with modern machinery for increased facilities of manufacture. A fifteen horse power engine and a thirty horse power boiler were put to use in this building, which was heated by steam. With the enlarged accommodations afforded in the new building, all kinds and varieties of whips used, were then made and distributed throughout the United States, by a dozen or more travelling salesmen. For several years this company engaged in the manufacture of whips by employing the inmates of the state prison at Trenton. This was done under a contract entered into with the State of New Jersey. About fifteen employees at different times at the Wellsville factory were brought there from Girard College in Philadelphia. In 1887 Wells Whip Company was incorporated.

R. J. Belt has been manager of the business at Wellsville since 1878. In 1891 the factory which had been erected in 1880, all of its equipments, and a large number of manufactured whips were destroyed by fire. It was then rebuilt and again consumed by fire in 1901—and the present stone structure erected in 1902.

Other. Wellsville Manufacturing Company operates an industrial plant which has given employment to a large number of persons in Wellsville and vicinity since the time of organization in 1893. The capital stock is \$50,000 in 500 shares of \$100 each. The company began the manufacture of leather fly nets in one of the apartments of the building owned by the Wells Whip Company, and continued there until the factory was destroyed by fire in 1901. The loss of a large quantity of finished goods in this fire did not prevent the company from continuing business on a more extensive scale. In 1903 the present three-story frame building was erected and has since been used as a factory. Joseph Milligan is president of the company and

T. B. Hoover, secretary, treasurer and general manager.

With its enlarged facilities the company has extended its business and is engaged in the manufacture of fine leather driving nets, leather and cord nets for work horses and cotton mesh nets. The products of this factory have found a ready sale throughout the United States, Canada, Germany and other European countries.

W. D. Brounger Net Company, engaged in the manufacture of leather fly nets, has about thirty employees. This business was originated in 1902 by E. L. Apple who later entered into a partnership with W. D. Brounger. The latter purchased the entire interest in the business in 1906.

I. J. Seiple owns a creamery which was conducted for several years by the Cleaver Brothers. Dr. A. C. Hetrick conducts a drug store in a building formerly owned and occupied as the Harlacher Store for many years. Steck Brothers have a general store in the large building owned by Dr. A. C. Hetrick and R. J. Belt. Prowell & Baker own a general store with a millinery department.

The Wellsville National Bank was organized January 1, 1907, with a capital stock of \$25,000. The bank began business by the election of Dr. A. C. Hetrick, president; E. L. Apple, vice-president; Joseph Milligan, cashier; William Morthland, E. L. Apple, William Smith, Joseph Milligan, Aaron G. Smith, Mitchell Ferrence, J. Frank Lerew, and W. H. Owen, directors.

The following is a list of postmasters at Wellsville in order of succession, with dates of appointment; Abraham Wells, 1850; John E. Wells, 1870; R. J. Belt, 1878; J. G. Wells, 1883; Dr. J. R. Garretson, 1887; James G. Wells, 1891; John Irrgang, 1896; C. N. Kuhn, 1900.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—
Churches. Religious services were held by the Methodists in the vicinity of Wellsville as early as 1830. Meetings were conducted in the farm house of Edward Wells, later owned by Jacob Brenne-man and now by his son, M. L. Brenne-man, and the dwellings of Abraham Harman and Mrs. Wolgemuth. Permission was obtained to use the old frame school house which stood one-half mile northwest of the present limits of the borough.

Some of the early Methodist clergymen who preached here were George Cooper, H. Boggs, John Monroe and William Prettyman. Arrangements were made to build a church. Abraham Wells presented the lot, and \$2,200 were raised by subscription toward which amount Mr. Wells was also a contributor. The cornerstone was laid in 1852, and the building completed in 1853. The dedicatory services were conducted the same year by Rev. Dr. Wentworth, of Dickinson College.

The building committee were: Abraham Wells, Daniel Coover, J. E. Wells, George Heyd, Joseph Mosser, Wells A. Farrah and Jacob Byers. Rev. John Monroe and Rev. William Gwynn travelled the circuit at that time. Many changes have been made since. The Sunday School which is connected with this church, was organized in 1842, in the old school house with George Bushey as superintendent, and Catherine Harman as assistant superintendent. The ministers who served this congregation since 1886 were Joseph F. Anderson, A. V. Hartzel, R. M. Armstrong, Alexander Lamberson, W. A. Carver, J. W. Forrest, George S. Womer, M. S. Derstine, F. E. Hartman and J. B. Mann.

United Evangelical Church conducted religious services for several years in the building formerly used as a village school house. In 1907 plans were laid for the construction of a church. The congregation was then under the pastoral care of Rev. Ralph Smith, who preached to several other congregations in the upper end of York County.

The children of the first residents
Schools. of Wellsville and vicinity attended school in a building near the Friends' Meeting House. A township school house was built within the limits of the village and was used for many years until a new one was erected with two rooms. In 1907 Frank Green, a noted architect of New York City, prepared plans for the William Wells Young school building. This is to be erected as a memorial to her son by Mrs. Richard Young, daughter of the late Abraham Wells. The plan of the building shows that it will contain three rooms and a library. In the basement are two apartments for boys and girls to play separately on rainy days. This building when com-

pleted will be one of the most ornamental structures of its kind in York County.

Military. Company H of the 87th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers which served for a period of three years during the Civil War, was enlisted at Wellsville in August, 1861. Ross L. Harman, the first captain of the company; Wells A. Farrah, the first lieutenant, and John L. Shilito, second lieutenant, were all from Warrington. This company joined the regiment at York, and served with it in the mountain campaign of West Virginia in 1862 and 1863, and in the Army of the Potomac under Grant in 1864. During the entire war this company lost in killed and wounded five commissioned officers. Lieutenant Slothower was killed near Winchester, Virginia, June 13, 1863, and Sergeant John H. Griffith was wounded. The following day, Wells A. Farrah, who had been promoted to captain, was mortally wounded at the battle of Carter's Woods. In the hard fought battle at Monocacy near Frederick, Maryland, on July 9, 1864, Lieutenant Daniel P. Dietrich, of this company, a native of Warrington Township, was instantly killed and several of his men wounded. During the entire three years of service, Company H took part with the regiment in twenty-eight skirmishes and battles.

Hillside Park. Richard Young, prominent and influential in the business affairs of New York City, within recent years has purchased five farms in the vicinity of Wellsville, and has since been deeply interested in the growth and prosperity of the borough and the surrounding country.

Rest-a-While, a large dwelling on his farm adjoining Wellsville, is a beautiful home, fitted up with all modern improvements. Here Mr. Young and his family have spent several months of each summer enjoying this delightful rural retreat. A landscape gardener has transformed the surrounding fields and meadows into a beautiful park, traversed by drives and walks.

In 1905 Mr. Young purchased a stone house situated in the southern boundary of his park. This historic building is of pure colonial architecture. It was built by a practical mason from native sandstone found along the Conewago. On a large



Abraham Miller

cornerstone is neatly carved the date 1641, placed there by the first owner of this pioneer dwelling which stood in the primeval forests when the region west of the Susquehanna was still occupied by the Indians.

ABRAHAM WELLS, in whose honor the borough of Wellsville received its name, descended from a prominent family of England. The name as well as the family is directly descended from Normandy, and was Vaux or De Vallibus, signifying brooks, or running water. Wells seems to be derived from the Saxon word, wells, meaning a well or spring and was spelled, during the Thirteenth Century, Wellys or Wyllys, then De Welles and finally Wells.

The Wells family was founded in England after the Conquest in 1066, having its origin in the "House of Vaux" of the ancient province of Neustria, in Normandy, as early as 912 A. D. The descent is through Harold De Vaux, a near connection of William the Conqueror, and passes down through his youngest son, Robert De Vallibus, a lineal descendant of Hubert De Vallibus, the eldest son of Harold De Vaux in Normandy, and designated in English records as Robert De Welles. This name his descendants afterward bear, as Baron or Lord De Welles of Rayne Hall, Essex, England, 1145, and he is accepted by all the Wells family as the founder of the English branch. But as early as 1066, William the Conqueror gave one of his knights the Manor of Welles and other estates elsewhere, which was his custom of apportioning the properties of the Saxons, giving the same to his followers for services rendered, and called him Baron or Lord Richard De Welles. In return for this royal favor, Richard was to see that the king's household was provided with bread, and held his title and possessions by this singular tenure.

The ancestors of the Wells family in America sailed the unknown seas to the wilderness of a new country with the Puritans, and settled in Salem, Massachusetts, as early as 1629, thence to Glastenbury, Weathersfield and Hartford, Connecticut, where the family is represented in the first land purchase of the town, in 1720, and in 1757, they seemed to be landed proprietors, and still moving westward. July 23, 1761, a large tract of land reaching from Lake George to below Albany, and containing

61,000 acres, was granted by King George III. Among the patentees were Edmund Wells, Thomas Wells, his father, and Joseph Wells, his uncle, in what is now Westchester County, New York.

The town of Rye, New York, which antedates White Plains, was located on the shore of Long Island Sound by residents of Connecticut. Just across the hills was Quarroppas, which in English means White Plains, consisting of the rich lands of a peaceful Indian tribe. Toward these lands some of the settlers looked with longing eyes, and finally in 1684 purchased them from the Indians. To this settlement of White Plains, James Wells, the ancestor of the York County Wells, was attracted when he left his Connecticut home.

Just when he broke his home ties in Connecticut and how long he stayed in White Plains, is not clear, but it is definitely known that he was living in Robeson Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania, in 1764. James Wells was of Dorsetshire, England, ancestry. His wife's name was Dorothy and the children mentioned in his will were Benjamin, Isaac, Abraham, Henry, Dinah and Jemima.

Henry Wells, one of the sons of James Wells and Dorothy, married Elizabeth Holmes. He was a weaver by trade, lived in Robeson Township, and died in 1802. His wife, Elizabeth, and son, Edward, were joint administrators of the estate and a copy of the report was made to the court at Reading. The children of Henry and Elizabeth Holmes Wells were: Edward, James, born in 1768; Abraham, born April 13, 1774; Isaac, Henry, Mordecai, Miriam and Hannah.

Abraham Wells, son of Henry, was born April 13, 1774, and married Hannah Hoffman, June 4, 1800. They were both of West Whiteland Township, Chester County, and were married in West Chester by the Friends' ceremony. Abraham and his brother, Edward, left their early home in Chester County, and moved to York County. It is thought that they settled first in Newberry Township, and later came to Warrington where they bought adjoining farms. In 1820, Abraham bought the property taken up in 1737 by William Ayles, now occupied by the village of Wellsville and by the properties of F. A. Barrett and T. B.

Hoover. Edward bought the farm and built the house later owned by Martin Breneman. He moved to Lafayette, Indiana, in 1834. Abraham remained in Warrington Township until his death April 7, 1851, at the home of his son Abraham, in Wells-ville. Hannah Wells was a woman of strong character, and it was largely through her influence that her son, Abraham, came home and started business for himself in Wellsville. She died June 19, 1847.

The children of Abraham and Hannah Wells were: Caroline, born March 31, 1801; Asbury, Wesley, born March 18, 1802, died 1885. He was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife's name was Olive, and they had two children, Olive and Edward. The latter is a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church in one of the Ohio conferences. Julia Ann, born August, 1803, married to Immel, and died at the home of her son near Mexico, Missouri, September 7, 1870, aged 67; Caroline, born February 23, 1805; Mary Ann, born March 2, 1807; Benjamin H., born October 29, 1808; Malinda, born July 15, 1810; W. T., born October 14, 1811; Hannah, born September 15, 1813; Abraham, born August 10, 1815; Eliza, born May 29, 1817; John, born September 30, 1819, and died 1884.

Abraham Wells, the founder of Wells-ville, was born August 10, 1815, and spent his boyhood on his father's farm. In early manhood he went to Dillsburg and learned the trade of whip-making. In 1837 he began business with Judge McIntyre. He married, February 23, 1837, Adeline Gowen, a young woman of culture and rare graces. She died May 6, 1839. August 23, 1842, Abraham Wells married Margaret Hunter, a friend of his first wife. They were married in Pittsburg at the home of her brother, Rev. Dr. William Hunter, the famous author and writer of hymns. Their wedding journey was a drive over the mountains along the old National Pike, from Pittsburg to York. In 1843, at the solicitation of his mother, Abraham Wells withdrew from the firm of McIntyre & Wells, came to his early home in Warrington Township and began the erection of a factory and homes for the men needed to carry on his business. The lumber was hauled from New Cumberland and the bricks for the church and dwelling houses were made on the farm. Here at

the place of his nativity, Abraham Wells established an industry which has resulted in building up a prosperous town and furnishing employment to many people. He has transmitted a successful business and an honorable name to posterity. He was a man of many excellent qualities of mind and heart, universally popular with his fellowmen and always interested in everything intended to promote the public good of the community in which he lived and was honored and respected.

His wife, Margaret Hunter Wells, was a woman of fine literary taste, familiar with the standard writers and early poets. Her sympathy and genial companionship were strong factors in sustaining and making possible much that was accomplished by her intrepid husband in the march of life. She survived him by many years, but her gentleness and noble spirit, with the vital interest she felt in all about her, filled the evening of her days with a serene peace and radiance that still reflects a memory fragrant and precious in the hearts of her children and friends. She died September 8, 1899.

Abraham Wells died December 28, 1870. Both he and his wife are buried in the cemetery connected with Warrington Friends' Meeting House.

The children of Abraham and Adeline Gowen Wells were: James Gowen and Adeline Emily Wells. James Gowen Wells married Miriam Rodman Gerbrich, January 17, 1866. They had two children, Adeline and Abram Rodman Wells, who married Ella Michalis, of Bordentown, New Jersey, and had two children, James Michalis and Miriam Elizabeth Wells. James Gowen Wells afterward married Elizabeth Rodman.

Adeline Emily Wells married Rev. David Clark John, May 5, 1839, and had five children, Gertrude, Annie Miriam, James, David Clark and William Nelson John. Annie Miriam married Frank Armitage, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and had two children, David Clark, and William Armitage.

The children of Abraham and Margaret Hunter Wells were: Emma Hannah, Olive Malinda, Harriet Maria, Mary Dinsmore, Margaret, who died January 13, 1907, and Elliotto Wells. Emma Hannah Wells was married June 1, 1876, to Francis Asbury Barrett, of Wooster, Ohio, and died in

Wellsville, July 12, 1808. Their children were: William Hunter, Ruth Dinsmore and Margaret Wells Barrett.

Olive Malinda Wells married Robert John Belt, of Wellsville, December 23, 1870, and had four children: Abram Dinsmore, Margaret, James Edward and Miriam Alice Belt. Abram Dinsmore Belt married Anna May Markley, of Steelton, and has three children, Robert Joseph, Abram Dinsmore and Martha Markley Belt. Margaret Belt married Joseph Milligan of Wellsville, and has two children, Robert Dinsmore and Olive Miriam Milligan. Miriam Alice Belt married June 15, 1905, Rev. Edward Soper, son of Dr. Julius Soper, of Japan.

Harriet Maria Wells married Richard Young, of New York, August 23, 1871, and had three children, William Wells, Olive Viola and Richard Young. William Wells Young died at Flatbush, Long Island, February 7, 1886. Olive Viola married in 1899, John Alfred Edward Turney, son of Sir John Turney, of Nottingham, England. They have three children, Cecil John Richard Dinsmore, Violet Edith and Audrey Wells Turney.

Mary Dinsmore Wells married Thomas Barkdale Hoover, in Wooster, Ohio, and had five children, Walter Wells, Thomas Leonard, Donald Dinsmore, Dorothy Goentner and Mary Elliott Hoover.

WINDSOR.

The borough of Windsor is situated in the southern part of Windsor Township. George Anstine, one of the early settlers of this region, owned 300 acres of the surrounding land at the close of the Revolution in which he had served as a soldier. His son, Simon Anstine, succeeded in the ownership of a large farm near Bittersville, and became a successful farmer and a leader in the Democratic party of York County from the time of its origin under Jefferson, until 1830. During that year he bolted the convention which refused to nominate some of his personal friends, ran as an independent candidate for the legislature and was elected. The story of this incident is told on page 583. Michael Anstine, son of this Windsor farmer and politician, opened a store upon the site of Windsor Borough in 1834, and during the succeeding fifty years carried on the mercantile business with his

friends and neighbors over a large extent of country. In 1884 he sold out his store to J. N. Flinchbaugh, who during the succeeding twenty-three years has been engaged in the mercantile business. Meantime the cigar making industry developed and a village came into existence around the Anstine store. Jonathan Shindle was next to open a general store which he continued for several years.

George W. Gable began the manufacture of cigars on an extensive scale when Windsor was a small village. He gave employment to many people and prospered in this business. In 1907 he owned a large factory and employed one hundred workmen in the manufacture of cigars. It was largely through his enterprise that the prosperous town came into existence. Among the other persons engaged in the cigar business at Windsor are W. C. Smith, with thirty employees; W. H. Snyder, with twenty-five; Shearer & Company, W. H. Snyder & Company, and D. A. Frey, each employing from fifteen to twenty workmen. There are a number of small factories in the borough and vicinity. Kohler & Tschop own a cigar box factory.

Stores are kept in the borough by J. N. Flinchbaugh, J. A. Illgas, A. F. Grim and S. S. Smith.

Windsor Post Office was established a short distance south of the present borough near the Chanceford Township line in 1830. William G. Cornwell, who erected Manor Furnace, was the first postmaster. Rev. Peter Herrman, a local preacher, succeeded and held the office for a long time. Michael Anstine was postmaster for thirty-one years. At his death Daniel K. Ruby was appointed. John N. Flinchbaugh, the next postmaster, held the office until 1895, when he was succeeded by A. F. Grim, who has since held the office. There is one rural delivery route from Windsor, carried by C. A. Flinchbaugh.

Dr. Charles Venus practiced medicine here until he removed to York. There are four schools in the borough kept in a handsome building, erected in 1905, containing four rooms.

On June 5, 1905, the town previously known as Windsorville, was incorporated as the Borough of Windsor. George W. Gable was chosen first burgess. Members of

the first council were: S. L. Tschop, W. H. Snyder, E. E. Shindler, S. P. Shearer, Henry Creek, George Ellis and B. F. Arnold. In 1907 there were 180 voters in the borough which contained a population of 750.

The Aldine Hotel of Windsor is a well kept hostelry. Windsor was connected by trolley line from Red Lion and York in August 1901.

The doctrines of the church of the United Brethren in Christ were preached in the vicinity of Windsor as early as 1820, and a short distance away the first church of this denomination within the limits of York County was erected upon the site of Zion Church. Here the United Brethren people of Windsor worshipped until 1898. During that year Rev. J. R. Jones, the pastor at Red Lion, organized a congregation at Windsor and the same year a church was erected at a cost of \$8000. Charles Williams of Glen Rock, was the architect. Rev. J. R. Jones, George W. Gable and J. N. Flinchbaugh were the building committee. Rev. W. H. Weaver succeeded as pastor in 1899. Rev. S. N. Moyer, of Red Lion, was the next pastor and continued until 1906 when the Windsor church was made a station and Rev. A. N. Horn appointed to the charge. The congregation in 1907 had nearly 200 members. S. A. Miller is superintendent of the Sunday School, which has 320 teachers and scholars.

Members of the United Evangelical Church of Windsor and vicinity worshipped in Bethlehem Church in Windsor Township during the early history of the borough. In 1900 the present neat and commodious church edifice was erected at Windsor, and the congregation has since increased in strength and importance. Rev. Edward Falcomer organized the congregation and during his pastorate the church was built. He was succeeded by J. H. Hertz and Charles Brillhart, the present pastor.

WINTERSTOWN.

During the early part of last century, Rev. John Smith, a Presbyterian clergyman, owned a large farm in the northern part of Hopewell Township. In 1830, Townsend Winter of Steuben County, New York, purchased a part of this farm and laid it off into lots. When he first came into possession of this tract, it was covered with woodland.

After cutting down the timber, he planted a large apple orchard, and the town was originally called "Apple Grove." Townsend Winter sold his land in large lots. He began to build a house, which before its completion was purchased by Daniel Brenneiman, who lived to an advanced age. This property was later owned by Daniel Herbst. Winter then erected another house which for half a century was owned and occupied by Henry Landis. Winter resided in the town he laid out, until 1875, when he removed to Galesburg, Illinois. Before leaving for the west, the name of his town was changed from Apple Grove to Winterstown, and this name was retained when a charter of incorporation was procured January 2, 1871. William Norris made a survey of the borough, which is twelve miles from York and seven miles from Stewartstown. The population in 1880 was 190, in 1890 was 209, and in 1900, 217.

The first store in the village was kept by Emanuel Klinefelter. Graham and Snyder owned a general store for several years and it was later owned by U. S. Snyder. Daniel S. Mitzel and Brother owned a store in the northern part of the borough. Franklin Yagle, Philip Mitzel, R. H. Maffet and J. F. Graham own cigar factories. Dr. C. F. Hildebrand practiced medicine here for several years and was succeeded by D. F. Lutz and C. F. Frees.

The first class of United Brethren in Christ at Winterstown was organized about 1830. Rev. Frederick Flinchbach then formed the scattered adherents into a congregation that first worshipped in dwelling houses and barns. Successful campmeetings were held in the vicinity. In the year 1868, Rev. John H. Young held a revival meeting in the barn of John Strayer, which resulted in many additions to the congregation. The following year a church was built. The trustees then were John Strayer, Granville Jackson, A. E. Fulton, and Rev. Peter Carl, minister in charge. The ministers of this circuit since organization have been: Christian S. Crider, Henry Greenblade, J. S. Wentz, Tobias Crider, W. H. Craumer, J. H. Young, A. H. Rice, Samuel Enterline, Isaac Coomes, W. B. Raber, Jesse Cline, Lewis Kohr, J. C. Smith, Craumer, Lightner, L. Kohr, Beatty, Quigley, Kuntz and Shettle.

The United Evangelical Church established about a third of a century ago, has since increased in membership and influence. The congregation owns a neat church building. The pastors have been Revs. Seibert, Rodes, Kane, Foose, Snyder, Hoke and Nace. The meeting house, in the extreme northern part of the borough, belongs to the German Baptists. The congregation is large and prosperous. The preachers are Rev. Jacob F. Myers and son, and Rev. Nace.

King of the Barrens. Andrew Finly, or Finley, a Scotch-Irishman, emigrated from County Antrim, North Ireland, to this country in 1832. He landed at New Castle, Delaware, proceeded with others to York County, and purchased a tract of land on which the village of Winterstown was built. Tradition gives Finly a great deal of prominence in the lower end of York County. He was a sort of modern Shylock, demanding not a pound of flesh, however, from every person to whom he loaned money, but a quart of old rye, together with the principal and interest. This inspiring fluid was all placed in one demijohn and dealt out to his friends who visited him on convivial occasions. He was called by his neighbors the "King of the Barrens." Before his death, he employed James McCandless, a school master of the olden time, also a justice of the peace, to write some verses which were to be placed on his tombstone. The ingenious Scotchman, who it is said, was able to repeat nearly the whole of the poems of Robert Burns from memory, and had acquired a local reputation as an amateur poet, was unable to please Finly at the first attempt, as the verses were not laudatory enough to suit his ambition, believing with the immortal Shakespeare that

"The evil that men do lives after them,
The good is oft interred with their bones."

He ordered McCandless to consult the Muses and make another attempt. The poet finally produced the following effusion, which pleased his master, and it is neatly carved on the marble slab which covers his tomb, in the "Round Hill" graveyard, about three miles southeast of Winterstown:

"Andre Finley died in the year 1800.
His pilgrimage on earth was four score years and three.
In his early youth he bravely served his Majesty,
In whose army he was a captain bold,
And fought for honor, not for sake of gold.
Firm and undaunted he had courage brave
And drew his sword his country for to save."

There is another couplet relating to his kindness to the poor, which is not clearly legible. A difficulty arose between the poet and Finly as to the charge for his services, which was not adjusted until after the death of the latter, when McCandless laid in a bill of ten pounds, or about \$50, for the epitaph and recovered it. Finly, who, doubtless, had many virtues even if he was possessed of considerable vanity, left no children and his young wife died many years before him. He lived in a comfortable home, now in the limits of Winterstown. He served as lieutenant of a company of soldiers from his section that, in 1758, joined General Forbes' expedition against the Indians, and afterwards was at the surrender of Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburg. Part of his land around Winterstown was given, by will, to a relative, who became the wife of Rev. John Smith, and who, with her husband moved to Steuben County, New York. The tract for many years lay as an open common, surrounded by valuable timber land. It was a resort for sportsmen during this period, in quest of wild pigeons which were found abundantly there.

WRIGHTSVILLE.

The borough of Wrightsville, situated on the banks of the Susquehanna, is noted for its historical associations. It was at this place that the earliest settlers crossed the Susquehanna to take up the fertile lands now within the region of York County.

Early Settlers. In 1726 Robert Barber, Samuel Blunston and John Wright, prominent members of the Society of Friends came from Chester County and settled upon the east bank of the river, where Columbia now stands. Wright took up 250 acres lying south of Walnut Street in Columbia, and Blunston, 500 acres north of that street. Soon afterward John Wright took up several hundred acres of land on the west bank of the river, extending from the creek up to John Hendrick's land, about 200 yards from the bridge.

Although the proprietaries of the province prohibited any settlement west of the river, and refused to issue a license to anyone except John Wright and John and James Hendricks, several families from Chester County settled in Conojohela (now called Conodochly) valley, four miles lower down the river and were removed in 1730. A number of German families settled a short distance west of Wrightsville. These settlements having been planted west of the river, it was with great difficulty others were restrained from joining them. John Wright saw the necessity of establishing a ferry and applied for a patent, but on account of the opposition of a rival application at the larger settlement in Conestoga Manor, four miles below Wright's, he did not procure his patent until 1733. Immediately thereafter John Wright and Samuel Blunston petitioned the court to appoint viewers to lay out a public road from the ferry at the foot of Walnut Street, in Columbia, to Lancaster, which road was laid out and confirmed by the court in 1734.

John Wright, Jr., son of John Wright, removed to the west side of the river and erected a ferry house at the foot of Hellam Street. He received a license to keep a public house for the years 1736-37-38-39, and in 1739, a public road was laid out from his ferry, extending thirty-four miles, and connecting with the Monocacy road in Maryland, and from thence to the Potomac at the base of Shenandoah Valley.

In the year 1726, Joshua Minshall, John and James Hendricks, Quakers, crossed over from the east side of the river. John Hendricks received a license for 350 acres of land extending along the river above John Wright's land and Minshall settled about a mile and a half back from the river on the land later owned by John Strickler and George D. Ebert, a record of which is found on page 31.

John Wright, Jr., was elected a member of the Assembly for York County at the first election after the county was formed in 1749, and annually re-elected until 1759. He died about the year 1763.

Wright's ferry, during and after the Revolutionary War was well-known throughout the country, being the principal thoroughfare over the Susquehanna, and from the importance gained in this way, became

one of the points named for the National Capital, a complete account of which is given on page 666.

Notwithstanding the early settlement of the locality, and the prominence attained by the ferry, the town was not laid out until 1811, and later. The part of the town known as Wrightsville containing 101 lots lying between Hellam Street and Limekiln Alley and between the river and Fourth Street (except a portion of the square between Front and Second and Hellam and Locust Streets), was laid out by William Wright in 1811, and by him conveyed to Jacob Kline. To the lot owners of this portion of the town belongs the public ground at the corner of Front and Walnut Streets. "Westphalia", containing ninety-six lots, and "Westphalia continued", were laid out by Susanna Houston in 1811 and 1812 and embraced all that part of the town south of Hellam Street. "Wrightsville continued", embracing the part of the town north of Limekiln Alley was laid out by William Wright in 1813. "Wrightsville extended", lying between Hellam and Locust Streets, and west of Fourth Street, was laid out by Samuel Miller. It may be interesting to know that the lots in Wrightsville were disposed of by lottery, or rather that the lots were sold at a uniform price, and the choice of lots was determined by chance.

The first bridge over the Susquehanna at this point was erected in 1814, and since that time the place has been known as Wrightsville, instead of Wright's Ferry, as before.

Wrightsville was incorporated as a borough, April 11, 1834, and the first election was held on the 9th of May, following. Henry Snyder was chosen chief burgess, William Wilson, assistant burgess, Tempest Wilson, Michael Clepper, Samuel Sheaffer, George Green and Robert W. Smith, members of the town council, and Jacob Harris constable. This council organized on the 12th of the same month by the election of Robert W. Smith, president.

The postoffice was established at Wrightsville January 13, 1816, when William White was appointed the first postmaster. The other postmasters in order of succession as furnished by the government

at Washington were the following: James Jordan, 1823; James Kerr, 1828; George W. Hinkle, 1838; William S. Cochran, 1841; John Kerr, 1845; George W. Oberdorff, 1849; Joseph A. Wolf, 1852; James Kerr, 1855; Alexander J. Thomson, 1861; Jacob G. Leber, 1867; William McConkey, 1869; John I. Smith, 1879; Jacob H. Freet, 1885; Calvin G. Smith, 1889; Robert S. Magee, 1895, and William H. Flora, 1899.

In the year 1817, Susanna Houston presented to the people of the village of Wrightsville a tract of land upon which a union meeting house was built of stone in the same year. In this building religious services were held by Presbyterians and Methodists. It was known as the Union Meeting House and continued to be used for religious worship and for school purposes until 1854, when it was torn down. The site of this original house of worship and the adjoining grounds are now occupied as a cemetery. In 1828 a lot was purchased from Leonard Rathfon for the erection of a Methodist Episcopal Church.

During the next year a frame church was built. Wrightsville was then one of the appointments on Shrewsbury Circuit. The first record was made in 1840, when John A. Collins and Penfield Doll were the preachers of Shrewsbury Circuit, to which Wrightsville was still attached. They were succeeded, in 1841, by Oliver Ege, as preacher in charge, and Thomas Mitchell, as junior preacher. This was the last year that Shrewsbury Circuit extended so far. In the spring of 1842, Codorus Circuit was formed, and Thompson Mitchell appointed preacher in charge. In 1844 John Morehead was appointed to Wrightsville, the appointment at that time consisting of Wrightsville and Margaretta Furnace. He was succeeded, in 1846, by I. H. Torrence, afterward secretary of the Pennsylvania Bible Society, during whose pastorate of two years the congregation resolved upon the erection of a more commodious house of worship. It was dedicated in 1848 during the pastorate of Dabney Ball, who afterward joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and was a chaplain in the Confederate army during the Civil War. In 1849, R. S. McClay, afterward superintendent of missions

in Japan, was appointed to the charge but remained only a short time when he was sent to another field of labor, being followed by William Reed.

The pastors in order of succession from 1849 to 1885 were Franklin Gearhart, William Gwynn, W. C. Steele, W. W. Welsh, D. S. Monroe, W. S. Wilson, S. W. Sears, Oliver Ege, M. S. Drum, G. W. Dunlap, Emory Buhrman, J. Max Lantz, J. W. Olewine, H. M. Ash, Richard Mallalieu, E. A. Deavor, J. Y. Shannon, J. P. Moore. The Methodist congregation owns a convenient and commodious house of worship and a parsonage. Rev. Elmer E. Hatter was pastor of the congregation in 1907 when the church membership was 250, and the Sunday School contained over 300 teachers and scholars.

The Presbyterian congregation dates from May 8, 1828, when Rev. William F. Houston became pastor. Services were held in the Union chapel on Chestnut Street until 1847, when the lot of ground at the northwest corner of Second and Locust Streets was purchased and a two-story church built. This was used by the congregation until 1882, when it was torn down and a commodious and beautiful church edifice erected on the same site. The pastors of the congregation in their regular order have been as follows: William F. Houston, G. L. Moore, R. W. Dunlap, Stephen Boyer, Joseph H. Graff, Elijah Wilson, John J. Lane, S. Morton Pearce, S. Henry Bell, George S. Bell, E. W. Gaylord, I. Potter Hayes and George E. Whitemack. The longest pastorate was that of Rev. John J. Lane which continued from 1853 to 1868.

Trinity Evangelical Lutheran congregation of Wrightsville was organized July 11, 1852, with seventeen members, by Rev. J. B. Christ. The first church building stood on Chestnut Street, between Second and Third. It was completed in the fall of 1854, and dedicated October 7 of that year. Soon after the completion of the church building, Mr. Christ tendered his resignation as pastor, and the pastorate was vacant until Rev. F. Ruthrauff took charge of the congregation July 8, 1856. He resigned January 1, 1858, and was succeeded March 9, 1858, by Rev. P. Raby. Mr. Raby served the congregation until April 1, 1860, and was followed by Rev. L. B. Berry. Since that time

the pastors have been Albert McLaughlin, J. M. Rice, George P. Weaver, L. K. Sechrist, S. E. Herring, D. Stock, William Jordy, J. W. Brubaker, D. S. Kurtz, S. W. Herman and Charles Leonard. April 28, 1870, the church building occupied by the congregation was struck by lightning, and totally destroyed by fire. The present church was dedicated October 24, 1875.

United Evangelical Church of Wrightsville was organized through the missionary labors of Rev. L. S. Reichard who began to conduct religious services in the town hall in the year 1889. His efforts were successful. A congregation was organized, and a house of worship dedicated in January, 1891. Rev. D. M. Metzgar was the next pastor and ministered to the congregation until 1895 when he was sent by the Evangelical Association as a missionary to the state of Oregon, and Rev. J. M. Metzgar finished his term as pastor of the Wrightsville church. In 1896 Rev. D. F. Young succeeded until 1899, when Rev. E. Zehner became the pastor. He was succeeded from 1900 to 1903 by Rev. D. A. Artman. In 1903 Rev. A. Stapleton took pastoral charge of this congregation which, under his care increased in numbers and influence. The congregation owns a neat and attractive church building, and in 1907 with Rev. N. Young as pastor, had a membership of 162, and a Sunday School with 300 teachers and scholars.

Previous to the Civil War many negro slaves followed the underground railway to Columbia and settled there. Some of them remained in Wrightsville and in 1855 an African Methodist Episcopal Church was established on Orange Street. The congregation in Wrightsville for many years was connected with the church of the same denomination at York.

From the time that Wrightsville Schools. was laid out in 1811 until 1834, it formed a part of Hellam Township. During this period, there was one township school within the present limits of the borough. It was situated in the lower end of the town, not far from the river. The Union Church, built in 1817, was used for school purposes. Later a four room school building stood on Second Street, which was used until 1860.

In 1859, immediately after his graduation

from Georgetown University, Frank J. Magee was appointed principal of the public schools, and filled that position during the succeeding two years. He then entered the army as captain in the 76th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. Captain Magee was a successful teacher and built up a strong educational sentiment in the borough of Wrightsville. After he returned from the war, he became the editor and owner of the "Wrightsville Star" and for several years published an article weekly, in relation to the schools of York County.

Stephen G. Boyd, a native of Peach Bottom Township was principal of the schools until his election to the state legislature in 1867. Later he was chosen county superintendent, and in his first official report to the school department at Harrisburg, for the year 1870, stated that "Wrightsville had just completed a large and commodious public school building, at a cost of \$22,000." This building has since been utilized for the public schools of the borough.

B. N. Conner, S. M. Gable and T. L. Graham succeeded each other as principals. David H. Gardner was principal from 1875 until 1893, when he was elected county superintendent, which office he filled for four consecutive terms. E. U. Aumiller, formerly superintendent of schools in Perry County, has served as principal during the past twelve years. A regular course of study has been in use for many years, and from twelve to twenty students graduate annually from the High School.

The school directors in 1907 were: William H. Kerr, Jacob P. Levergood, A. J. Warfield, S. K. Fisher, John Holtzinger and Watson B. Reisinger.

The Star Publishing Company, of which Robert S. Magee is president, conduct the Wrightsville Star, an excellent family journal. The paper was founded in 1854 by Robert W. Smith who was editor and publisher for several years. It was later purchased by the Star Publishing Company and next owned by Cal. G. Smith and Frank J. Magee. Colonel Magee was the sole owner for several years. He sold it to W. W. Moore and J. Weltzhoffer. The latter owned the paper for about six years. The next owners in order of succession were G. A. Seilhamer, Samuel

Clair and James H. Smith. Meantime, Rev. S. E. Herring of York started the Wrightsville Sun which he continued for a while and then combined it with the Star, of which he was editor and owner. He sold the paper to William Trimmer. Another paper named The Journal was founded by Robert S. Magee and others. The Star Publishing Company was then formed. The Journal was discontinued and the Star has since been the only paper published in Wrightsville. It is owned by the Columbia Embroidery Company, an industrial establishment, engaged in the manufacture of fine lace curtains, of which Robert S. Magee is president, and W. W. Drenning, superintendent.

The First National Bank of **Bank.** Wrightsville was organized January 16, 1864, one year after the national banking system went into operation. The original board of directors were: William McConkey, George S. Ebert, Jacob Strickler, James Cook, John E. Beard, C. S. Stoner, Jacob Gohn and George Kauffelt. William McConkey was chosen president and William F. Lloyd, cashier. After depositing the necessary securities with the comptroller of the United States currency at Washington, the bank began business February 24, 1864, with a capital of \$100,000. The presidents in order of succession have been William McConkey, Barton Evans, Henry Kauffelt, John E. Beard and D. S. Cook. The cashiers have been William F. Lloyd, George K. Shenberger, H. C. Lewis and L. K. Fondersmith. This institution has had a prosperous career since the time of its organization. The capital stock has been increased to \$150,000, and the amount of \$470,750 has been paid out as dividends to the stockholders from 1864 to 1907. The surplus and undivided profits in 1907 were \$95,000.

In 1847, Henry Small & Sons established a saw mill in the southern part of Wrightsville. In 1863, the mill was purchased by Charles Billmeyer, John H. Small and David E. Small. After the death of John H. Small, in 1902, the interests were purchased by George S. Billmeyer, and operated under the firm name of The Billmeyer & Small Company, employing about fifty workmen.

Henry James & Company of Baltimore

operated a saw mill in the southern part of Wrightsville for a dozen years.

P. J. Gilbert owns and operates a planing mill. Henry Lanus and his son Captain W. H. Lanus owned a large lumber yard at Wrightsville for many years. Henry Kauffelt was also engaged in the lumber trade in this borough.

Aurora Furnace was erected at Wrightsville shortly after the Civil War by William McConkey, David E. Small, D. S. Cook, Captain Frank J. Magee, Henry Kauffelt, Charles Billmeyer and others. The furnace was operated with success for twenty years or more, employing a large number of workmen. Later it was sold to the Susquehanna Iron & Steel Company. Within recent years it has not been in operation.

The Wrightsville Hardware Company, founded about 1880, has been a prominent industry of this borough. This company has been engaged in the manufacture of staple and builders' hardware and employs about 175 workmen. N. H. Caldwell is president, F. W. Crandall treasurer and W. A. Coventry, general manager.

Riverside Foundry was founded in March, 1907, by Harry B. Kerr, Charles W. Shultz and Harry K. Smith. This firm employs twenty-five workmen in making general foundry supplies.

Susquehanna Casting Company of which D. S. Cook is president, and Ralph P. Wilton is secretary, treasurer and general manager, employs about eighty workmen and is engaged in the manufacture of a variety of castings.

C. H. A. Dissinger & Brother engage in the manufacture of gasoline engines and give employment to forty persons.

B. F. Beard is engaged in burning Snow Flake lime and employs about sixty men. He recently purchased the kilns owned for many years by Kerr Brothers Company.

Steady, Wilton & Company own and operate several lime kilns, employing a number of men.

J. E. Baker Company, formerly the Wrightsville Lime Company, is engaged in burning a fine quality of quick lime and also own several limestone quarries.

Cigar making has been an important industry in Wrightsville since 1870. Among

the early factories in the town were those owned by S. R. Kocher, Keller & Kline, D. S. Detwiler and Thomson & Brother. In 1907 S. R. Kocher had about fifty employees, and El Francisco Cigar Company forty. S. L. Reisinger and Kinard Cigar Factory each employ a number of workmen. A large amount of leaf tobacco is brought to Wrightsville by farmers and sold to dealers.

Physicians. Dr. John Houston resided in Hellam Township near the site of Wrightsville, and practiced medicine in that vicinity as early as 1770. He was a surgeon in the Flying Camp in the brigade commanded by General James Ewing, whose home was two miles west of Wrightsville.

Dr. Barton Evans was a successful practitioner at Wrightsville soon after the town was founded. He was a native of Churchtown, Lancaster County, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and a man of education and culture. After practicing his profession for nearly half a century, he retired, and during the later years of his life was president of the First National Bank of Wrightsville. He died March 27, 1887, in his eighty-seventh year. For a long time he was the only physician in the borough. Dr. Barton C. Lloyd, nephew of Dr. Evans, and also a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, came to Wrightsville from Columbia, and for many years was associated with his uncle in the practice of medicine.

Biographies of Dr. John A. Thompson, Dr. Luther L. Rewalt, and Dr. James C. Channell, prominent physicians of Wrightsville, will be found in the Medical Chapter in this volume.

Dr. J. L. Jamison, Dr. J. K. Blanck and Dr. Benjamin Hoover are at present the practicing physicians of this borough.

DR. GEORGE A. REBMAN, who for twenty-seven years practiced medicine at Wrightsville, was born in West Manchester Township, near the city of York, July 6, 1852, and was the son of Jacob and Catherine (Heindle) Rebman, both of whom belonged to representative families of York County. He acquired his preparatory education in the public schools of his native township and at the York County Academy, and after teaching school for a short time began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Jacob Hay, one of the leading physi-

cians of York. He completed his medical education at the University of Maryland from which institution he received his degree in 1876. Immediately after his graduation he located at Wrightsville where he remained during the whole of his professional career. Dr. Rebman was a diligent student of the science of medicine, excelled as a diagnostician and through his energy and ability commanded the highest regard and respect of his patients and the medical fraternity. He was devoted to his profession, faithfully performed all his duties and was a valuable citizen of the borough.

He was a member of different medical societies and the Alumni Association of the University of Maryland, and for many years was an active supporter of the Lutheran Church which he served in an official capacity for a long time.

Dr. Rebman was married January 13, 1880, to Ella K. Detwiler, daughter of David and Sarah (Stoner) Detwiler. They had three children, David, who died at the age of nine years, Anna Katharine and Ella D. Rebman. Dr. Rebman died at his home at Wrightsville March 9, 1903.

William H. McConkey, for many years a leading citizen of Wrightsville, was born at Peach Bottom. He was a son of James McConkey who was a prominent merchant and business man and represented York County in the State Senate of Pennsylvania. Mr. McConkey moved to Wrightsville early in life and engaged in the purchase and sale of grain on an extensive scale. He was also collector for the canal company, one of the founders and president of the company which operated the Aurora Furnace, and president of the First National Bank of Wrightsville. He was a partner in the mercantile business with D. S. Cook and later became sole proprietor of a large mercantile establishment. He died November 21, 1879. His son, E. K. McConkey, president of the Farmers Fire Insurance Company at York, represented York County in the State Senate of Pennsylvania.

A biography of General James Ewing, who resided until the time of his death a short distance west of Wrightsville, will be found on page 183. Henry H. Houston, who afterwards became a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, was also born near Wrightsville. A sketch of his career will be



J. C. Reberman

found on page 463. A biography of Captain Frank J. Magee, who was active in military circles, appears on page 363.

W. W. Moore who has served as justice of the peace for many years furnished the facts for the early history of this borough.

Soon after John Wright, Jr., settled west of the Susquehanna, in 1735, he obtained authority to open a house of public entertainment for the benefit of travelers. Wright's Ferry was one of the leading crossing places of the Susquehanna for more than half a century. On July 2, 1791, a delegation of citizens from York accompanied General Washington as far as Wright's Ferry and on this occasion, President Washington and his distinguished party halted for a short time at this public inn. In 1789 Colonel Thomas Hartley was escorted to the Susquehanna by a large delegation of York citizens, when he was on his way to become a member of the first Congress of the United States, then about to open in New York City. Colonel Hartley was dined at this hotel by his friends before he took his departure for New York.

About 1830, this stopping place for travelers was called the Union House, a name which it bore for nearly half a century. Some of the proprietors of this hotel were James Schall, William Wolf and Henry Hantz. This hostelry, prominent in the early history of York County within recent years has been known as Hotel Wilson, named in honor of the owner, Steven Wilson. Horace L. Crumbling was the proprietor in 1907.

The Washington House was opened as early as 1835. Tempest Wilson was one of the earliest proprietors, and tradition says he kept an excellent hotel. The late Henry Hubley of York kept the hotel for many years. William H. Hamm was proprietor in 1906.

The Wrightsville House was a prominent stopping place as early as 1830. For a long time it was kept by John Kauffelt in a building at the corner of Front and Locust Streets. John Kauffelt early in life resided in Lower Windsor Township. He was elected sheriff of York County and removed to Wrightsville after the expiration of his term.

Susquehanna Bridges.

The construction of bridges across the Susquehanna was one of the most important projects in promoting public improvements in the State of Pennsylvania. The act of assembly authorizing the incorporation of a company for the construction of a bridge at Columbia was approved by Governor Simon Snyder, March 28, 1809. The act of 1811 authorized state appropriations for the construction of bridges at Northumberland, Harrisburg and McCall's Ferry. Among the commissioners to receive subscriptions for the erection of the Columbia bridge were Stephen Girard, the great financier, and seven others from Philadelphia, six from Lancaster County, and William Barber, John Stewart and Godfrey Lenhart from York County. At a meeting of the stockholders held December 11, 1811, William Wright was elected president of the company, John Barber, secretary, and William P. Beatty, treasurer. Among the board of managers were William Barber, Jacob Eichelberger, John Forrey, John Evans, and Henry Slaymaker of York County. An act of assembly passed April 2, 1811, appropriated \$90,000 to aid in the construction of this bridge. The contract for its erection on the Burr plan was awarded July 8, 1812, to Henry Slaymaker, Samuel Slaymaker and Jonathan Wolcott. It was to cost \$150,000.

This bridge extended across the river about 1,000 feet above the position of the present one. It was completed and ready for use in 1814, nearly two years before the Harrisburg bridge had been finished. The bridge was 5,600 feet long. It was composed of fifty-three arches resting upon stone piers and the two abutments. It was a covered wooden bridge and cost \$231,771.

The title of the company was changed March 29, 1824 to "The Columbia Bridge Company," and the legislation which authorized the change also authorized the company to carry on a banking business.

In February, 1832, a destructive ice freshet occurred in the Susquehanna. A gorge, where huge blocks of ice welded together by friction were piled up thirty or forty feet high, was formed several miles below the bridge, damming the stream, backed the ice and water up over the front street of Columbia and carried the bridge

from off its piers. The river, from shore to shore, was filled for days with fields of floating ice, with here and there a span of the bridge eddying through them. On the 3rd and 4th of February five spans of the bridge were taken away, on the 7th nine more, and a few days afterward thirty additional ones followed, and the destruction became complete. It was replaced in 1834 by a structure which cost \$128,726 with its approaches. The bridge of 1834 was with its approaches, 5,620 feet long, forty feet wide, with its bottom chords fifteen feet above high water mark. It was a covered bridge, and had two tracks and division for foot passengers, carriages and other vehicles, and two towing paths, one above the other, for the accommodation of Susquehanna canal traffic through the pool of the dam.

The bridge stood for a period of twenty-nine years. Late in the evening of June 28, 1863, it was destroyed by the troops under Colonel Frick at Columbia, by order of General Couch, then commanding the Department of the Susquehanna with headquarters at Harrisburg. The bridge was burned to prevent a brigade of Confederates commanded by General Gordon of Georgia, from crossing the river, after the slight engagement at Wrightsville. Large quantities of powder had been placed near the centre on the bridge. At a given signal the powder was exploded and the bridge took fire. The fire swept along from span to span until the whole structure was one roaring mass of angry flames; blazing timbers hissed as they dropped in the stream and floated towards the dam.

On the 12th of July, 1864, the Columbia bank sold and conveyed the bridge franchises, piers and other property to Josiah Bacon, Wistar Morris, Thomas A. Scott, Joseph B. Myers, Edward C. Knight, Herman J. Lombaert and Edmund Smith. These gentlemen had on July 6, 1864, met and organized the Columbia Bridge Company and elected Herman J. Lombaert as president and Edmund Smith as secretary and treasurer. On the 6th of September, 1864, they conveyed to the bridge company the property which they had purchased from the bank. In 1868-69 the bridge was a "through Howe truss arch." It was composed of 27 spans, was 5,390 feet long and roofed and weather boarded. Subsequently,

two iron spans were placed in the centre of the bridge, so that the possible loss by fire should be reduced one-half. It was opened for travel on January 4, 1869, and partially opened for railroad purposes on March 1, 1869. Including the rebuilding and strengthening of many of the piers, and capping them with dressed stone, the cost reached nearly \$400,000. On July 1, 1879, the Columbia Bridge Company conveyed it to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The third bridge across the river completed in 1869, was removed by a violent hurricane which swept down the river on the night of September 29, 1896. This was probably the most violent storm known to this region. This bridge which had stood the forces and flood for so many years, was struck by the full force of the hurricane, swept from the piers and thrown into the river a mass of broken and tangled debris. Nothing remained but a short span at the Columbia end of the bridge, the iron span in the centre and the facade at the entrance on the York County side.

An account of the Confederate invasion and the occupancy of Wrightsville by six regiments, commanded by General John B. Gordon will be found on page 415 in this volume. Calvin G. Smith, a prominent citizen of Wrightsville, has furnished some additional facts relating to this event. The facts as given by Mr. Smith were recorded in the minute book of the Presbyterian Sabbath School by his brother, James Kerr Smith, who in 1863 was secretary of the school. This entry states that the people of Wrightsville first learned of the approach of the enemy at 3 p. m. June 28.

Early in the morning Major Haller placed the town of Wrightsville under martial law. He ordered male citizens and some colored people to aid the soldiers in barricading the streets and to dig rifle pits on both sides of the turnpike in the western suburbs of the borough. Women were directed to bake bread for the soldiers.

At 5 o'clock when the emergency troops had taken position behind the breast works, Bell's Calvary on the right and the convalescent soldiers on the left, the Confederates appeared on the turnpike and planted a battery of four guns, two on the turnpike

and one on either side of it about one and a half miles west of the borough. At 5 p. m. these guns were discharged and a number of shells and solid shot fell in the town while still others dropped in the river beyond. When the battery opened fire all the Federals fell back into the town except the convalescent troops who had previously been in battle.

They exchanged a few rifle shots with the approaching enemy and then also retreated. At six o'clock the Confederates with Gordon at the head entered the town. During the skirmish twenty soldiers of the emergency regiment were captured including Lieutenant Colonel Sickles. The federal troops all crossed the bridge which about seven o'clock in the evening was set on fire to prevent the enemy from crossing. Gordon's brigade remained in Wrightsville during that night and camped on the fields near the western suburbs of the town. General Gordon lodged for the night at the residence of J. F. Magee and during the evening with his staff dined by invitation at the residence of Mrs. Rewalt. A description of this dinner party will be found on page 417.

During the connonading a Confederate shell struck the corner of the Presbyterian Church, passed down Locust Street, going through the residence of Jacob H. Freet and lodged on the attic. This shell like many others did not explode. A shell struck the house of Thomas Harris on Locust Street. Another shell struck what was known in early days as the Big Brick Hotel at the southeast corner of Second and Walnut Streets. Shells also struck other houses in the borough.

While the shells were falling, Mrs. Amanda Beaverson, whose husband was a soldier in the army, was crossing Third Street. When moving through the centre of the street, carrying two children, a shell exploded a short distance away without injuring her. Mrs. Beaverson was rescued by Jacob H. Freet and Thomas Wilson who took her to an adjoining house and placed her children and herself in the cellar. Soon afterward the shells ceased to fall. No citizens were injured.

When the flames which destroyed the bridge reached the Wrightsville side of the river three dwelling houses, owned by

George Harris, north of the railroad track, were burned. The foundry of Edmund Wolf, the lumber yard owned by Henry Lanius of York and George Kauffelt of Wrightsville and a lumber yard owned by Henry Kauffelt were entirely destroyed. The warehouse later owned by Cal G. Smith caught fire but the flames were extinguished before the building was burned. It is stated in another part of this work that the Confederate soldiers were ordered by General Gordon to aid in checking the fire so as not to burn the town of Wrightsville, for he had given his pledge not to destroy private property. Sometime after the war Cochran and Hay, prominent attorneys at York, represented the claimants whose property was burned during this fire, but no damages were ever recovered either from the state of Pennsylvania or the government, even though this private property was burned as the result of the destruction of the bridge which was set on fire by authority of the national government.

YOE.

On an interesting spot seven miles east of York and one mile north of Dallastown, stands the prosperous borough of Yoe, along the line of the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1815, Jacob Snyder purchased a farm upon which part of the town has been built. After residing upon this farm for thirty years, his son, John A. Snyder, became the owner. Harry Taylor at an early date purchased an adjoining farm, which later was bought by his son, Zacharias Taylor. Upon these two farms the town has been built. In 1880 Moses Snyder bought a small tract of land from Zacharias Taylor and built thereon a dwelling house and another building in which he started a store and a cigar factory, employing at first four workmen. This was the origin of an industry that has given prosperity to the thriving borough of Yoe. Soon afterward W. H. Taylor, a son of Zacharias Taylor, built a house and started a small cigar factory. Jacob Taylor laid off a portion of the Taylor farm into building lots and disposed of them to new residents who were employed in the shops. In 1883, about fifteen houses had been built and the settlement became known as "Snyderstown." Additional cigar factories were

built. The population increased and the railroad company established a station and Adams Express Company opened an office. In 1888 the citizens petitioned for the establishment of a post office. The name Snyderstown would not be accepted by the department at Washington because a town bearing that name in Pennsylvania already had a postoffice. When the news was communicated to the citizens of the village, Moses Snyder suggested the word Yoe for the town and post office. The first postmaster was Moses Snyder.

The village of Yoe was incorporated into a borough in 1893 and Jacob Snyder was chosen the first chief burgess. The population in 1900 was 525, but owing to the success of its industries, the estimated population in 1907 is 750. The Yoe Water Company was chartered in 1899, with a capital of \$10,000. The supply of water is received from a spring a short distance away. This water is forced through a six-inch pipe about three-fourths of a mile to a reservoir which has a capacity of 300,000 gallons. The reservoir is on elevated ground 170 feet above the town. The Citizens Fire and Hose Company was organized in 1899 when a building was erected. A hose carriage with chemical attachment and 600 feet of Standard Fabric hose were purchased.

The cigar industry which gave an impetus and growth to the town, has continued to prosper. One new factory after another was erected until in 1907 the number had increased to about fifty factories, giving steady employment to all citizens of the borough and vicinity desiring to engage in the occupation of manufacturing cigars. A careful estimate shows that 100,000 cigars are made daily in this borough. The sum of \$325 is paid daily for revenue stamps by the owners of the numerous factories. E. E. Snyder operates a cigar box factory. The principal cigar factories in 1907 were owned by D. A. Kohler & Company, Isaac Kohler, The Kohler-Snyder Company, D. S. Taylor, Charles W. Snyder, W. E. Snyder, and State Seal Cigar Company.

Two stores do a general merchandising business.

The Yoe Printing Company was founded by James K. Taylor, in 1896. It has since

been engaged in printing calendars, novelties and advertising specialties, employing in 1907, twenty-two persons.

Churches. The United Brethren Church at Yoe was built in 1902 at a cost of \$9,000. It is a handsome brick structure facing on three different streets. The present church was built under the pastorate of Rev. J. P. Koontz, who served the congregation from 1896 to 1903. He was succeeded by William Dougherty, who remained two years. Rev. E. L. Hughes was chosen in 1905. The church membership is 160, and the Sunday School, with W. H. Snyder as superintendent, has a membership of 280.

The United Evangelical Church was founded by Rev. George Joseph, who held the first religious services in the houses of members. He was succeeded by Revs. J. M. Price, E. B. Keen, Frank Foss, E. Fulcomer, John H. Heitz and W. E. Brillhart.

YORK HAVEN.

The borough of York Haven is of recent origin, having come into existence since the erection of the paper mill. An account of the construction of the canal around the Conewago Rapids and the early interests of the Baltimore Company will be found in the early part of this volume, beginning on page 602.

The town of York Haven was laid out in 1814, when a neatly designed plan was prepared for the York Haven Company, under whose direction four large flouring mills were erected. In the town plan there were two sections; the "upper town" was to be built on the hill to the west of the present line of the railroad, and the "lower town" down by the canal. The lots were thirty feet wide and 130 feet deep. The streets parallel with the river were Canal, Baltimore, Hillen, Stansbury, Wilson, Townsend, Weatherburn, Cole and Gwynn, names of prominent members of the company. The alleys were named after the creeks flowing into the Susquehanna. The cross streets were numbered from First to Seventh in order. The plan included a large public square.

On the printed deeds of the town lots, the name David Cassat, of York, appears as attorney for the company. On each of the deeds the company's seal was stamped,

which was circular in form, with the representation of a canal and lock, and an overhanging willow tree. The words "York Haven Company" surrounded these.

There was considerable business enterprise at York Haven for many years. During its prosperous time Charles M. Poor managed the company's store and the large hotel; Samuel Inloes kept a dry goods store and had two or three large cooper shops to make flour barrels, and employed twenty or more workmen. He also owned a distillery. Charles Bishop and Jesse McConkey owned hardware stores, and the last named at one time kept a large hotel. A Quaker named Rummer owned a nail factory, which was run by water power. John T. Ubil who was manager for the company was a "slave catcher." He afterward moved to Pottsville, grew very poor and became a teamster. There were two large saw mills built on leased lands. One was owned by Andrew Lightner and the other by Elijah Webb. Henry Small, father of David E. and John H. Small, of York, bought one of the mills. Lewis Harlan managed the cooper shops belonging to the company. Keel boats with cargoes of wheat came down the Susquehanna. These were run in the canal and unloaded near the mills. Some of these boats carried 1000 bushels of grain. Wagoning to Baltimore to haul flour to market, became an important business. In 1820 the sum of eighty cents a barrel was paid to haul it to Baltimore. Thirty or forty teams were used at one time. The horses had bells and the turnpike was alive with interest when these teams started off on their journey. The turnpike was completed to York Haven in 1812, and the large bridge over the Conewago Creek, below York Haven, was built the same year, by A. Miller. It was taken away by the flood of 1817, and rebuilt soon afterward by Henry Slaymaker. The ferry and tavern were kept by Philip Etter for many years, to March 1816, when Peter Veal became the lessee. Christian Fensel was for a long time postmaster. The Canal Road leading to Abbotstown and Hanover, was opened in 1814. The large stone building owned by the company, for many years was known as "Waters' Hotel." During the summer months this hotel entertained many city boarders.

Noted Visitors.

In 1825 General Lafayette, an account of whose visit is given on page 743, halted for an hour at the York Haven Hotel while on his way to Harrisburg. Joseph Major, an intelligent citizen of the vicinity, told the writer in 1885 that he saw this distinguished Frenchman standing, with other persons, including his son, George Washington Lafayette, on the balcony of this hotel, looking up and down the Susquehanna viewing the romantic scenery. Lafayette was charmed with his visit and interested in everything he saw around the picturesque town of York Haven. After the dinner hour he started on his way over the turnpike to the state capital.

General Lewis Cass, the noted soldier of the War of 1812 and the distinguished Michigan statesman, was also a guest at this hotel, where he dined in 1834. He was then going to Harrisburg. Simon Cameron, a young man, prominent in the affairs of Middletown, had corresponded with General Cass and invited him to stop off in that borough. At this time Cass was secretary of war in the cabinet of Andrew Jackson. A ferry then crossed the river above the rapids. An experienced oarsman was engaged to pilot the boat across the stream. A dense fog hung over the Susquehanna. When the boat reached the middle of the stream, the pilot lost his way and the statesman and his party were drawn by the current into the rapids. They passed through unharmed. An hour later the members of the distinguished party were rescued by some boatmen at Eib's Landing three miles down the Susquehanna.

During these early days York Haven was a noted resort for pleasure seekers. Gambling was practiced at the hotel. About 1828 Rev. John Fohl, one of the pioneer clergymen of the United Brethren Church, visited the town and asked permission to hold religious services in the ball room of the tavern. Consent was given to him by the proprietor and for several weeks he carried on one of the most successful revivals ever known in York County. The entire community was aroused by the devoted efforts of this apostle of peace and good will to men. He was a frequent visitor at this place afterward and was always

welcomed by the employees of the company who operated the mills.

Mill Burned. At 10 o'clock on the night of August 16, 1826, the large mill which had been built in 1816 was destroyed by fire. Its original cost was \$40,000, and when burned contained 1,200 bushels of wheat and many barrels of flour. The total loss was \$50,000. This was one of the largest mills in Pennsylvania, and had a capacity of 150 barrels of flour a day. A mill owned by the same company located at Port Deposit, Maryland, burned on the same night. Both were insured. Daniel Jackson, the good-natured mulatto watchman, did not stay at York Haven after this event. "But I'll tell you, boss, it was a big fire," is all he could say about it. This mill had six pairs of buhrs. It was never rebuilt.

York Haven enjoyed its era of prosperity from 1816 to 1830. The completion of a canal navigable for large boats from the Susquehanna, near the mouth of the Codorus, to York interfered with the business interests of York Haven, and when the railroad was completed from Baltimore to York in 1838 the glory of York Haven began to fade. The milling interests declined in importance and lumber was transported on the cars and over canals. For more than thirty years the mills and other stone buildings were unused and some of them finally became a heap of ruins.

The Present Town. The interests of the York Haven property were managed for several years by Thomas C. Hambly, of York, and finally passed into the hands of the Glenss of Baltimore, who sold the land and water rights, in 1885, to the York Haven Paper Company, which enterprise gave rise to the modern borough of York Haven. When this company went into operation it employed a large number of workmen. Numerous houses were erected along the turnpike after 1885 and December 1, 1892, the village was incorporated as the Borough of York Haven. John Shure was the first burgess.

David H. Good and Henry C. Shelley were the pioneer merchants. The population in 1900 was 824. Henry Reeser, son of William Reeser, the founder of Manchester, was the oldest resident of the bor-

ough in 1907. Jacob S. Cassel, nearly the same age, has been a citizen for many years. Both of these gentlemen were residents of Newberry Township for a long time and both served as soldiers in the Civil War. Dr. J. C. Murphy has been the practicing physician of the borough for many years. In 1907 there were four schools and two churches in York Haven. The following is a list of postmasters since 1885, together with the dates of their appointment: John M. Shure, 1885; William B. Ehrhart, 1892; George W. Warner, 1894; John B. Malehorn, 1898, and Elmer E. Brunner, 1902.

The church of the United Brethren in Christ was organized at York Haven in 1886, when a house of worship was erected at a cost of \$2,200. The pastors who served this congregation in order of succession have been: A. H. Shank, J. P. Koontz, J. A. Shettle, W. H. Young, William Quigley, J. Meese, F. A. Reverode, J. A. Gohn, W. F. Reynolds, H. W. Zuse, J. P. Koontz, A. L. House and H. H. Heberly.

The Lutheran Church was organized at York Haven soon after the time of incorporation. Rev. John Heindel was the first pastor. He was succeeded by Henry F. Crissman. Rev. J. C. McCarney, who was the pastor in 1907, also served the congregation at Goldsboro, where he resides.

Paper Mills. In 1885, the York Haven Paper Company purchased the site of the flouring mills, formerly owned by the York Haven Company, and the right of water power. During that year, the present paper mills were erected at a cost of \$300,000. Immediately after the completion of the mill, the company began the manufacture of newspaper, which was continued until 1895. Since that date, a large amount of wrapping paper and water proof insulating paper has been made, and during the last three years roofing paper has been made on an extensive scale. H. L. Carter is president of the company; George Poole, vice-president; H. W. Stokes, treasurer; G. C. Emigh, general manager. Within recent years, about 250 employees have been regularly at work. The capital stock of the company is \$450,000. This is one of the largest paper mills in the state of Pennsylvania.

Conewago Bag Manufacturing Company is a corporation composed of the same per-

sons who own the paper mills. This plant is engaged in the manufacture of paper bags, with about thirty employees.

Power The hydro-electric power station of the York Haven Water & Power **Plant.** Company at York Haven utilizes the immense water power of the Susquehanna River. This plant is one of the largest in the state, and was built for the purpose of supplying electricity in the counties of York, Lancaster, Dauphin and Cumberland. From the power house to the falls is an immense granite wall 3,500 feet long with an average height of 31 feet. This wall encloses a race 500 feet wide with a depth of 20 feet. At the end of this wall and adjoining it is a large wing dam 5,100 feet long, running diagonally across the river to Duffy's Island. The power house is 478 feet long and 51 feet wide. On the main floor of the large building are ten 876 Kilo-volt ampere generators 1,000 horse-power each, each generator being connected through bevel gears to two vertical shaft turbines, each of 550 horse-power capacity, working under a normal head of 18 feet. There are also two 250 Kilo-watt, 335 horse-power, 125 volt compound wound exciters, each having its own turbines. Each exciter is of sufficient capacity to excite the entire equipment of the generators. The water wheel governors are located on the main floor with the generators.

The main switch-board where all the power from the generators is controlled is on the second floor. From this point the power is conducted to the transformer house, 150 feet away, through large lead-covered cables, at a pressure of 2,400 volts. In the transformer house there are three banks of transformers, with three transformers to each bank. Each transformer is of 1,400 Kilo-watt capacity, 1,800 horse-power, oil insulated, water-cooled, and steps up the generator pressure from 2,300 volts to 23,000 volts. The power is then carried through the proper switching devices to the main line. The main line to York is a single wood pole line, carrying two circuits, each capable of transmitting 5,000 horse-power, or a combined capacity of 10,000 horse-power. This pole line also carries the private telephone and signalling systems.

At the York Sub-station, the pressure is

stepped down from 23,000 volts to 2,400 volts, through the proper combination transformers. There are two banks of transformers, three transformers to each bank. Each transformer is of 800 Kilo-watt capacity, 1,000 horse-power each, oil insulated, water-cooled, of the same type as those at York Haven. The power is then transmitted to the Sub-station switch-board from where it is distributed through feeders to the Edison Electric Light Company, for city lighting and street railway service, as well as through separate commercial feeders, supplying power for 85 per cent of the factories in York.

Sub-stations have also been established at Middletown, Steelton, and Harrisburg. Middletown and Steelton are now being lighted by York Haven power, through the local companies of each borough, and shortly Harrisburg will be supplied with light through the medium of the Harrisburg Light, Heat & Power Company. Power is now being supplied to a large per cent of the factories in each of the above mentioned places. The following establishments in the immediate vicinity of York Haven are also being supplied with power: The York Haven Paper Company, The Susquehanna Roofing Company, of Cly, The American Phosphorus Company at Falls, and the Pennsylvania Railroad at York Haven and Falls.

A large new office building, adjoining the power house has just been completed, and is equipped throughout with electricity for lighting, heating and cooking, as well as for demonstration purposes.

The officers in 1907 were George Poole, president; E. Ivans, vice-president; E. F. Baker, secretary and general manager; and Robert P. Simpson, treasurer.

YORK NEW SALEM.

York New Salem is situated in the eastern part of North Codorus Township, six miles southwest of York. For nearly half a century a hotel, known as the "Six Mile House," stood on the site of the town. Francis Gipe was one of the early proprietors. Jonathan Neff owned a farm near the hotel and when a collection of houses had been built around the old time hostelry and the Neff farm house, the people of the neighborhood began to call it Neffstown.

The village went by that name for many years and it was incorporated as the Borough of New Salem on July 24, 1876, during the Centennial year. The population was 224 in 1880, 231 in 1890 and 241 in 1900.

Swartz & Kailbaugh, later W. A. H. Swartz, carried on a general store in this village for a period of forty years, when Mr Swartz retired from business. W. H. Swartz Sons now own a large store and carry on an extensive business. Dr. P. K. Yost and Dr. Henry Wolf practiced medicine in New Salem for many years, and were succeeded by Dr. Henry Kehm and Dr. O. E. Snodgrass. Within recent years Dr. L. E. Zech is the only physician in the borough. John S. Kline conducted a hotel for thirty years until the time of his death in 1891 when the property was purchased by Charles Rengier. The original name of the post office was Pine Hill. When the town petitioned for a change of the name to New Salem it was found that another town in Pennsylvania had an office by the same name. The official title of the post-office is York New Salem.

Daniel Eyster erected a cigar factory about 1890 and has since carried on an extensive business in the manufacture of fine cigars, employing regularly about thirty-five hands. John Young and Jacob Smith, under the firm name of Young & Smith, also own a cigar factory and employ a number of workmen.

St. Jacob's Lutheran and Reformed Church of New Salem was founded about 1861 and has since been occupied by both denominations. Rev. Fred A. Geesey, who resides at Spring Grove, was pastor of the Lutheran congregation which in 1907 had a membership of 300. Some of the earlier pastors were J. C. Deininger, L. K. Sechrist and John Conoway.

The Reformed congregation was organized more than half a century ago. Rev. J. J. Stauffer was pastor in 1907. The membership is 120. Some of the early pastors were W. Vandersloot, Rhinehart Smith and Aaron Spangler.

Early in the morning of July 1, Stuart's 1863, the advance of General Cavalry. Stuart's cavalry corps, composed of 6,000 Confederate soldiers, entered New Salem from the south. They came here from Hanover where Stuart had

engaged Kilpatrick's cavalry on the preceding day. The line of march extended through Jefferson to Hanover Junction and from thence northward through New Salem, Dover and Carlisle to the battle of Gettysburg, where they arrived on the evening of July 2. When General Fitzhugh Lee, leading the advance of Stuart's corps, reached New Salem he learned that Early's division of Confederate infantry had left York and had fallen back toward Gettysburg. It required three hours for the entire body of troops to pass through this village. The event is recalled with the deepest interest by citizens whose recollections go back to the exciting days of the Civil War when General Lee with 80,000 men engaged General Meade in the battle at Gettysburg during the first three days of July, 1863. The booming of the cannon at this great battle was heard at York New Salem.

At the time that Fitzhugh Lee's brigade reached New Salem, one of his aides asked Henry Gable and others the position of Early's Confederate division. The officer was told that Early had fallen back toward Gettysburg. This was the first information Stuart's cavalry had of the position of Early's division since both had crossed the Potomac River. Henry Gable later entered Company B, 187th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers and was wounded in battle near Petersburg along the Norfolk and Virginia Railroad at four o'clock on June 18, 1864.

In 1863 there were two hotels at New Salem. One was kept by Francis Gipe and the other by Simon Givens. Guards were placed at each hotel to prevent the soldiers from entering while passing through the town.

The reader's attention is directed to the story of a conference held by General Stuart with his brigade commanders at the house of John A. Ziegler, found in the history of Jefferson Borough on page 887. The entire line of Stuart's corps at daybreak on July 1, extended from York New Salem to the borough of Dover. It included a train of nearly 150 wagons. A part of the corps halted for breakfast on the turnpike near Wolf's Church, in West Manchester Township. The balance took their breakfast in Dover. The story of this event is told in the history of that borough.

CHAPTER XLIX TOWNSHIP HISTORY

**Carroll—Chanceford—Codus—Conewago
—Dover.**

CARROLL TOWNSHIP.

The township of Carroll, situated in the northwestern part of York County, was formed out of parts of Franklin and Monaghan in 1831. Near its centre lies the borough of Dillsburg, whose history is found elsewhere in this volume. The names of the petitioners for the new township were Henry Logan, Frederick Eichelberger, Isaac Prosser, Alexander Cathcart, Samuel Anderson, W. Elcock, Andrew Mumper, John H. Carl, Robert Hammersly, Michael Bender, John Bentz, John Eichelberger, M. Arnold, John Hursh, Henry Smyser, Jacob Lau, George Klugh, Noah Mumper, James Black, Jacob Shearer, Jacob Knisely, Abraham Dehuff, Aaron G. Blackford and others. The petition was granted by the court. William Caldwell, John Aughenbaugh, and George Darone were appointed viewers to lay off the new district. Carroll Township is undulating, and is drained by Dogwood Run and Stony Run, tributaries of the Yellow Breeches. The soil is fertile and productive. A bed of marl was found on the farm of John Dill in 1799.

The deposits of magnetic iron ore in this section were discovered by Abraham Mumper, one mile from Dillsburg, in 1847. Soon afterward other deposits were found by John Mumper. The ore lay near the surface. Ore was later found on the farm of Martin Smyser and at another place along the Yellow Breeches Creek. Henry Sidle found ore on the Price farm. The hematite mines were discovered in after years and large quantities of ore of this kind were taken out, about three miles west of Dillsburg. McCormick & Company, of Harrisburg, for many years took out a large amount of iron ore. In 1867 Alexander Underwood, son-in-law of Abraham Mumper, sunk a shaft and was rewarded by finding rich deposits which he worked for many years. In 1873 John N. Logan, member of the York County Bar, made a careful survey of his own farm, east of Dillsburg and adjoining the Mumper farms. He had previously sold part of this

farm but repurchased it in order to develop the iron ore interests. After sinking a shaft a distance of thirty feet, he struck the rich vein extending into his land from the Underwood mine. The financial panic of 1873 caused a cessation of the iron ore mining in this vicinity. The McCormicks, of Harrisburg, afterwards leased the Logan mines and took out many tons of valuable ore. G. A. Longnecker leased tracts of land from Underwood, Fleming & Logan and continued the mining of ore. The Carroll deposits have yielded a large amount of valuable ore and the operation of the banks has given employment to a large number of workmen. Within recent years some of them have not been operated.

In 1907 ore was being mined in a gap of the South Mountain a short distance west of Dillsburg, by the Juniata Furnace & Foundry, of Newport, Perry County, Pennsylvania. This company employed about fifty workmen. The product of the mines is a fine quality of brown hematite ore. Some years ago this company purchased the Heck mine, and the interests in the McCormick and Knaub mines, which had been worked extensively at an early date. A narrow gauge railroad was constructed from the mines to the railway station at Dillsburg for the transportation of the ores.

The population of Carroll in 1850 was 803; in 1860, 882; in 1870, 808; in 1880, 1,083; 1890, 993; in 1900, 882.

Beavertown. Beavertown is an interesting hamlet, lying a short distance west of Dillsburg, almost under the shadow of the South Mountain. About 1840, Rebecca Beavernour kept a little confectionery store on the site of this village. It was the centre of attraction to the boys and girls in this section of Carroll Township. At her little store she sold cakes and beer of excellent quality. Soon afterward other houses were built near the Beavernour store and since then an attractive little village has grown up, now known as Beavertown.

The United Evangelical church owns a house of worship, which was erected about 1876.

In 1856 Michael Arnold built a chapel in Carroll Township, nearly a mile from Dillsburg, and named it Dogwood Spring Meeting House. It was intended as a house of

worship for different denominations. Rev. John Fohl, a prominent clergyman and missionary, began to preach the doctrines of the United Brethren church in this building. In 1862, Rev. Daniel Eberly was successful in organizing a congregation and soon afterward Michael Arnold presented the building to the United Brethren people. In 1880 the congregation erected a house of worship which has since been known as Arnold's church. The trustees then were John Hoffman, Henry Kinter, Henry Bender, Dr. George P. Arnold and A. N. Esslinger.

Wolgemuth's meeting house and Pleasant View Chapel are places of worship for the German Baptists of this region.

There are six schools in Carroll Township with the following names: Northern, Bailey's, Stony Run, Western, Chronister's and O'hails.

Carroll and adjoining townships furnished a number of soldiers for the Revolution and the War of 1812. The Carroll Guards, commanded by Captain Totten, tendered their services to the government in 1846 and offered to enter the American army during the war with Mexico. The quota from Pennsylvania had been nearly filled and the company's services were not then needed. Many young men of the township entered the Union army during the Civil War. At the opening of the Spanish-American War, in 1898, the following young men from Carroll enlisted in the army: Mervin Lau and John Underwood, of Franklintown, and C. Mark Huntzberger and Sergeant James J. Logan, of Carroll, all in Company I, Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, at Porto Rico; Private Cocklin and Harry Miller, of Carroll, John Smith, of Dillsburg, enlisted in other regiments, and William H. O'hail went to the Philippine Islands.

CHANCEFORD TOWNSHIP.

The township of Chanceford was laid out by authority of the Lancaster Court in 1747, two years before the county of York had been formed. The township of Hallam, now called Hellam, had been organized in 1739, and included a large section of York County. Two years later, Lower Hallam Township, without any well-defined limits, was formed, and embraced the southeastern

section of York County, including the present townships of Chanceford, Lower Chanceford, Fawn and Peach Bottom. In June, 1747, the early settlers of this region petitioned the Lancaster Court as follows:

To the Worshipful Justices of the County of Lancaster:

The petition of the Inhabitants of Chanceford in the county sheweth that the said township, together with the township of Fawn was formerly included in one township under the name of Lower Hallam, but upon the unanimous petition of the inhabitants of the said township in general, the same was by your worshipps divided into two townships by a branch of water called Muddy Creek, which is and was to the satisfaction of the inhabitants in general and of equal ease and convenience to all persons in each township that are liable to execute any public office, &c. Yet, notwithstanding, a certain number of the inhabitants of Fawn at last May sessions petitioned your worshipps to alter the said division and allow of a division of the said township by a southwest line from Ashmore's Ferry, which would make said township of Chanceford to consist only in about eighteen or twenty poor families living mostly four or five miles asunder and some further amongst said hilly and remote parts of the said townships, thereby making the same near thirty miles long and about six wide, which would render the same insufficient for a township and be an unreasonable piece of cruelty upon any of the inhabitants to execute any office which of course according to their number and the several services incumbent on them must fall to each man's lot, once in three years, and if any poor to maintain it will be only one poor maintaining another, for which reasons and many others, we humbly pray your worshipps in your wisdom to consider and prevent the unequallness and disagreeableness of such an attempt of making a new division of the said township whereby one will consist only of some poor scattered families about one-fourth of the inhabitants in the whole and the other three-fourths of the best in substance when the first division equally divides the inhabitants, &c.

And your petitioners as in duty bound shall pray, &c.
Chanceford, June 12, 1747.

Alexander McCall,
Moses Wallace,
Hugh Ross,
David McCarthy,
Robert Howard,
William Smart,
William Anderson,
James Anderson,
Charles Carson,
Adam McManan,
Finley Gray,

John Campbell,
John Bukanan,
Robert Morton,
James Smith,
David McKinley,
Nathaniel Morgan,
Thomas Johnson,
Charles Caldwell,
Patrick McGee,
William McCome.

This petition was approved by the Lancaster Court and in the fall of 1747 the township was duly organized.

The name Chanceford is a compound word meaning a chance ford. The word was first known to history in 1745, when, by the division of Lower Hallam Township, the upper section of it, upon petition to the court was called by the early Scotch-Irish settlers Chanceford and the lower section Fawn, after which event Lower Hallam disappears as a name of a township west of the

Susquehanna. The central portion is gently rolling, and the parts bordering on Fishing Creek and Muddy Creek are hilly, and the part bordering on the Susquehanna River is mountainous. The soil, in the northern half of the township, is exceedingly rough and stony, while the southern half is fertile and productive. The principal stream is Otter Creek, which rises in the western part of the township, and flows east and southeast until it enters Lower Chanceford Township, a short distance from its mouth.

Chanceford and Lower Chanceford were separated by the **Township Divided.** York County court, February 15, 1806. A division line was run by Jesse Cornelius, surveyor, beginning at a chestnut tree, on the land of James Gibson, at Muddy Creek, and running northeast 2,430 perches to the Susquehanna River near Burkholder's Ferry. Jesse Cornelius recommended that the township be called Sharon, but other counsel prevailed, and the name Chanceford, retained by the upper division, was confirmed by the court in May, 1806. The settlement of Chanceford was first made in the southern half of the township, about the year 1735, by the Scotch-Irish, a line of whose settlements extends from New Castle, Delaware, through the southern tier of counties of Pennsylvania to the west.

Much of the area in the northern part of the township belonged to the province of Pennsylvania until after the Revolution. This land was then taken up by the Germans, some of whom are said to have been Hessian soldiers who had served in the British army and had been made prisoners. After the Revolution had ended they remained in this country and became citizens of York County.

The following is a complete list of the names of taxable inhabitants of Chanceford and Lower Chanceford in 1783, together with the number of persons in each family, amount and valuation of property:

	Valuation
Thomas Allison, 60 acres, 2 horses, 7 persons.....	£50
John Arnold, 50 acres, 1 horse, 6 persons.....	40
William Adams, 2 horses, 3 persons.....	12
William Allcock, 160 acres, 3 horses, 4 persons....	201
William Anderson, 29 acres, 1 horse, 4 persons....	30
James Alexander, 70 acres.....	50
Hugh Adams, 80 acres, 2 horses, 5 persons.....	40
Henry Adams, 2 horses, 5 persons.....	26

	Valuation
Martin Armstrong, 158 acres, 1 horse, 4 persons...	10
Joseph Allison, 80 acres, 1 horse, 1 person.....	38
Henry Alexander, 2 horses, 8 persons.....	24
John Andrew, 250 acres, 4 horses, 11 persons.....	182
Mathew Adams, 175 acres, 2 horses, 9 persons.....	111
James Airs, 150 acres, 1 horse, 2 persons.....	80
William Adams, 572 acres, 3 horses, 11 persons....	316
George Burgholder, 100 acres, 2 horses, 1 ferry, 3 persons.....	135
Fulodon Bridges, 6 persons.....	2
William Buchanan, 233 acres, 2 horses, 7 persons....	150
John Buchanan, 1 horse, 3 persons.....	10
Christian Burgholder, 70 acres, 1 horse, 4 persons....	138
Joseph Burgess, 207 acres, 1 horse, 1 mill.....	103
John Buchanan, Sr., 150 acres, 2 horses, 9 persons....	143
Robert Blain, 220 acres, 3 horses, 6 persons.....	90
Christian Baker, 120 acres, 2 horses, 1 oil-mill, 4 persons.....	20
William Barnes, 1 horse, 4 persons.....	103
Charles Bradshaw, 150 acres, 2 horses, 12 persons....	98
Abraham Burgholder, 112 acres, 3 horses, 6 persons....	100
Robert Blain, heirs of Coopers, 200 acres.....	77
Adam Cunningham, 132 acres, 2 horses, 5 persons....	126
John Conrad, 9 persons.....	25
George Cross, 80 acres, 2 horses, 5 persons.....	48
Henry Crowell, 2 horses, 4 persons.....	124
Peter Crowell, 88 acres, 2 horses, 2 persons.....	60
Andrew Coon, 150 acres, 3 horses, 7 persons.....	55
Jacob Coon, 88 acres, 2 horses, 6 persons.....	45
Adams Coon, 60 acres, 2 horses, 7 persons.....	90
John Cooster, 40 acres, 2 horses, 6 persons.....	82
George Christ, 150 acres, 1 horse, 2 persons.....	3
Michael Coon, 100 acres, 2 horses, 8 persons.....	35
John Canady, 2 persons.....	131
Christian Crailly, 80 acres.....	20
John Coon, 208 acres, 2 horses, 11 persons.....	83
Christian Coon, 1 horse, 3 persons.....	293
Widow Campbell, 160 acres, 2 horses, 4 persons....	146
William Crarry, 60 acres, 1 horse, 1 ferry, 6 persons.....	80
Jas. Craigmiles, 225 acres, 3 horses, 10 persons....	180
John Caldwell, 117 acres, 1 horse, 7 persons.....	25
John Commons, 2 horses, 8 persons.....	55
Widow Cowley, 100 acres, 6 persons.....	25
John Cage, 2 horses, 8 persons.....	118
Rev. James Clarkson, 165 acres, 3 horses, 4 persons....	12
John Cornelius, 1 horse, 6 persons.....	140
James Duncan, 250 acres, 3 horses, 9 persons.....	127
John Duncan (Smith), 132 acres, 2 horses, 6 persons.....	136
James Douglass, 40 acres, 1 horse, 5 persons.....	100
Wm. Donnelly, 60 acres, 2 horses, 3 persons.....	11
Alexander Downing, 250 acres, 3 horses, 5 persons....	76
John Donnelly, 60 acres, 2 horses, 10 persons.....	75
William Dougherty, 336 acres, 3 horses, 4 persons....	115
Wm. Douglass, 300 acres, 3 horses, 10 persons....	25
James Downing, 200 acres, 1 person.....	86
Philip Elias, 4 persons.....	12
George Elias, 100 acres, 2 horses, 7 persons.....	254
Samuel Elder, 131 acres, 3 horses, 4 persons.....	71
James Elder, 138 acres, 2 horses, 5 persons.....	15
Widow Evans, 30 acres, 1 horse, 3 persons.....	291
John Elder, 131 acres.....	91
Solomon Folk, 1 horse, 4 persons.....	180
John French, 40 acres, 2 horses, 6 persons, 1 still....	
Robert Fullerton, 100 acres, 3 horses, 4 persons....	
Samuel Fullerton, 1 horse, 6 persons.....	
Richard Freeborn, 6 persons.....	
John Fullerton, 333 acres, 1 slave, 3 horses, 6 persons, 1 still.....	
James Fellow, 160 acres, 1 horse, 3 persons.....	
James Fulton, 160 acres, 2 slaves, 2 horses, 5 persons.....	
John Fullerton, Sr., 100 acres, 1 servant, 2 horses, 3 persons.....	

Valuation		Valuation	
William Fullerton, 144 acres, 3 horses, 10 persons....	94	James Marshall, 250 acres, 3 horses, 8 persons....	148
Thomas Gowen, 130 acres, 2 horses, 5 persons....	90	John McQuon, 1 horse, 2 persons....	8
Robert Gobbie, 8 persons....	5	Michael McAfee, 60 acres, 1 horse, 8 persons....	46
Thomas Graham, 1 horse, 5 persons....	13	James Martin, 1 horse, 6 persons....	15
Barnard Good, 30 acres, 2 persons....	18	Widow McMollon, 40 acres, 3 persons....	20
Thomas Greer, 100 acres, 1 horse, 6 persons....	74	Alexander McCurdy, 1 horse, 3 persons....	10
William Grove, 80 acres, 2 horses, 3 persons....	65	Robert McClelland (blind), 100 acres, 2 horses, 5 persons....	79
John Grove, 190 acres, 2 horses, 6 persons....	120	Patrick McGee, 300 acres, 2 horses, 2 persons....	183
Robert Gill, 1 person....		John Mitchell, 230 acres, 4 horses, 6 persons....	179
George Gibson, 1 horse, 8 persons....	13	Andrew McCleary, 250 acres, 1 slave, 4 horses, 6 persons....	267
Jacob Grove, 150 acres, 2 horses, 5 persons....	104	Wm. Maughlin, 248 acres, 4 horses, 7 persons....	171
Jas. Henderson, 180 acres, 2 horses, 6 persons....	122	John McClelland, 2 horses, 5 persons....	20
Henry Herrot, 2 horses, 7 persons....		Wm. McDowell, 185 acres, 1 horse, 4 persons....	120
Wm. Houlton, 123 acres, 3 horses, 4 persons....	118	John Michael, 259 acres....	125
Charles Holmes, 149 acres, 4 horses, 4 persons....	249	Wm. McCandless, 229 acres, 3 horses, 6 persons....	140
James Hill, 220 acres, 1 horse, 5 persons....	761	Moses McWharther, 2 horses....	125
George Henry, 150 acres, 2 horses, 6 persons....	103	Daniel Newman, 1 horse, 4 persons....	8
John Henderson, 200 acres, 2 horses, 5 persons....	120	George Newburg, 150 acres, 1 horse, 3 persons, 1 ferry....	108
Samuel Hannah, 80 acres, 2 horses, 6 persons....	76	James Nichelson, 1 horse, 2 persons....	13
William Hendry, 300 acres, 2 horses, 5 persons....	195	Samuel Nelson, 208 acres, 1 slave, 3 horses, 9 persons....	792
John Henderson, weaver, 150 acres, 2 horses, 4 persons....		Wm. Owens, 20 acres....	33
John Henderson, cooper, 1 horse, 5 persons....	14	John Olrich, 50 acres, 1 horse, 2 persons....	38
Widow Henry, 1 horse, 1 person....	8	George Orson, 420 acres, 3 horses, 5 persons, 1 ferry....	307
Joseph Houlton, 240 acres, 2 horses, 6 persons....	200	Benjamin Pedan, Esq., 307 acres, 1 slave, 5 horses, 10 persons....	283
Hugh Henderson, 50 acres....	25	Robert Pendry, 1 horse, 3 persons....	123
Leonard Istenhouer, 150 acres, 2 horses, 4 persons....	120	James Pedan, 151 acres, 3 horses....	55
Thos. Johnston, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 persons....	101	James Porter, 60 acres, 2 horses, 5 persons....	50
Joseph Jackson, 810 acres, 4 horses, 8 persons....	593	Archibald Purdy, 50 acres, 2 horses, 5 persons....	105
Wm. Johnson, 158 acres, 3 horses, 4 persons....	95	Andrew Paxton, 50 acres, 2 horses, 5 persons....	80
Michael Kauffman, 60 acres....	60	Wm. Pollock, 100 acres, 3 horses, 2 persons....	35
George Keener, 90 acres, 1 horse, 4 persons....	55	John Ports, 1 horse, 6 persons....	10
Mathew Kelgore, 350 acres, 1 slave, 5 horses, 9 persons....	307	David Parker, 1 horse....	112
Wm. Kelly, 208 acres, 3 horses, 10 persons....	164	John Patterson, 161 acres, 3 horses, 4 persons....	51
John Kirkwood, 50 acres, 2 horses, 2 persons, 1 chair, 1 mill, 2 stills....	55	Nicholas Quigley, 15 acres, 3 horses, 4 persons....	118
Thos. Kirkwood, 30 acres, 2 horses, 7 persons....	118	Henry Robinson, 188 acres, 2 horses, 4 persons....	18
Joseph Klein, 200 acres, 1 horse, 1 person....	85	John Reed, 300 acres, 4 horses, 4 persons....	600
Balthaser Kieth, 120 acres, 2 horses, 5 persons....	26	Wm. Ross, 843 acres, 2 slaves, 5 horses, 5 persons, 2 stills....	623
Lodwig Kieth, 30 acres, 1 horse, 6 persons....	88	Widow Reed, 1 horse, 6 persons....	50
Patrick Kill, 130 acres, 2 horses, 8 persons....	103	Walter Robinson, 100 acres....	3
Thomas Kelly, 761 acres, 2 slaves, 3 horses, 3 persons....	87	Wm. Rea, 4 persons....	139
John Kirkwood, 60 acres, 1 horse, 2 persons....	103	Martin Robert, 188 acres, 3 horses, 9 persons....	209
Conrad Lookup, 150 acres, 2 horses, 4 persons....	36	Wm. Read, 310 acres, 2 horses, 6 persons....	75
Wm. Leaman, 130 acres, 2 horses, 4 persons....	80	Thomas Rea, 75 acres, 1 horse, 7 persons....	206
John Leekey, 3 horses, 7 persons....	145	John Rippy, 300 acres, 3 horses, 6 persons....	30
Widow Little, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 persons....	107	Joseph Robb, 342 acres, 3 horses, 13 persons....	223
James Leaper, 180 acres, 3 horses, 6 persons....	203	James Robinson, 240 acres, 1 servant, 3 horses, 10 persons....	169
Wm. Long, 250 acres, 4 horses, 4 persons....	193	Joseph Read, Esq., 165 acres, 4 horses, 1 mill, 9 persons....	207
John Lush, 280 acres, 3 horses, 8 persons....	86	Thomas Ramsey, 235 acres, 2 horses, 8 persons....	80
James Logue, 350 acres, 1 servant, 3 horses, 7 persons....	153	James Ramsey, 100 acres, 2 horses, 6 persons....	90
John Lavid, 900 acres, 2 slaves, 4 horses, 5 persons....	90	Thomas Scott, 150 acres, 1 horse, 4 persons....	256
George List, 122 acres, 2 horses, 8 persons....	145	Robert Smith, 355 acres, 3 horses, 9 persons....	96
James Lavid, 250 acres, 2 horses, 2 persons....	104	Allen Scott, 150 acres, 2 horses, 6 persons....	195
John McCall, 100 acres, 3 horses, 6 persons....	107	Robert Stewart, 250 acres, 2 horses, 6 persons....	119
Wm. McGuffy, 200 acres, 2 horses, 5 persons....	222	Hugh Sprout, 350 acres, 4 horses, 5 persons....	75
Widow McClurg, 150 acres, 2 horses, 4 persons....	226	Jonas Sour, 100 acres, 1 horse, 8 persons....	117
Wm. McCalla, 178 acres, 2 horses, 5 persons....	203	Robert Shaw, 150 acres, 2 horses, 4 persons....	40
Wm. Maxwell, 210 acres, 1 horse, 6 persons....	21	Rowling Stewart, 64 acres, 1 horse, 4 persons....	33
Stephen McKinley, 337 acres, 5 horses, 9 persons....	18	Peter Snyder, 50 acres, 1 horse, 2 persons....	10
John Martin, 334 acres, 1 slave, 2 horses, 3 persons....	53	Andrew Stealy, 1 horse, 7 persons....	32
Toal McAllister, 2 persons....	268	Stephen Stealy, 30 acres, 1 horse, 5 persons....	65
Widow Marlin, 365 acres, 2 horses, 6 persons....	21	Widow Smith, 130 acres....	116
John Menary, 150 acres, 3 horses, 11 persons....	110	Jacob Spots, 150 acres, 3 horses, 5 persons....	121
Samuel Martin, 3 horses, 4 persons....	21	Daniel Sinclair, 140 acres, 2 horses, 5 persons....	112
Thomas Mathess, 2 horses, 3 persons....	18	James Stewart, 200 acres, 3 horses, 3 persons....	136
Frederick McPherson, 63 acres, 1 horse, 8 persons....	107		
Wm. Morrison, Sr., 300 acres, 4 horses, 1 still, 7 persons....	202		
Wm. McCullough, 2 horses, 7 persons....			
Wm. McCandless, 112 acres, 2 horses, 6 persons....			
John Morrison, Jr., 250 acres, 3 horses, 6 persons....			

	Valuation
Gawin Scott, 400 acres, 2 slaves, 3 horses, 8 persons	366
Archibald Shaw, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 persons	86
John Stewart, 345 acres, 2 horses, 8 persons	214
Samuel Stewart, 50 acres, 2 horses, 5 persons	50
John Smith, 240 acres, 1 horse, 9 persons	134
Peter Sangry, 180 acres, 2 horses, 9 persons	126
Casper Sailor, 160 acres, 2 horses, 10 persons	129
James Spear, 140 acres, 2 horses, 8 persons	100
William Stewart, 150 acres, 2 horses, 6 persons	105
Patrick Smith, 100 acres, 3 horses, 9 persons	85
James Turk, 193 acres, 3 horses, 6 persons	136
Ephraim Turk, 123 acres, 2 horses, 5 persons	90
Alexander Turner, 60 acres, 4 horses, 8 persons	120
John Thatcher, 350 acres, 4 horses, 7 persons	213
George Thompson, 2 horses, 5 persons	20
Thomas Wilson, 206 acres, 2 horses, 5 persons	105
Isaac Williams, 239 acres, 3 horses, 3 persons	180
Matthew Wallace, 200 acres, 3 horses, 7 persons	149
Widow Wilson, 100 acres, 1 horse, 1 person	68
James Wiley, 100 acres, 3 horses, 5 persons	95
Samuel Woods, 20 acres, 2 horses, 7 persons	27
John Winter, 140 acres, 2 horses, 3 persons, 1 saw mill	91
Moses Wallace, 1 horse	
James Wryburn, 80 acres	
John Wyley, 60 acres, 1 horse, 4 persons	45

SINGLE MEN.

James Cunningham,	James Long,
Samuel McClurg,	William Elder,
David McKinley,	Thomas Lush,
Isaac McCewin,	David Douglass,
Samuel Sprout,	Andrew Gorgeson,
James Sprout,	Joseph Reed,
Emanuel Reichard,	Martin Robert,
William Johnston,	Robert Marlin,
William Sprout,	John McCall,
John McCreary,	James Wyley,
Robert Nelson,	William McCall,
James Patterson,	Samuel Shaw,
William Wilson,	John Adams,
William Buchanan,	Thomas Duncan,
Robert Armstrong,	William Davis,
John Sinclair,	Peter Smith,
Thomas McCreary,	William McKee,
Alexander Craigmiles,	Philip Maxwell,
Daniel Filloon,	Andrew Stewart,
John Hill,	Joseph Glen,
John Kelley,	

The population of Chanceford Township in 1810 was 966; in 1820, 1,248; in 1830, 1,177; in 1840, 1,439; in 1850, 1,572; in 1860, 2,110; 1870, 2,501; 1880, 2,994; 1890, 3,066; and in 1900 was 2,798.

About 1830, Sarah Ann Furnace, situated in the northwestern part of Chanceford, was erected by William C. Cornwell. He operated this furnace successfully in manufacturing pig iron with charcoal until the financial panic of 1837. The ore was obtained from Chestnut Hill, in Lancaster County, and from the mines near Loganville. It was originally known as Sarah Ann Furnace and later Manor Furnace. John Herr, of Hellam Township, pur-

chased the furnace and operated it for several years. The business was discontinued before the opening of the Civil War. The chestnut timber used in making the charcoal was obtained in the vicinity of the furnace.

Brogueville, or The Brogue, was the early voting place of Chanceford Township until it was divided into three election precincts. The surrounding land was owned in colonial days by Colonel John Laird, who became an officer of the Revolution and a man of note and distinction in the lower end of York County. Many of his descendants, the Fultons and the Grahams, reside in Chanceford Township. Rebecca Laird, one of his daughters, was the mother of Clement L. Vallandigham, the noted orator of Ohio.

Brogueville is situated at the divergence of five roads. In early days some one placed at the corner of one of the roads, near the tavern, a brogan or worn out shoe upon a pole. It hung there for many days and excited a great deal of interest among the Scotch-Irish settlers of the neighborhood. From this incident the place became known as "The Brogue," which appellation it has since borne. In colonial days The Brogue tavern was opened at the junction of these roads by Andrew Findley, who afterward became an officer of the Revolution. He was the only son of Major John Findley, who won distinction in the same war. This public inn was a noted stopping place for stages going from York to Peach Bottom and for the traveling public before the days of railroads. James Kilgore kept the hotel from 1854 until the time of his death. It has always been a popular hostelry in the lower end of the county, and in 1907 was owned by David Porter, a son of Dr. B. F. Porter, who practiced medicine in the vicinity during the last years of his life. A small village has grown up around the hotel. Dr. B. Frank Posey is the practicing physician at The Brogue.

New Bridgeville is a hamlet situated in the northeastern part of Chanceford Township, overlooking the Susquehanna river. The view from this place up and down the river is truly enchanting, unfolding to the eye of the observer a large portion of Lancaster County. James P. Robinson for several years conducted a mercantile business

and also served as a member of the Pennsylvania legislature. Dr. J. W. Shenberger resides near New Bridgeville.

Lockport, another small village, is directly opposite Safe Harbor, in Lancaster County. A dam extended over the Susquehanna here for many years. It was used to aid in the transporting of boats across the river to the Conestoga navigation, which extended from Safe Harbor to Lancaster.

Grahamville is situated in the southeastern part of the township. It is named in honor of Colonel Robert Graham, who before the Civil War commanded the Sixty-fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia, belonging to York County. His ancestors took up the lands around the site of this village during the time of the early settlement. Colonel Graham owned a large farm and conveyed his farm products by wagon to Baltimore until the tidewater canal was built. One of his employees before 1830 was Jacob Tome, afterward the great financier, who amassed a large fortune and died at Port Deposit in 1808, where he had lived for half a century. Thomas L. Graham, son of Colonel Graham, graduated at Princeton College, and served for ten years as principal of the Elkton Academy, in Maryland. He was the active and efficient principal of the High School at Wilmington, Delaware, for several years, and afterward was superintendent of schools at Belleville, New Jersey, a suburb of Newark. At present he is editor of the York Gazette.

Collinsville is a hamlet situated on the road leading to Airville, two miles below The Brogue. Alexander Collins built the first house in this village, which now contains a population of about 100. Dr. Mordecai A. Posey practiced medicine here for many years.

Guinston United Presbyterian congregation is a descendant of the Associate Presbyterian Church of Scotland, which was forced by a secession from the established church in 1733, under name of the Associate Presbytery. Appeals for a missionary came from America in 1742 to the mother church. The division of this church into the Burger and Anti-Burger branches hindered missionary work, but in 1753, the Anti-Burger Synod sent out Rev. Alexander Gellately and Rev. Andrew Ar-

not, who organized in the colonies the Associate Presbytery of Pennsylvania. The original settlers of Guinston Associate Congregation, as then called, were families from both Ireland and Scotland, who came to York County between 1734 and 1736.

Dr. James B. Scouller says in his history of Big Spring Presbytery that "one of the earliest and most active settlers was Alexander Wallace, from Scotland, whose great-grandson now resides in the original home-stead." This house is now standing and is in the possession of the great-great-granddaughters of the first Alexander Wallace. The congregation was formally organized by Mr. Gellately or Arnot in the spring of 1754, by the ordination of Alexander Wallace, Thomas Currie, John Orr, William Orr, Samuel Harper and John McKay, as ruling elders. This session was enlarged in May, 1769, by the addition of five more, and again in 1776 by another five.

For a short time worship was conducted in Alexander Wallace's house until a log structure was built upon the two-acre lot, which the congregation now owns and occupies. This land was conveyed by James Cooper, of Oxford Township, Chester County, in 1774, to Thomas Currie, James Wallace, Guin Allison and others, farmers of Chanceford, Hopewell and Windsor townships. August 25, 1773, James Clarkson, just arrived from Scotland, was installed as their first pastor. November 6, 1773, it was resolved to erect a stone church 46 feet long, 30 feet wide and 18 feet high to the square. Andrew Proudfoot, James Wallace, John Herron, James McNary, William Adams and John Lusk were appointed a board of managers. The contract was let to James Wallace, who was instructed to put forward the work with all dispatch.

In October, 1793, in accordance with the recommendation of Presbytery the congregation, 121 in number, publicly renewed their covenant vows. On two succeeding occasions this was again done, though not so formally and publicly. Mr. Clarkson continued his work as pastor until 1805, when in May he asked Synod for a supply for his pulpit. Owing to increasing infirmities and ill health, he resigned his charge in March, 1808. The congregation continued to give to his support until his death at

Valley Field, his homestead, (now owned by James C. Fulton a descendant) October 30, 1811, when he had just entered his seventy-fourth year.

August 20, 1818, Alexander Gordon was ordained and installed as pastor of Guinston. His whole time was given to the congregation until 1822, when, in compliance with a request from associate members of Lower Chanceford for one-fourth of Mr. Gordon's time, a union was made with the Lower Chanceford charge, which was formally organized into a congregation in 1823. This organization was maintained till 1859.

October 20, 1825, Mr. Gordon's pastoral relation to Guinston and Lower Chanceford was dissolved, and he served as pastor at Putnam, New York, afterward at Johnstown, of that state, where he died suddenly August 20, 1845.

In 1833, a call was presented to Rev. John Adams, and being accepted, he was ordained and installed by the Philadelphia Presbytery, September 11, 1833, as pastor of Guinston and Lower Chanceford. He ministered to the congregation for over twenty years, giving them all his time, and the church grew under his care. Owing to increasing infirmities and ill health, he resigned his charge April 26, 1855; yet he lived among his people, serving as best he could and showing an interest in the church until his death, January 14, 1862.

After many efforts for a pastor, the congregation secured Rev. Francis McBurney, who was ordained and installed August 15, 1856. He and his people went heartily into the Union of 1858 at Pittsburg, and Guinston gave up the name Associate Church, which she had borne with honor for more than a century. In 1859, Mr. McBurney was released by the Presbytery of Big Spring from the pastoral charge of Lower Chanceford, and the two congregations, Associate and Associate Reformed, were united into one charge. Hopewell was united August 10, 1859, with Guinston, receiving one-third of McBurney's time.

In 1867 the people resolved to erect a new and larger church to accommodate the growing congregation. One-half an acre of ground was purchased from Valentine Trout. A building of brick, 65 feet long, 42 feet wide, and 21 feet to the square, was

built at a cost of over \$5,000. The old church that stood a landmark for over 130 years was at this time in danger of being demolished. A congregational meeting was called May 11, 1868, to decide whether or not the trustees should pull down the old church and use the stone for the foundation of the new church. Wiser counsel prevailed, for it was resolved to procure stone elsewhere. About the time the building was completed, Mr. McBurney resigned, and on October 6, 1868, the congregation was again without a pastor.

A call was presented to Rev. Samuel Jamison, who was installed as pastor April 25, 1872, and under his watchful care and faithful ministry the congregation grew until in 1883 and 1885, its highest membership, 189, was reached. June 28, 1875, Mr. Jamison was released from Hopewell to give his whole time to Guinston. He continued for twenty years as Guinston's pastor. He was a diligent student of the Bible, a deep theologian and a strong preacher. April 22, 1891, he resigned his charge and the present pastor, Rev. R. G. Pinkerton, was ordained and installed September 27, 1892, and took up the work laid down by Mr. Jamison, who died October 29, 1900.

Guinston guards the dust of three of her pastors as they rest in the city of the dead, among the people they loved and served. In 1892 the house of worship was remodeled at a cost of about \$3,100.

The above sketch of Guinston Church was prepared by the pastor, Rev. R. G. Pinkerton, and read by him at the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the church, October 26, 1904.

St. Luke's Church, known as **Stahle's Church**, founded in 1784, just after the close of the Revolution,

is situated in the northern part of Chanceford. The principal founders of this church were Jacob Stahle and George Souders, and the building was named in honor of the former, upon whose farm it was originally built. The first church building with its plain wooden seats was used for a period of eighty-two years. In 1866, the second church was built under the direction of Peter Blose, Jacob Kohler and George Wise, who formed the building committee. Two congregations, a Luth-

eran and Reformed, worshiped here on alternate Sundays for nearly a century. The Lutherans were much stronger in numbers than the Reformed. As Chanceford is an English speaking township most of the members of the Reformed congregation finally joined New Harmony Presbyterian Church. St. Luke's church in recent years has been used by the Lutherans only. The third church was built in 1889. The Lutheran pastors in order of succession have been: Revs. Bentz, A. Gearnal, Heisley, J. Harman, J. Kempfer, John Conoway, P. Warner, E. Lenhart, Peter Livingston, D. S. Kurtz, E. Manges, H. C. Salem and Charles Sechrist. The Reformed pastors were: Henry Hablinstein, W. F. Vander-sloot, H. Ryneka, Sr., and R. Rahausen.

St. James Lutheran Church is situated near Muddy Creek at Guinston Crossing. It was built about 1878. The pastor in 1907 is Rev. Charles Sechrist.

New Harmony Church.

The original Scotch-Irish settlers of this region worshiped in the first Presbyterian meeting house built in York County at the union of Scott's Run with Muddy Creek. After Chanceford church was founded near Airville, in Lower Chanceford, they attended services at this place. In 1847, a congregation was organized within the present limits of Chanceford Township and a house of worship was erected and dedicated December, 1848. Twenty-four persons presented letters from Chanceford Church and four from Hopewell or Round Hill. Hugh Long, John A. Murphy and James Stewart were elected its first elders, and the name adopted by the organization was "New Harmony Presbyterian Church." David Workinger, Judge Valentine Trout and Colonel Robert Graham later served as elders. Rev. J. J. Lane, of Wrightsville, was installed as the regular pastor in 1853. The other clergymen who have ministered to this congregation in order of succession have been: Revs. J. L. Merrill, A. F. Morrison and J. P. McKee, the present pastor. The membership is about 250.

Bethel Church. Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, near the village of Grahamville, is one of the oldest Methodist congregations in the southern part of York County. The first

services conducted by the Methodists in this vicinity were held in the houses of the members. In 1821 Rev. John McKinley succeeded in organizing a society, being ably assisted by Rev. Daniel Kline. A neat church of wood was built in the year 1821. This building was used for the long period of 53 years, until 1874, when it was accidentally destroyed by fire. During the year 1874, an attractive church edifice costing about \$3,000 was erected near the site of the original church in a beautiful grove. A school building is situated about 20 yards distant near the same grove. The building is painted white with green shutters and is covered with a fine quality of Peach Bottom slate. The church was recently remodeled and a bell placed in the belfry. An adjoining graveyard surrounded by a neat fence contains the tombs of many early settlers of this region. Some of the recent pastors of this congregation have been Revs. Dyer, Seiffert, Carver, Bruce, Hughes, J. F. Glass and Samuel Horn.

Trinity Church, of the Evangelical Association, in the western part of the township, was founded in 1871. There are two other churches of this denomination, one known as the Chapel, in the northern part of the township, built in 1872, and the other Mount Pleasant church, built in 1880, in the southern part of the township.

In 1834, when the free school system was established in Pennsylvania by act of the legislature there were five schools in Chanceford Township. They were then supported by private subscriptions. Chanceford was quick to accept the provisions of the new law and the schools in general have been in a prosperous condition. There are now in the township eighteen public school houses bearing the following names: Clearview, Trinity, Thompson's, Weiser's, Bethel, Guinston, Gipe's, Brogue, Shaw's, St. James, Battle Hill, Conrad's, Shenk's Ferry, Dellinger's, Millers, Collinsville, Glen-Allen and Hickory Grove.

Chanceford Academy, situated one mile from the Brogue on the road leading to Shenk's Ferry, was opened in 1860 by Rev. J. L. Merrill, pastor of New Harmony Church. Colonel George B. Murphy was president of the board of trustees. Some of the other members were Joseph Griffith

and Samuel Reed. The academy flourished for several years under different instructors. Later the brick building occupied by this school was used by the Guin-ston congregation for holding religious meetings.

In 1775 and some time before this, **Noted Men.** Captain Joseph Reed purchased the river rights over the Susquehanna, later known as Shenk's Ferry, above Burkholder's Ferry. During the Revolution Joseph Reed commanded a company of Associators, the muster roll of which will be found on page 270. One of its members was David McKinley, great-grandfather of President William McKinley. For several months in the year 1781, Captain Reed and his men formed the guard for the British prison, situated four miles southeast of York. After the Revolution Captain Reed returned to his ferry and farm of seven hundred acres in Chanceford Township. He had purchased the Orson mill property, and during the remainder of his life followed the occupation of a farmer and miller until the time of his death October 19, 1804. His property descended to his two sons, Joseph and William. Dr. Joseph E. Reed, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, son of William Reed, served for a period of three years as surgeon for the Second Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps.

Archibald Thompson for many years owned the site of Manor Furnace. Michael McKinnon, father of Dr. M. J. McKinnon, of York, carried on the tanning business near Collinsville for many years. Another tannery was conducted by Jacob Tome in the northern part of Chanceford before 1860.

John Hooper, a Quaker, who came to America with Penn's colony in 1682, was one of the earliest settlers of the original Chanceford Township. He purchased a large tract of land upon which York Furnace was later built, and erected one of the first saw mills west of the Susquehanna on John's Run at the site of the weighlock. John Hooper was the great-grandfather of Colonel Robert Graham, founder of Grahamville.

Colonel John Kelly, who lived on the hills along Muddy Creek, owned a large tract of land. One of his daughters mar-

ried Hugh Bingham, the father of Rev. Dr. William R. Bingham, who became a prominent clergyman in the Presbyterian church and a trustee of Lincoln University. One of his sons, James Kelly, became a member of the York Bar.

There were other noted men born in Chanceford Township who made their mark as clergymen, physicians, lawyers, and in other occupations. James Smith, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and one of the earliest lawyers at York, lived for a time in the original Chanceford Township after his parents emigrated here from the north of Ireland. John Stewart, father of the wife of John Sherman, the great statesman from Ohio, was born in Chanceford and the home of his nativity was twice visited by Mrs. Sherman and her husband after the Civil War. John Stewart migrated first to the state of New York, and afterward settled in Ohio, and became president judge of the courts at Mansfield, Ohio, where he resided. W. F. Bay Stewart, one of the judges of York County, was also born in Chanceford. Among the prominent clergymen born in this township were: William Bingham, D. D., William G. Stewart, and A. Thompson Stewart. Some of the noted physicians were: William F. Smith, Joseph Murphy, A. Clarkson Smith, James Clarkson, A. P. T. Grove.

Johnson K. Duncan, who won distinction as a soldier in the Confederate army, was born in Chanceford in 1827. He was graduated at the United States military academy in 1849, and became second lieutenant in the third Artillery, serving in the Florida hostilities against the Seminole Indians. From 1850 until 1853 he was attached to Forts Sullivan and Preble in Maine, on garrison duty, and was then assistant on the Northern Pacific railroad exploration till December, 1854. He resigned from the army in January, 1855, and became superintendent of repairs in New Orleans, in charge of the branch mint, marine hospital, quarantine warehouse, and Pas a l'Outre boarding station. From 1859 till 1860 he was professionally occupied as civil engineer, surveyor and architect in New Orleans, becoming also in 1860, chief engineer of the board of public works of the state of Louisiana. At the beginning of the Civil War he entered the Confederate army as colonel, but soon

was appointed brigadier general from Louisiana. He commanded Forts Jackson and St. Philip at the time of their capture by Admiral Farragut, on April 25, 1862, and became a prisoner of war. He died at Knoxville, Tennessee, December 18, 1862.

Valentine Trout, the last associate judge of York County, was born in Chanceford in 1817, and has resided there for the long period of eighty-seven years. He was elected associate judge of York County in the fall of 1873 and served the full term of five years. The new constitution for the state of Pennsylvania, that went into effect in 1874, discontinued the office of associate judge, in the large counties of the state, but Judge Trout served out his entire term, retiring from the bench in the year 1878.

The following interesting account of the McKinley ancestry was furnished by Robert C. Bair, member of the York County Bar.

President McKinley's Ancestry.

The McKinleys were among the pioneers of the lower end of York County. The section in which they settled had early been called by Maryland "Solitude." The Penns called it "Lower Hallam." In 1745 Lower Hallam was divided into two townships,—Chanceford and Fawn. Two years before this David McKinley and his family, consisting of a wife, three sons and one daughter, selected for his homestead three hundred and sixteen acres on the highest land in all that wilderness. Its summit overlooks entire Chanceford and Lower Chanceford townships, with their grand succession of ridges lying east and west, jutting on the deep grooved Susquehanna Valley. The view from its crest expands into a magnificent landscape extending eastward to the far hills of the Octoraro and on the north fifty miles to the Blue Ridge mountains.

The neighbors of David McKinley called their tracts "Rippey's Park," "Morton's Fancy," "Myroch," "Perilous Adventure," "Descending Fountain," "Gwinston," "Small Gain," "Locust Spring," and "Craggy-mount." What David christened his land is not recorded, but he might well have titled its royal loftiness, "The Highland Chief." This tract in 1907 in its relation to roads and places is situated a short distance northeast from the village of Chanceford, also called Collinsville, and was the property, after-

wards owned by Joseph Tosh, the present owners being John and Thomas Tosh. It extended northeastward and included, as lands of his son Stephen, all that tract known now as Thomas and Jordan McKinley land toward the river hills. David McKinley laid his foundation and erected his half-stone and half-log house in a sheltered rift near a large spring. When this homestead was planted eleven log houses had been already erected in the town of York—the homestead was twenty miles southeast of the eleven houses.

David McKinley was a weaver. Like all who came with him to the barrens of York county, he had to struggle courageously

against the stern opposition of natural disadvantages. There was no cleared land. The soil was so poor that one or two seasons crops exhausted it, and another field had to be cleared. The sickle was his champion reaper; the flail his steam thrasher, and the palms of his hands his patent corn-sheller. There were no highways except the so-called Great Road to Yorktown and the river—there were only paths through the underbrush and woods. Deep ravines lay on all sides, through which rapid streams plunged down to the river, three miles off. Forests of chestnut, oak, sassafras, poplar, birch and dogwood overgrew the hills, with here and there a natural clearing upon which stunted cedars sapped the thin and worn out soil. Through these wind-whipped stretches only bridle paths ran, following for the most part abandoned Indian trails that made short cuts from point to point of natural advantage.

David McKinley was a man of energy and public spirit. The necessity for "big roads" at once claimed his attention. Even before the organization of York County he was engaged in this important movement. Upon its organization, 1749, he gave his best efforts to the permanent improvement of Chanceford. Petitions for roads were circulated among the inhabitants by David McKinley; and when they were signed he was back of their importance before the Court. He was a leading champion of the first highways leading away from the Susquehanna ferries, and was appointed with William Morrison who lived in what afterward became Lower Chanceford, his prop-

erty being at the "Slab," among the first road-viewers of Chanceford township to lay them out. By his earnestness in public interests he, with William Morrison, was elected supervisor of Chanceford in 1750.

Although engaged in public affairs, David McKinley was generally called upon to appraise the estates of his deceased neighbors, to administer upon them, or become bondsman for other administrators or executors.

He died intestate, in the year 1757, leaving to survive him four children, John, the eldest, David, Mary, intermarried with Samuel Gordon of Fawn, and Stephen, the youngest. His estate, real and personal, amounted to 570 pounds. His body is supposed to rest in Chanceford or Guinston burial grounds although, as private graveyards were common in those days, his bones may rest upon the homestead tract. His wife, Esther, and John McKinley, his son, were made administrators of the estate. The personal property was sold for 220 pounds, four shillings and eleven pence. The real property was by mutual agreement divided among the four children. John subsequently purchased the original 316 acres from the heirs. This property or rather a part of it, is one among a few in Chanceford township that for 150 years has remained in the hands of and been dwelt upon by the lineal descendants of the settler ancestor.

John McKinley. John McKinley, the great-grandfather of the President, was not born in America, nor is it possible to state that his birth-place was in Scotland or North Ireland. Following the occupation of his father, John was a weaver. Eight children were born to John McKinley and Margaret, his wife: David, born May 16th, 1755; Esther, 1765; Jean, 1767; Elizabeth, 1769, and Susanna, 1762. Three children born between 1755 and 1765 died in youth.

John McKinley, called Big John, was a man well known throughout the lower end of York county. He was the keeper of a hotel at a point either on the old Bingham property, along the line of the original York Road, about a mile and a half to the right of the present York Road, going south, or about the site where old Thomas Coony later kept a tavern. Like his father, John was energetic and foremost in public enterprises and improvements. In his private business

he was thrifty and shrewd, acquiring much land. To his business of weaving he added blacksmithing and distilling. He was a Presbyterian and left the stamp of sectarianism on those who came after him in Chanceford. He, too, devoted himself to projecting in those early times what was as important an undertaking as building a trolley line nowadays, the erection of public roads.

He had horses and wagons. He made frequent excursions to the Baltimore, Lancaster and York markets, carrying not only the simple product of his own loom and distillery, but the scant surplus product of the carding machine, tilt-hammer, buckwheat fields and lambs and shoats of his neighbors. He was well known among the merchants and particularly the lawyers of York, to whom he brought much business. It would seem by the public records that when an appointment by the Court was to be made for Chanceford, John McKinley was frequently the appointee. He was identified closely with the local public militia service. He steadily increased his lands by warrant and purchase, loaned to his poorer neighbors, and was often obliged to take their property for mortgage or other security. John McKinley was a fearless man and perfectly free to state his opinions on all public questions. In Chanceford during the years immediately preceding the outbreak of the Revolution the Scotch-Irish, while generally ardent patriots, were not unanimous on the great question whether or not the Colonies should attempt independence. The opponents of independence were a small minority. The John Plowman letters were read by them, and the influence of Dickinson had the effect of placing many of his disciples among the Scotch-Irish in a false position. Not that they were the less patriots, they only differed as to policy. John McKinley was one of these, although his son David was in the war at the time.

John McKinley was a man of too much importance and courage to be frightened out of expressing his convictions, and steadily maintained that the Colonies ought not to go to war. However, when the Revolution was well under way, he being favorably known to the Committee of Safety, as a man of influence and means, the military authorities at York, with Archibald McClean, chief

of the local militia department, appointed him wagon master for Chanceford Township. This drew forth a bitter petition, denouncing the appointment, signed by many of his neighbors, but it was never shown that the petition had any substantial ground other than the personal prejudices of excited partisans.

On February 18th, 1779, John McKinley died, aged about fifty-nine years, leaving a widow, Margaret, one son, David McKinley, of the Pennsylvania militia, and four minor daughters. John McKinley joined the dead in Guinston or Chanceford. His will disposes of his property as follows: "April 24, 1778, item—To my beloved wife I give my plantation as long as she retains her widowhood; upon her marriage she is to give up possession of the property and choose for herself the best horse or mare about the house, and to have a new saddle and fifty pounds in cash, her bed and furniture.

Item—I also bequeath to my son David all that he hath received from me, with my clothes and watch and twenty pounds in cash. Likewise, the remainder I order to be equally divided betwixt the lawful issue of my wife by me to wit: Esther, Jean, Elizabeth and Susanna.

Item—I also give unto my nephew, John McKinley, son of Stephen McKinley, the sum of thirty pounds, to be paid to him out of the two tracts of land called "Small Gain" and "Locust Spring." I do hereby nominate and appoint my well beloved friend, John Finley, and my wife Margaret my executors."

Witness—ALEXANDER DOWNING
JOSEPH JACKSON.

The only record had of the four minor daughters is this: "At an Orphan's Court held at the dwelling house of John Finley in Chanceford township, on the 11th day of January, 1782, before William Smith and John Herbach, Esq., Justices, etc., came Esther McKinley, aged seventeen years and upwards and Jean McKinley aged fifteen years and upwards, two minor children of John McKinley, and choose, respectively, Benjamin Pedan, Esq., of Chanceford, their guardian. On the same date came Stephen McKinley praying the Court to appoint Benjamin Pedan, Esq., guardian of his

brother John's daughters, Elizabeth, aged thirteen, and Susanna, aged ten years."

The homestead of John McKinley, the place he died, has long been known as the "Bingham Place," southwest of Collinsville, and now owned by the heirs of John H. Small.

David McKinley, the son of John and Margaret McKinley, Jr. Kinley, was born in Chanceford township, May 16, 1755. The early years of his life were spent upon the farm of his father. His father, having adopted a boy by the name of John McKinley, the two boys were raised together and learned the weaver's trade. There is no longer remembered any incident of David McKinley's boyhood. It was a family custom or trait of the McKinleys to relate, one generation to the other, the history of the lives and adventures of the dead fathers. All incidents in the life of David are now forgotten. The later generation say they used to hear so much talk about those of the family who were engaged in the War of 1812 and the Revolution, that it provoked them when the old folks, visiting each other, began to tell over the twice told tales. They say "We left it in at one ear and out at the other."

David McKinley joined the militia of Chanceford April 16, 1776, and was enrolled for service June 20, 1776. Fifty-nine men composed the company, under Captain Joseph Reed, Ferryman, of what is now Shenk's Ferry on the Susquehanna river. Of the fifty-nine members of the Sixth Company, Sixth Battalion, York County militia, all did not go into active service, but David did. He served at different times in the companies of Captains McCaskey, Ross, Laird, Reed, Holderbaum, Slaymaker, Raub and Harnahan. He was in the skirmishes of Amboy and Chestnut Hill, and is said to have been one of the privates under Major Henry Lee when he captured Paulus Hook, an exploit which Congress characterized by a vote of thanks, "For the remarkable prudence, address and bravery displayed," presenting a gold medal to Major Lee and \$15,000 for distribution among the non-commissioned officers and privates. He was certainly at the defence of Fort Washington, an account of which is given on page 181.

The muster roll of the company in which he served is found on page 270.

After he left the army he went into Westmoreland County, which, at that time, included the entire western part of Pennsylvania.

He married Sarah Gray, December 10th, 1780, to whom was born William, James, the grandfather of the President, Martha, John, Sarah, Stephen, Rachael, Esther, Mary and Elizabeth.

His second wife was Eleanora McLean, who died 1835.

The second son of David and Sarah McKinley was James, born September 19th, 1783, married Mary Rose and resided in Mercer County, Pa. Their first son, William McKinley, born November 15, 1807, married Nancy Allison. The third son of William and Nancy McKinley was William McKinley, Jr., born at Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio, January 29, 1843. He married Ida Saxton, 1871; became President of the United States March 4, 1896, and was assassinated at Buffalo, New York, September 6, 1901.

CODORUS TOWNSHIP.

Codorus was organized into a township in 1747. The word Codorus is of Indian origin, but its meaning is not clear. In the earliest official records, and in the writings of the missionaries and adventurers who visited the region west of the Susquehanna, the names "Codorus," "Codores," and "Kothores," were used to designate the winding stream, which drains a large part of York County, and flows into the Susquehanna above Wrightsville. Part of the land in the southern section of the township near the state line was taken up about 1734, under Maryland titles, before the temporary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland was run. A year or two later a number of Germans began to take possession of the fertile spots in the northern part of the township, and what is now North Codorus. Many of the early settlers of this region belonged to the Lutheran and Reformed churches and emigrated to this township, directly from Germany. There was a colony of German Baptists (Dunkers) who located in this section before 1750 and organized the Codorus

Church in 1758. A complete account of this church will be found on page 138.

George Lightner, in 1749, was the first township constable; Casper Cooper succeeded him in 1751; Peter Brillhart, in 1752, and Peter Bingley in 1756. Codorus Township is drained by different branches of the Codorus Creek. The Western Maryland extends along its western boundary; the Hanover Branch Railroad along a portion of the northern boundary and the Northern Central Railway along a portion of the eastern boundary. Most of the land is in an excellent state of cultivation and yields abundant cereal crops. The population of Codorus in 1810 was 1,975; in 1820, 2,133; in 1830, 2,429; in 1840, 1,131; in 1850, 1,371; in 1860, 1,840; in 1870, 2,202; in 1880, 2,261; 1890, 2,322; and in 1900, 2,251. North Codorus was organized out of Codorus in 1840.

In 1758 a road was run from Daniel Diehl's mill in Codorus to Nelson's (now McCall's) Ferry.

The following petition was signed by some of the first settlers of the township:

To the Worshipful His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of York, met at York the last Tuesday of July, 1760.

The petition of the inhabitants of Codorus Township and parts adjacent humbly sheweth,

That a great road is much wanted from York Town towards Baltimore Town as far as the Temporary Line. That a road has been laid out part of the way but not finished.

Your petitioners humbly pray that proper persons may be appointed to review the ground and lay out a road from George Mayer's plantation by the Widow Link's to the Temporary Line, where Tobias Amspoker, Jr., lately dwelt, there being now a good road in the Maryland side of the line from said Amspoker's late dwelling plantation to Baltimore Town. And your petitioners will pray.

Michael Myer,
Philip Ziegler,
Michael Hahn,
Michael Beissel,
Jacob Hover,
Ludwig Reiser,
Ludwig Huber,
Jacob Soeller,
Johannes Weller,
George Keller,
Ulrich Huber,
Daniel Cramer,

Michael Miller,
Michael Wunford,
Nicholas Vogel,
George Meyer,
Peter Wolf,
Nicholas Schrom,
Nicholas Koenig,
Jacob Ulp,
David Amspacher,
Jacob Hoak,
Casper Kinsser,
Daniel Diehl.

In the county assessment and census report of 1783, Codorus in 1783. Township was then reported to have 199 dwelling houses, 189 barns, 9 mills, 6 negro slaves, a population of 1,304, and 27,975 acres of land not

vacant. The population at that date was quite dense. The township furnished two companies of soldiers for the Revolution.

The following is a complete list of taxables of Codorus for 1783:

George Amspoker,
Valentine Alt,
John Bauman,
Jacob Bailey,
George Bortner,
Benjamin Bouman,
William Bouman,
Henry Baker,
John Boyer,
William Becker,
John Brodbeck,
Jacob Bear,
Michael Bealer,
Jacob Bealer,
William Baker,
Abraham Bollinger,
Jacob Bealer, Sr.,
Peter Brillhart,
Jacob Bechtel,
Michael Beltz,
George Dehl,
Charles Dehl,
Nicholas Dehoff,
Henry Dehoff,
George Dehoff,
John Decker,
Adam Denlinger,
John Everholt,
Michael Ehrman,
Mendel Everhold,
Philip Emich,
Jacob Eppley,
George Keller,
John Kilcannon,
David Klinedinst,
Godfrey Klinedinst,
Adam Kuntz,
Henry Kessler,
Michael Kessler,
Philip Lau,
Anthony Lehman,
Michael Lau,
Peter Lau,
George Lau,
Andrew Lau,
James Ligget,
Rev. Jacob Lischy,
Henry Michael,
James Moore,
Peter Miller,
George Mack,
John Mourer,
Jacob Matz,
Frederick Myer,
John Myer,
George Miller,
Andrew Miller,
George Neiman,
Henry Newcomer,
Jacob Noll,
Peter Olinger,
John Ott,
John Ortmann,
Mathias Pope,
George Emich,
Frederick Eichelberger,
Frederick Feaser,
Jacob Fulkner,

Adam Foltz,
Henry Fishel,
Peter Gerberich,
Philip Gentzler,
Samuel Glassick,
Franz Ganz,
Martin Getz,
David Grier,
Felix Glattfelder,
Jacob Henry,
Michael Hossler,
Joseph Hossler,
Christian Hossler,
George Hooper,
Peter Henrich,
Nicholas Henry,
Ulrich Huber,
John Hamme,
Daniel Hamme,
Jacob Haffner,
Adam Hoffman,
Philip Hileman,
John Hileman,
Peter Hershey,
Andrew Hoff,
Francis Hoff,
Bastian Helman,
Peter Houser,
John Houser,
John Hoke,
Jacob Hirsh,
Daniel Jonas,
Ludwig Krops,
George Keller,
John Krull,
Peter Kuntz,
Jacob Krise,
Daniel Hyser,
Jacob Keller,
Henry Kuhn,
Jacob Fleisher,
Stephen Peter,
Michael Peter,
Richard Peters,
Daniel Renold,
Lorenz Rohrbach,
George Ripold,
William Ruhl,
George Reily,
Michael Rose,
John Ruhl,
Andrew Ripold,
Adam Ripold,
Ludwig Reigle,
Jacob Rudisill,
John River,
Daniel Renold,
Yost Runk,
Martin Sheurer,
Jacob Sarbach,
George Schlesman,
Peter Stuck,
Peter Sprengle,
Jacob Schaffer,
Simon Shadler,
Christopher Shindle,
Michael Speisert,
John Wagner,

William White,
John Wood,
Richard Weston,
Henry Wilhelm,
George Wehrly,
Michael Wehrly,
Henry Wehrly,
John Werner,

Daniel Wertz,
Sebastian Witman,
John Walter,
George Walter,
Nicholas Ziegler,
Jacob Ziegler,
Barnet Ziegler.

SINGLE MEN.

Jacob Bear,
Daniel Bear,
Daniel Cramer,
John Gantz,
Nicholas Ripold,
Mathias Ripold,
Michael Shultz,
Nicholas Ziegler,
John Bowman,
Peter Ziegler,
Jacob Henry,
Jacob Markle,
George Bortner,
George Krebs,
Jacob Keller,
George Miller,

John Bealer,
Christian Haffner,
Daniel Hamn,
Adam Miller,
Michael Miller,
Henry Fishel,
Frederick Wilhelm,
Michael Heilman,
John Rohrbach,
Christian Brillhardt,
Helfrich Cramer,
Adam Boll,
Peter Peterman,
David Klinedinst,
Christian Klinedinst,
Baltzer Spangler.

The first account of the organization of St. Jacob's Church, known as the "Stone Church", was the dedication of a log building erected by the Reformed and Lutherans on July 4, 1761. This building was replaced by a stone structure in 1789. In 1855, the stone church was replaced by a brick building. On August 4, 1889, the cornerstone of the present building was laid, and afterwards completed at a cost of \$18,000. The membership of each denomination is about five hundred, making a total of 1,000 members worshipping in this building. Among the Reformed pastors were Jacob Geiger, Samuel Gutelius, Joel S. Reber, Henry Bentz, J. C. J. Kurtz, J. D. Zehring, S. L. Laury, F. A. Guth, N. W. Sechler. The Lutheran pastors have been Frederick Valentine Melsheimer, Jacob Kempfer, Jonathan Ruthrauff, Jacob Albert, Peter Scheuer, W. H. Ketterman, and W. H. Ehrhart.

Zion Church, known as Shafer's Church, was organized in 1861, through the efforts of Rev. J. C. J. Kurtz. In the fall of 1861, the Reformed and Lutherans jointly erected a church building each denomination having about fifteen members. In 1882, the old building was replaced by another building. Each denomination has a membership of about 125. The Reformed ministers were J. C. J. Kurtz, William Vandersloot, J. D. Zehring, S. F. Laury, F. A. Guth, and N. W. Sechler. The Lutheran

ministers were Peter Scheurer, W. H. Ketterman and W. H. Ehrhart.

For more than fifty years, the Dunkards or German Baptists had been holding church services in what was known as Shue's School House, one mile south of Jefferson. About 1880 the organization built a substantial brick church upon the site of the old school house, maintaining regular services since.

In February 1794, Christopher Ring, Philip Steltz, Jacob Ziegler, **Steltz Church.** Jacob Barg, Andrew Kay, George Ruhl, John Sour, William Rogers, Philip Steltz, Jr., Henry Kauffman, Henry Henig and Peter Henig, citizens of the southern portion of Codorus and Shrewsbury Townships, signed an article of agreement for the founding of a Union congregation where the doctrines of the Lutheran and German Reformed Churches should be taught. February 14, 1795, Philip Steltz, sold two acres of land for five shillings, sterling, to this organization for church purposes, located in the sixth district, Baltimore County, Maryland, and bounded on the north by Mason and Dixon's line, at a point close to where the townships of Codorus and Shrewsbury meet that line. About 1801 a church building was erected on this tract within a few feet of the boundary line, in the State of Maryland. On June 30, 1803, the Penns issued a patent deed to John Ruhl and Daniel Peterman, representatives of this church organization, for two acres and fifteen perches of land, adjoining the land bought from Philip Steltz on the Pennsylvania side of Mason and Dixon's line. In 1862, a brick church was built on land purchased from John Fisher in Codorus Township, about one hundred yards north of the site of the first church. The following ministers served the congregations: Reformed—Revs. Myers, Fasht, Daniel Gring, Albert F. Driesbach, Hiram J. Hillegas; Lutheran—Revs. Sieger, Reinecke, Andrew Berg, William H. Ketterman, William Henry Ehrhart. The Reformed congregation is connected with the Shrewsbury charge and the Lutheran is connected with the "Stone Church" charge, having formerly been a part of the Shrewsbury charge.

St. Peter's Catholic Church, situated in the southeastern part of Codorus Township,

two and a half miles northwest of Glen Rock, was built about 1875. The church is served by the priest who has charge of the congregation at New Freedom.

The village of Glenville with a population of 200 is situated in the western part of Codorus along the Western Maryland Railroad. During its early history it was known as Klinefeltersville and was so marked on the map. In 1835 Jacob Klinefelter, born near Seven Valley, purchased a large farm upon which Glenville now stands. He first engaged in the cabinet-making business and was also an undertaker. In 1840 he built a foundry and machine shop and for twenty years did a large business. He made farming tools, cook stoves and ten-plate stoves. The Klinefelter plow which he made had an extensive sale. He also conducted a store and owned a hotel. Mr. Klinefelter died in 1864 and his affairs were conducted by his estate for two years when his son, J. A. Klinefelter, continued the business in the foundry and mercantile enterprise. The foundry, which has been the principal industry of the village, was purchased by Meyers and Brickner, and later by C. M. Bricker, who sold it to J. A. Klinefelter. It was run by the Glenville Foundry and Machine Company for several years and in 1905 Beard & Company operated it as a general foundry and machine shop. After the death of Jacob Klinefelter his estate also conducted the store business until it was sold to Christ & Rohrbaugh. They were succeeded by J. A. Klinefelter, who built a warehouse and conducted a large business for many years. Shue & Gibbs then bought the entire mercantile interests.

In 1873 Abraham Rohrbaugh was appointed the first postmaster. This office was held by J. A. Klinefelter from 1877 to 1898, when C. W. Gibbs was appointed.

In 1890 J. A. Klinefelter built the Glenville Creamery and also made ice cream in large quantities. C. J. Lenhart became his successor and within recent years this industry has been operated on a large scale by the Hanover Produce Company, of which Aaron Hostetter is president.

A hotel was built in 1902 by Karl E. Katz, of York. Ex-Deputy Sheriff J. D. Bortner was proprietor in 1907. Levi Smith owns a harness factory. George F. Miller owns a

furniture factory and is engaged in the undertaking business. T. S. Snyder owns a flour and feed store, and Frank H. Miller conducts a store in the new building owned by the Hanover Produce Company. On May 1, 1863, when Gregg's Union cavalry crossed from Manchester to Hanover Junction by way of Stick's Tavern several of the officers dined at the home of Jacob Klinefelter.

Neiman is an interesting village in the eastern part of Codorus. The first house, constructed of logs, was built by William King in 1841. Bailey & Wagner carried on the mercantile business for several years. Shafer's church is situated in this village.

Larue is a post village and station along the Northern Central Railway, below Hanover Junction.

Seitzville is a hamlet one mile south of Hanover Junction. John E. Slider owns a grist mill, built by Nicholas Seitz in 1866.

Green Ridge. Green Ridge, a hamlet along the railroad one mile north of Glenville, is situated in a picturesque region. In 1825 George Bair built a grist mill and saw mill at this place. From that date until 1864 he ground the "chop" and saved the timber of this region for himself and his neighbors of Codorus and Manheim townships. He also prospered as a farmer. In 1864 he sold his mills and farm to E. W. Heindel, who carried on the business until the time of his death. T. S. Snyder, his son-in-law, succeeded in the ownership of the property and conducted the grist mill, saw mill and flour and feed business. S. B. Brodbeck owns a large creamery and warehouse and does an extensive business. S. F. Roser carries on a general merchandising business.

Despatch Bearer Killed. It was at Green Ridge in June, 1863, during the Confederate invasion that an unfortunate accident occurred. General Lee's army was moving toward Gettysburg from Chambersburg. Late in the night a despatch bearer from General Meade, commanding the cavalry of the Potomac army, had been sent from Littlestown to convey orders to General Gregg at Manchester and if possible communicate with Baltimore and Washington by telegraph at Hanover Junction. This courier had stopped at Marburg

in Manheim Township and took supper with Mr. Gallatin. He left there, intending to proceed hastily to Hanover Junction. Having lost his way, he halted in front of the residence of George Bair at Green Ridge. Fear and consternation had spread all over this country because of the approach of so many troops, and the rural folk were tremulous with excitement. When the despatch bearer called out in loud tones in front of the Bair home, a misunderstanding took place between him and Mr. Bair, who thought the soldier was a Confederate raider, and while standing on the balcony, he levelled the gun and shot the soldier dead. The soldier was buried in the graveyard at the Stone Church, and a year later, his remains were taken by his father to his former home in the state of New York. George Bair was arrested and taken to Carlisle where he was tried and acquitted by a military court. It was clearly proven that he was not responsible for the act of shooting a Union soldier.

High School. This institution was first known as the Glenville Academy, which originated at a meeting held in the office of Dr. John D. Keller at Glenville, September 4, 1891. At this meeting, Dr. Wesley C. Stick was elected chairman and Dr. Keller, secretary. It was decided to organize a stock company with a capital of \$3,000, for the purpose of establishing an institution for the higher education of the young in Codorus and adjoining townships. Soon after this meeting, Dr. Stick succeeded in securing subscriptions to the amount of \$2,200. A charter of incorporation was obtained April 11, 1892, with the following named directors: Dr. Wesley C. Stick, Jacob A. Klinefelter, Dr. John D. Keller, Henry S. Stick, Oliver Cramer, Levi Dubs, Jacob R. Yost, H. W. Smith, of Glenville, Samuel B. Hoke, Summit; John E. Bahn, Baltimore Co.; Abdiel Bortner, York. The amount of the capital stock was increased to \$5,000. B. F. Willis, of York, was chosen architect for the new building. The Academy under the principalship of John E. Bahn, opened the first session September 26, 1892. At the close of the second year, the school had eighty-eight students enrolled. In 1894, Captain A. W. Eichelberger, of Hanover, purchased the controlling stock of the Academy and

transferred it to the General Synod of the Lutheran Church, designating the pastor of St. Mark's Lutheran Church at Hanover as the representative of the synod. The name was then changed to Eichelberger Academy, in honor of Captain Eichelberger, who awarded twenty scholarships for the next year. The instructors then were John E. Bahn, C. W. Corbin and Mrs. Mary C. Corbin.

In 1895, Captain Eichelberger erected a school building at Hanover which was named in his honor, and the name "Glenville Academy" was restored. E. M. Stahl, of Haysville, Somerset County, and a graduate of Pennsylvania College, was chosen principal. In September, 1901, Glenville Academy was transformed into the Codorus High School, being the first township High School established in York County. E. M. Stahl was continued as principal, and H. B. Shutt, assistant, who was succeeded in 1902 by E. B. Newman. At the first commencement of the Codorus High School, held at the "Stone Church" on June 12, 1903, five young ladies and gentlemen were graduated, viz: Miranda I. D. Stick, Edna G. Wentz, Margaret Stick, Clayton E. Bortner and William W. Ketterman.

The school building including a large campus of three acres, is valued at \$7,500. This institution is well-equipped with a laboratory for the purpose of teaching the natural sciences. It also owns a library of 600 volumes.

About forty students have been prepared for higher institutions of learning and more than one hundred school teachers have received their professional training at this place.

In Codorus there are fourteen schools with the following names: Keeney's, Sterner's, Brodbeck's, Seitzville, Kreb's, Bortner's, Fair's, Stick's, Bonair, Baltzley's, Miller's, Roser's, Sheffer's and Sinsheim.

The Place known as Stick's Tavern is one of the landmarks of Codorus Township. Hetrick's

Postoffice was also in the same building. The brick building used for so many years as a store and tavern was built by Christian Hetrick in the year 1808. He conducted the hotel and mercantile business here from that date until 1828, when he sold the stand to David Jones, who sold out

to Peter Klinefelter in 1832. Since 1839 the property has been owned by Henry Stick and his descendants. In 1835 Henry Stick in partnership with Henry Craumer opened a store across the way on the site of the former residence of Dr. W. C. Stick. This partnership was dissolved in 1839, when Henry Stick took charge of the hotel and store in the building afterward known as Stick's Tavern. He continued the business in this building until 1872, when his son, H. S. Stick, took charge and conducted it until 1889. After that date the store only was continued, the hotel business having been discontinued. From the year 1839, when Stick and Craumer dissolved partnership, until 1870 two hotels and two stores were kept at this place, one known as Stick's Tavern and the other as Craumer's Hotel.

In the days of wagoning to Baltimore, and before the era of railroads Hetrick's Postoffice and later Stick's Tavern, was the centre of interest over a large section of country. After the construction of the Northern Central Railway, and later the Western Maryland, the business interests of the community were directed naturally along the line of the railroads where villages came into existence.

The early citizens of Codorus received medical attendance from physicians, residing at Hanover, York and Shrewsbury. About 1840 Dr. Hombaugh settled at Jefferson, and remained there a short time when he removed to McSherrystown. The next physician, who was a graduate of medicine to locate at Jefferson was Dr. William Brinkman, who continued to practice this profession at Jefferson until the time of his death in 1880. In 1879 Dr. John R. Brodbeck formed a co-partnership in the practice of medicine with his father-in-law. Dr. Brinkman has since practiced here. In 1848 Dr. Wm. A. Albaugh from Westminster, Maryland, a graduate from Washington University, settled near Stick's Tavern, where he practiced for many years. His son, Dr. Eugene Albaugh, a graduate from the college of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore in 1875, succeeded his father. During the years 1855 and 1856 Dr. O. T. Everhart practiced medicine at Stick's Tavern. In 1874 Dr. Wesley C. Stick, a

native of Codorus Township began his career as a physician at Stick's Tavern. While conducting a large general practice, Dr. Stick has also succeeded as a specialist, performing many operations upon the eye. On May 10, 1906, he moved to Hanover, Pa. Dr. H. C. Jones practiced medicine at Jefferson from 1869 until the time of his death in 1897. His son, Dr. Pius Jones, is a physician at Glenville, and another son, Dr. H. H. Jones, resides in York. Dr. J. H. Bennett followed his profession in Jefferson for a period of five years and then removed to York. Dr. Markle succeeded him at Jefferson.

Dr. Troxel, Dr. Theodore Beltz and Dr. Edward Sterner, each practiced medicine for a short time at Jefferson.

The science and art of medicine as practiced by the disciples of Hahnemann were introduced into Codorus and adjoining townships about 1836 by Rev. Jacob Geiger, whose record as a physician is given in the medical chapter in this volume. He interested Rev. Peter Sheurer of Hanover, who was pastor of several Lutheran congregations in York County.

Dr. H. S. Keller, a successful school teacher, residing at Glenville took up the study of homoeopathy under Rev. Jacob Geiger, and afterward graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia. He was succeeded by his son, Dr. J. D. Keller, who after studying under the instruction of his father was graduated at Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia in 1874. After practicing the healing art in Codorus for a period of twenty-five years, Dr. Keller removed to Spring Grove, and later settled at Hanover. Dr. H. W. Fair, a homoeopathic physician, practiced his profession for twenty years in the lower end of Codorus Township and in 1903 removed to Baltimore.

CONEWAGO TOWNSHIP.

The name Conewago is of Indian origin and means "at the rapids." The large winding stream by this name forms the northern boundary of the township and the Little Conewago Creek which united with the larger stream near the mouth of the latter at Conewago falls on the Susquehanna, forms the eastern boundary. During the early part of the eighteenth century, before

white settlers had crossed the Susquehanna, there was a small tribe of Indians, called the "Conewagoes", who occupied the region around York Haven and the opposite side of the Susquehanna near Middletown, where there is also a Conewago Creek, named in honor of these Indians.

Conewago Township was formed out of Newberry and Dover in the year 1818. The eastern third belonged to Newberry and the western two-thirds to Dover Township. It contains 11,000 acres, according to the survey made in October, 1814, by Jacob Spangler and Daniel Small. Viewers were appointed whose report was confirmed at the January term of Court in 1818. Conewago Township at the time of its formation contained 245 taxable inhabitants. The assessed valuation of real and personal property at that time was \$185,000. Colonel Henry Stover was the largest land owner, having 328 acres valued at \$6,275. Frederick Hevel and Henry Miller were inn-keepers. Frederick Shetter owned a carding mill; Philip Fetrow, saw-mill and hemp-mill; Andrew Miller an oil-mill; John Becker, and Stoehr & Demuth, saw-mill and grist-mill; Daniel Reeser, grist mill; John Datisman, tailor; John Keener, tailor; Samuel Parks, nail-maker. The coopers of the township were Peter Wilt, George Fink, David Gross, John Hoffman, Michael Weyer, and George Finck. The weavers were George Benedict, William Barnes, Henry Brenneman, Peter Fink, Jacob Frysinger, Jacob Peters, Adam Keener, Jacob Meyer, Jacob Rupert, Jacob Schlothour, Henry Vickers, George Wintemeyer, John Finck, Michael Benedict, David Miller and Jacob Wentz. The following persons owned distilleries: Peter Gross, Frederick Ilgenfritz, Martin Meyer, John Reeser, Henry Stover, Michael Shettle, Henry Schmidt, Jacob Stover, Michael Wilt and Peter Zorger.

The population of Conewago in 1820 was 945; in 1830, 1,093; in 1840, 1,068; in 1850, 1,264; in 1860, 1,288; 1870, 1,382; 1880, 1,495; 1890, 1,555; in 1900, 1,506.

Zion Lutheran and Reformed **Quickel's Church** known as Quickel's Church, the first religious organization founded within the present limits of Conewago Township, is

situated near the banks of the Little Conewago, on a gentle elevation with a commanding view of the surrounding country.

Three early German settlers, Frederick Eichholtz, Ludwig Weir and Henry Shunk, in 1767 purchased a tract of land containing thirty acres for £7 15s. 9d. This land in later years became a part of Jacob Bear's farm, and was at the time of the purchase situated in Dover Township, as Conewago was not formed until forty years later. Upon this tract was a stone school building, the first one erected in that section. It had been used for school purposes and occasionally for religious worship. Rev. John George Bager, an earnest and faithful missionary among the German settlers, and a man of rare culture and intelligence, effected an organization of the Lutherans June 2, 1767, soon after the purchase of the land. The Reformed congregation was organized about the same time as the Lutherans. The large tract was sold and March 20, 1770, a deed was executed by Michael Quickel and Barbara, his wife, conveying two acres and forty-seven perches, upon which the present church stands, for a consideration of forty shillings, to "Conrad Becker, Sebastian Fink, Jacob Hake, Paul Wilt, Ludwig Meyer and George Schmied, elders and trustees of a church which the Lutherans and Calvinists (Reformed) now have in this township." Michael Quickel stipulated in the deed of conveyance that his wife Barbara should have a pew during her life in the new church, which was built of logs the same year. The stone building continued to be used for a parochial school.

For many years these humble worshipers who gathered here were satisfied with the log building; eventually it was enlarged, weather-boarded and rededicated.

In 1850, after being used eighty-three years, the building was removed and a large brick church erected. In 1881 it was remodeled and surmounted with a spire 100 feet high, and a bell weighing 1,500 pounds was purchased. Rev. C. J. Deininger became pastor of the Lutheran congregation in April, 1858, from which time to his death in 1885 he administered here the rite of baptism to 690 infants, 63 adults, officiating at 333 funerals and confirmed 419 members. The Lutheran pastors who have served this

congregation since its organization in order of succession have been as follows: Revs. John Bager (Baugher), Lucas Raus (Rouse), John Nicholas Kurtz, Jacob Goering, John George Schmucker, William German, A. H. Lochman, C. J. Deininger and J. Henry Leeser.

This congregation in 1907 had 310 members. Rev. Adam Stump, D. D., has been pastor since 1890.

The Reformed congregation was organized in 1765, and was at first ministered to by the pastors of the York church, among whom were Revs. George Geistweite, James Ross Reily and Lewis Mayer. The succeeding pastors have been Daniel Zeigler, David Bossler, Rhinehart Smith, Aaron Spangler and Arthur C. Ohl.

The church was incorporated in 1790. Rev. Irvin S. Ditzler was pastor in 1907.

Green Spring Church of the Evangelical Association was built in the year 1877. Some of the early pastors were H. W. Gross, S. Yearick, C. M. Finkbinder, H. D. Greninger, M. J. Snyder, and L. E. Crumblung.

There are ten schools in Conewago township, with the following names: Bear's, Rudy's, Crone's, Neiman's, Strinestown, Green Spring, Smith, Bower's, Shettle's and Fink's.

Strinestown is the oldest village in the township and was founded in the year 1800. It is pleasantly situated in the northern part of the township, about ten miles from York and one mile from the Conewago Creek. An extended view over a large section of the country is afforded the observer from the centre of the village. The property owners in 1819 were: George King, Widow Miller, Charles Heyer, Peter Redman, Charles Lindeman, Frederick Miller, Frederick Hevel, inn-keeper, Martin Shetter, John Strine, cord-wainer, Henry Miller, inn-keeper, Elizabeth Zorger, Frederick Stoner, justice of the peace, Christian Stine, Godfrey Lenhart, Jacob Zorger, wheel-wright, Jacob Wolf, tobacconist, Conrad Snaderman, Jacob Keyer, cordwainer, Widow Weyer, Jacob Stoehr, of Manchester Township, owned one house and George Neuman one. Michael Weyer was a blacksmith. He took part in the defence of Baltimore during the War of 1812.

The cigar making industry has been the chief employment in Strinestown for more than half a century. In early days there were many small factories, and within recent years larger ones have been erected, employing many workmen. This industry has added thrift and prosperity to the village.

Mt. Pleasant Chapel was built in 1872 at a cost of \$1,500. The building committee were Barnhart Zorger, Daniel Worley and John Krafft. It was dedicated by Rev. William Cramer as a union chapel, and all orthodox religious denominations are allowed to worship in it. In recent years it has been used by the United Brethren in Christ, and also by the German Baptists. The Strinestown Union Sunday School meets in this building.

Zion's View in the southern part of the township near Quickel's Church is a prosperous hamlet that has grown up within recent years. The cigar making industry is carried on here to considerable extent. The village is surrounded by rich agricultural lands.

Indian Implements.

The fertile and alluvial flats along the Conewago Creek were favorite resorts of the red men, especially parts of the tribes of the Conewagoes, Conoys and Shawanese, who were numerous near the mouth of the streams and on the opposite side of the Susquehanna. In company with the late George Ensminger the writer found evident traces of an Indian burying ground near Green Spring. Along the Conewago, Indian pipes, scalping knives, tomahawks, spear points and arrow heads were discovered. On the land of Barnhart Zorger, near Strinestown, perfect arrow heads were found and close by were piles of spauls of dolerite, the same kind of stone as the arrow heads, showing that here they made arrows from the rough stone. This was the site of an Indian village.

Interesting Notes. John Garrettson, in 1742, built the first mill along the Conewago, possibly on the Newberry side of the stream.

He was one of the early Quaker settlers, and owned the rich alluvial lands on the north side of the creek immediately below the bridge near Strinestown. The large mill, north of Strinestown, once owned by Henry

S. Bear, was purchased by Mr. Cline. On land owned by H. B. Strine, three-quarters of a mile northwest of Strinestown, is the spot of one of the first industries of this section. It was an old mill in 1820, and was used in grinding grain. A fulling-mill and carding-mill was attached to it. John Ellis, in 1850, was the last owner, when it was torn away.

On the road leading from Quickel's Church to Lewisberry once stood a tannery. The business was carried on by Martin Copenhaver. Basket-making has been an important industry carried on by many inhabitants along the Conewago Hills. John Steffee, for many years conducted a pottery from native clay. After the father retired, the two sons continued the business, Gabriel near the "Seven Stars Hotel," and Adam near Strinestown.

A thrilling and fatal accident occurred along the Conewago near the mouth of Bennett's Run. It was during the time of the early settlement, and according to tradition was as follows: A man named Sipe went out to hunt wild turkeys and had a tame turkey on his back. He used a turkey bone as a whistle to call the game and the turkey on his back would answer. This was done in order to attract the wild turkeys to him that he might shoot them. He was thus crawling on his hands and knees, when another hunter who saw only the turkey on his back and not the man, through the dense thicket, fired at his supposed game. The ball passed through the man's neck and killed him.

Ann Plow, an eccentric individual, who before 1812 lived north of Newberry, was accustomed to place iron bars over the top of the chimney of her house in order to keep witches out.

Militia parades were held near the west end of the township on land later owned by John N. Bull, and Colonel Stover had more than local fame as a commander. He was succeeded by Colonel Bear.

During the Confederate invasion of 1863, a scouting party of Stuart's cavalry entered the west end of Conewago Township, captured a number of horses from the farmers, and obtained coffee, sugar and some wearing apparel at a store then kept by Eli S. Quickel.

There are veins of valuable sandstone in

this township. The stones used in the front of the York jail in 1855, were obtained in Conewago. Henry Kochenour had the contract to furnish them.

Henry Kochenour in 1825, assisted in killing the last wolf that lived in the Conewago Hills. Deer and wild turkeys were seen much later, foxes and raccoons are still plentiful.

Near the southern base of the Conewago Hills, there issues forth in all its crystal beauty a constant stream of water, which has long been known as "Green Spring." Just as the snow and frost of winter disappear, there is a dense growth of grass around the spring, which gave this spot its interesting name. In early times it was a favorite resort for the timid deer and the voracious wolf, which harbored in the adjoining hills.

Near this spring, in a public school house, a union Sunday School has long since flourished. It was superintended several years by A. W. Ensminger, who was accidentally drowned in the Conewago.

Samuel Fettrow was an eccentric though intelligent individual, and for many years lived alone in the Conewago Hills. He was born in Fairview Township, and was a descendant of Holland ancestry. He claimed to be a doctor, lawyer and surveyor, and had an office on the summit of the mountain. He always wore a white crowned high silk hat, light colored suit, and was never without an umbrella. His own burial casket he made himself, long before his death. The limestone pyramid at the head of his grave, in the burying ground adjoining Rohler's meeting-house, was made by his own hands.

DOVER TOWNSHIP.

The form of Dover Township is irregular, with the southwestern boundary as a base resting upon Jackson and Paradise, Washington and Warrington to the west and north, and Conewago, Manchester and West Manchester to the east. The Conewago Hills begin in the western part of the township, and extend in a northeasterly direction to York Haven. From the first ridge of the Conewago Hills, near Mount Royal, along the public road to Rossville, the observer is afforded a landscape view to the south, east and west almost unrivaled

for its enchanting beauty. The panorama unfolds to the eye large portions of the counties of York, Lancaster and Adams. Dover Township is drained by the Great Conewago which forms its northern boundary, and the Little Conewago, which crosses its southeastern part.

Township Formed. This township was organized under the authority of the Lancaster County court in 1747.

Its exact limits were not then well-defined but it seems to have included a part of the present area of Washington Township. Dover also included the western two-thirds of Conewago Township which was formed out of Newberry and Dover in the year 1818.

Nearly all the original settlers in the township of Dover came directly from the Palatinate country along the Rhine in Germany. Many of them settled in colonies while others migrated across the Susquehanna from the eastern counties of Pennsylvania. Some of these early settlers belonged to the German Baptist Church, but most of them were Lutheran and Reformed. These early Germans brought with them the customs of the Fatherland, also the church and the school. For nearly three-fourths of a century the training in the parochial and private schools of this township, was given in the German language.

Fruit and Berries. Most of the land of the township is fertile, producing abundant crops. Part of the area of Dover Township is red shale and the balance is sandy loam. There is a small outcrop of limestone in the southwestern corner of the township. Corn, wheat and potatoes are the main products except in the northern part, where peaches are cultivated in several large orchards. Milton Betz of this township has raised peaches in large quantities. Since 1880, strawberry raising has been an important industry in the northern part of the township. In 1884 Jesse Crone raised 7,700 boxes on two acres, which were disposed of at seven and a half cents a box. Henry Wilt, of Conewago, raised 2,500 boxes; Henry Fahs, of Dover, 1,300 boxes; Joseph Boring of Newberry, 8,000 boxes on four acres of land. The Ball Hill country, mostly lying in Newberry Township but adjoining Conewago and Dover, is noted for the raising of

small fruits and peaches. The land here is a pure red shale, and generally slopes to the south, absorbing warm rays of sunlight during the early springtime. By proper cultivation the strawberry crop on this land yields luscious fruit abundantly.

The sandstone, for the trimming of the Harrisburg Court House, was quarried in Dover Township by Philip S. Crone. Furnace stones containing sixty cubic feet were also obtained near the base of the Cone-wago Hills. A quarry was opened on the Drawbaugh farm in 1884.

Population. The population of Dover Township in 1820 was 1,816; in 1830, 1,874; in 1840, 1,920; in 1850, 1,918; 1860, 2,258; 1870, 2,281; 1880, 2,378; 1890, 2,349; in 1900, 2,313.

Schools. The present public school system, under act of 1834, was not accepted in Dover Township until the passage of the act of 1848, which recognized all school districts in the state as having accepted the system, and during the winter of 1849-50, the great contest arose in this township to introduce the "free schools." John Sharp, Peter Stough, Peter Boyer, Jacob Emig, George Beck, and Samuel Meisenhelder, composed the first board of directors. Schools had been regularly kept up before this time, under the supervision of two directors. Andrew Dinsmore, in the fall of 1849, held the first examination.

After the acceptance of the public school system in 1848, private and parochial schools were discontinued. The children of this township for many years labored under a disadvantage. They spoke the German language at home and on the playground but were taught entirely from English books. It is not easy to understand how good results could be accomplished by teachers who had to undergo such difficulties; yet by persistent effort, it can be said, to the credit of the teachers of Dover Township during the last thirty years that the improvement shown in public schools of this district has been encouraging. There are now within the limits of the township, sixteen schools, containing modern improvements and large playgrounds around the school houses. The names of these schools are as follows: Ramer's, Davidsburg, Julius', Emig's, Weiglestown, Len-

hart's, Rupert's, Stough's, Hoover's, Sheffer's, Roler's, Mt. Royal, Harmony Grove, Marsh's, Trimmer's.

John Sharp served thirty-two years as a school director for Dover Township. He was a son of Captain George Sharp, who was killed in 1814, by being thrown from a horse near Weiglestown.

Salem Church. On a slightly elevated spot about three-fourths of a mile southwest of the borough of Dover, stands Salem, familiarly known as Strayer's Church. Here for 150 years the inhabitants of this fertile country have met in solemn worship. The present building is the third that has been erected since the formation of the congregation. This church stands in the centre of Dover Township.

The first German settlers took up the surrounding lands about 1736. On the 30th of May, 1757, the following twenty-eight members of the German Lutheran and German Reformed denominations entered into an agreement for the purpose of founding a church:

Peter Streher,
Jacob Hoffman,
Martin Reisinger,
George Koehener,
George Kann,
Nicholas Hermann,
Hans Adam Bartmess,
Joseph Klepper,
Philip Jacobs,
Michael Spaar,
Jacob Kirstler,
Jacob Meyer,
Jacob Kimmel,
George Spaar,

Hans George Stauch,
Dietrich Danner,
Valentine Flohr,
Christopher Kobler,
Leonard Shetrone,
John Zinn,
Henry Shetrone,
George Harbold,
Jacob Bupp,
Andrew Gross,
Barnhart Mueller,
Michael Bunslob,
Jacob Lambert,
Henry Rahausser,

The first building of logs stood in the old graveyard, west of the present church. The land upon which it was built was purchased from "die ecke," the corners of the plantations of Peter Streher, Jacob Lenhart and Jacob Upp. George Spaar and Peter Streher were first elders; Hans Adam Bartmess and Nicholas Hoffman, trustees; Carl Albert, Wendell Gross and Matthew Swartz, deacons. Some of the articles for sacramental service and for other purposes in 1767, were one black altar cloth, bought by congregation, cost three pounds, English currency; one round altar table, two white cloths for communion, presented by Henry Shetrone; three towels, one bought from Philip Jacob Julius, by Widow Rahausser; one pewter baptismal font, 15s; one great can and cup for communion, one box

of wafers, one small plate and two pewter plates and one bell.

A "klingel beutel" is a small bag fixed to the end of a pole to be passed along the pews to take up the collection. The old custom of taking up a collection by two of the "vor stehers" standing at the door and holding in their hands a receptacle for the contributions of the congregation as they passed out of the church, was superseded by this "klingel beutel" or "klingel seckly" as the Pennsylvania German called it. It received this name from the fact that the dropping of the coin into it would cause them to clink.

Lutheran missionaries conducted services in the locality at an early period, among them Schaum and Raus of York, Candler and Bager, of Hanover, and Rev. Jacob Lischy, the German Reformed missionary.

In 1763, Lucas Raus organized the Lutheran congregation, and Jacob Lischy, the Reformed, with the above named elders and deacons. The original Lutheran church book was written in German, from which much of the information herein given was found. The title page of this book contains the following inscription in German:

"Church book of the Evangelical Lutheran Congregation in Dover township over the Susquehanna in Pennsylvania, was bought in 1763 by me, Lucas Raus."

The genealogy of some of the first members is here given. The asterisk designates the names of those who died in childhood.

John Peter Streher was born in the Province of Starckenburg, county of Sponheim, June 22, 1718. He was married in 1751, on his birthday, to Anna Barbara Burghart, widow of John Nicholas Hantz. The last named died in 1737, leaving four children, John Andreas, Anna Elizabeth, Mary Margaretta, Catrina Elizabeth* and Maria Catrina. Peter Streher and his family came to America in 1740. He became the teacher and was empowered with certain privileges to conduct religious services in the Salem church, in the absence of the regular clergyman. His first wife died in 1764, and he married Jacobina Stouch, in 1766. His children by the second marriage were John Nicolaus, John Matthias, Anna Catherine, John Peter, John Nicholas, Catherine Elizabeth, John Jacob and John Peter. According to record these children all died ex-

cept three before growing to manhood and womanhood.

John Adam Diehl, born along the river Moselle, Germany, in 1734, came to America with his parents in 1739, married Magdalena Burghart, 1760, she was born 1740. Their children were John Nicholas and Anna Maria.

Matthias Hartman, born in Frederick Tal, in Hohenlohe, Germany, 1718; came to America 1749; married Anna Catherine Horch in 1750; children were Maria Dorothea, Catrina and Elizabeth.

George Spaar, born in Altenberg, three hours from Tuebingen, in Germany, on the 11th of December, 1699; married in 1724 to Mary Catrina Kauffman who was born in 1703. He immigrated to America in 1740. Their children were John Frederick, Anna Maria*, Maria Barbara*, Eva Margaretta, Sophia Margaretta*, Susan Maria, Maria Catrina*, John George, John Casper*, John*, John George*, John Casper, John, Philip, Adam.

Martin Reisinger, born in Heyebrenn, Germany, in 1722, came with his father to America in 1737; married in 1747 to Anna Magdalena, daughter of Lorentz Bingmann. They had nine children: John, Barbara, John Martin, John Conrad, Mary Magdalena, Mary Margaret, Catherine, Anna Elizabeth, Anna Maria.

John George Stauch, born in 1717, in Beublingen, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, married Anna Margaretta Deish in 1744, immigrated to America and came to Dover Township in 1752. The ship called "Brothers", set sail from Rotterdam in Holland, from which city nearly all the German emigrants embarked, especially the Palatines. His children by his first wife were Maria Jacobina, Maria Barbara*, John George*, John George. These children were born in the Fatherland. He brought with him three children then living, and one year after their arrival, married Maria Catrina Winegarten, by whom he had four children, namely: John Leonard, John Andrew, John George and John Jacob.

Gotfried Stauch, born in Germany, 1724, married in 1751 to Anna Maria Dartl, came with his brother to America in 1752, although he did not sail in the same vessel with his brother. It was the ship "President", commanded by Captain Donlap. He

had one child by his first marriage, John George. This boy while yet an infant, and his mother died at sea on their way to America. He was married in Dover Township to Charlotte Kessler, on Christmas day, 1754, it being her birthday. They had four children, namely: Elizabeth, John, Philippina, Susanna.

Some of the first births in this congregation recorded were John, son of John and Susanna Lenhardt, born February 18, 1762. Susanna, daughter of Casper and Anna Barbara Danner, born April 8, 1762; John William Grim, born June, 1762. Ten births were recorded for the same year and about twenty each for the following years to 1766. The first death recorded was that of George Frederick Scheatl (Shettle), who died of apoplexy, May 20, 1763, aged fifty years, buried on Whit-Sunday, in the new church yard. The second death was that of a child of John Peter Streher, July 5, 1763, aged five years. George Adam Diehl and Christine Spangler were married May 30, 1758, the first marriage on record. Matthew Mayer (widower) and Christine Dorothea Mueller were married November 19, 1758.

The first confirmation services were held November 7, 1762. The persons confirmed were George Adam Oberdier, seventeen years old; Susanna Oberdier, fifteen years; Margaret Gensart, Mary Barbara Gensart and Catrina Burgart. On Ascension day, 1765, there were twenty-eight persons confirmed, most of them children, and new settlers. April 13, 1766, there were twenty-two confirmations; many of them from "Peter Wolf's church in Manchester Township." April 26, 1767, there were thirty-six confirmations. Confirmation services were held once every two years. John Peter Sparr and Andreas Gross, young men, were confirmed in 1767.

The following is a copy of a legal record:

I, Peter Streher, of Dover Township, in the county of York, and Province of Pennsylvania, farmer, in consideration of the esteem and affection I bear toward the German Lutheran and German Reformed Congregations of said township, for the sum of five shillings paid by George Stouch and Adam Bartmess, trustees and representatives of the Lutheran congregation, Jacob May and Jacob Meyer, trustees and representatives of the German Re-

formed congregation, do convey unto them and their successors forever in trust for said church congregations, 3 acres of land.

The deed of the three acres as a site for a church and burying ground was dated January 5, 1765.

Upon the death of Peter Streher, his two sons, who inherited the property, had the church land surveyed, and in accordance with letters patent on May 8, 1797, executed another deed in trust for the same tract of land to John Overdier and Jacob Stouch, trustees of the Lutheran congregation, Peter Upp and Jacob Lauer, trustees of the Reformed congregation. The second indenture was made in order to make the title to the church property good after the surrounding land was patented.

A charter of incorporation was granted to the two denominations that worship in Salem church, of May 29, 1824. The persons named in the charter were: Peter Streher, Frederick Stouch, Peter Lecron, John Shefer, elders; Nicholas Hoffman and John Hantz, wardens of the Lutheran congregation; John Lauer, Jacob Zinn, Christian Hamm, William Caldwell, elders; Jacob March and Jacob Kann, wardens of the Reformed congregations.

The pastors of the Lutheran congregation were: Lucas Raus from organization to 1776; Jacob Goehring from 1776-1783; Nicholas Kurtz and John Groop; A. G. Deininger, for fifty-two years consecutively until his death in 1880, aged eighty-five years; Daniel Sell, Chas. W. Baker, J. C. Mumma, J. M. Deitzler and A. C. Fastnacht.

The Reformed congregation as nearly as can be determined, was served by pastors Vandersloot, Charles Helfenstein, Daniel Zeigler, D. D. for twenty-seven years; Jacob Kehm, four years; Jacob Zeigler, eight years; I. S. Weisz, D. D. and O. P. Schellhamer.

Jacob Fink died in Dover in 1882, aged ninety-two years; he and his wife Elizabeth had been married sixty-seven years at the time of his death. Near the centre of the burying ground adjoining the Dover Church, rest the remains of John G. Quickel, who died November 7, 1870, aged one hundred years. In this graveyard two acres in area, there were about 3,000 interments from 1763 to 1883. A cemetery was

laid off by Dr. Lenhart, a short distance southeast of the church. The first interment was the remains of Elizabeth Neiman, who died September 6, 1870. There are now many fine monuments in this cemetery. Daniel Hamme, who died in 1874, aged ninety-five years, was here interred.

On the 10th of May, 1825, **Mennonite Churches.** John Lethra, Henry Sipe and Joseph Hershey, as trustees for the Mennonite congregation of Dover Township purchased of John Brubaker for \$1, eight perches of land on which to build a meeting house. The land was deeded to the above named persons in trust, and "to their successors forever who may be appointed by a majority of the members of said congregation after the death or resignation of said trustees." The land lay along the road leading then from Jacob Frick's mill to Philip Smyser's mill. This church now belongs to the Codorus charge, which includes a church in Washington and one in Codorus. Daniel Bare and Abraham Roth were among the early preachers of this congregation, organized in 1753. Other ministers were Josiah Hershey, Benjamin Hershey, John Frantz, Isaac Kauffman, S. L. Roth, Jacob Hershey and Theodore B. Forry. This congregation has recently built a fine stone meeting house and the membership has been increased under the preaching of Rev. Jacob Hershey and Rev. Theodore B. Forry. Some of the members come from the western part of Washington Township near Hall Postoffice.

A Mennonite church stands in the southwestern part of Dover Township near the village of Admire. Reuben S. Bair is the preacher. The congregation numbers about fifty members and owns a neat and comfortable house of worship.

Rohler's Church. Rohler's Church is situated in the northeast end of the township. It was built in 1870 of sandstone at a cost of \$800, and was dedicated by Revs. Raber, Craumer and Brickley. Philip Crone and John H. Myers did the mason work. The trustees and building committee were Samuel Kunkle, John H. Myers and Henry S. Crone.

On the 19th of March, 1800, Jacob Rohler for one pound and ten shillings deeded "one acre of land adjoining a graveyard to Hugh Laird, John Richerick and John Miller,

trustees, on which land was to be built a new school house and Union Meeting House for any that preach the gospel."

Baptist Church. About 1760 a small settlement of Baptists located along the banks of the Conewago, in the northeast corner of Dover, northwest corner of Conewago and southern part of Warrington townships. In the midst of their settlement they erected a small house of worship, which was named the "Dover Baptist Church." Among its first members were Moses Davis, Susanna Davis, Anna Davis, William Smith, Phoebe Hawk, William Laird, Catharine Laird and Anne Bear. Later a number of families by the name of Kunkel, Spangler and Gray were added to the congregation. An organization was formed about 1804. The congregation had a regular pastor for a term of four years, and for nearly half a century later was occasionally visited by different clergymen. The membership at one time increased to fifty, under the Rev. Henry Essick, who came there from Delaware County in 1842. On this site now stands Rohler's Church. The Dover Baptist Church, as an organization, ceased to exist, soon after the pastorate of Rev. Henry Essick ended.

Harmony Grove Union Church near Emig's Mill has been used by the Lutheran and United Brethren denominations. The frame church building was erected about 1870.

A United Brethren Church is located on the Bull Road, in Dover Township, near the boundary line with Conewago. It was built in 1858.

Daidsburg. Davidsburg, in the western end of Dover Township has been an interesting village for more than three-fourths of a century. It is situated along the Shippensburg road which was a noted route of travel from York to the Cumberland Valley in colonial times. It was also used in the early days of wagoning when the farm products of York County were hauled to Baltimore for sale.

For more than half a century Frederick Ernst Melsheimer practiced medicine in this vicinity. His biography is found on page 522.

Davidsburg is situated in the center of a fine agricultural region. John H. Gross,

who served as prothonotary of York County from 1903 to 1906, conducts a harness-making business at Davidsburg and is also engaged in the sale of farming implements. Henry H. Spahr, residing near the village, has been justice of the peace for twenty years, and Charles Artzberger for half a dozen years. William F. May and Emanuel S. Gross are engaged in general merchandising business. George Raffensperger owns a cigar factory, and A. A. Gruver conducts the village hotel.

Weiglestown is a hamlet near the southern boundary of Dover Township, about five miles from York. Among the first settlers in this section were two men by the name of Weigle. One of them was a tavern keeper, and the other a blacksmith. The village received its name about 1825, at which time there was a collection of half a dozen houses. It is situated on an inclined plane of the mesozoic red sandstone, of which most of the township is composed. The first store was kept by John Noss. The postoffice was established in 1878 and William Weigle appointed postmaster. At the south end of the village, in 1878, St. Paul's United Brethren Church was erected. It is the only house of worship in the village. The present population is about 200. Emanuel Grove owns the hotel kept by Joseph Naylor; Henry Weigle owns the building in which Aaron Bupp keeps the village store. A few hundred yards north of Weiglestown, at the forks of the Dover and Shippensburg roads, Captain George Sharp was killed in the autumn of 1814. He was commander of a militia company in Dover Township. At the time of the approach of General Ross with the British army to Baltimore, his company, together with all others in the county, was called to the place of rendezvous at York, where 6000 soldiers had collected. Upon the news of the death of Ross and the retreat of his army from Baltimore, nearly all the soldiers who had gone to York were discharged. On his way home, Captain Sharp was riding a race, when the horse at the forks of the road, threw his rider against a tree and he was instantly killed.

Admire. Admire is a small village, a short distance south of Davidsburg. It was originally known as Slab-

town which was changed to Newport. When Swiler Kunkle, the storekeeper in this village, became the first postmaster, the name, Voltaire, was selected. A long discussion followed in reference to the use of the name Voltaire, when it was discovered to be the name of a great French atheist and disbeliever in revealed theology. The religious people of the community, including the postmaster, desired to drop that name. They searched through the postal guide, and found that the names they wished to select had already been used to designate post towns in Pennsylvania. Finally, the word, Admire, was chosen and has since been the name of the village and postoffice. M. H. Moul succeeded Swiler Kunkle as storekeeper and postmaster.

Mount Royal is a small collection of houses in the northern part of the township along the road leading from Dover to Ross-ville. A store and postoffice has been in existence here for many years. Robert Kunkle is the postmaster and merchant of the village.

Emig's Mill. For more than three-fourths of a century one of the old-time houses of public entertainment was kept at a place known as Emig's Mill along the Big Conewago, first by Dietrich Updegraff, who took up the land in 1745. A store has been kept here for many years by Henry Emig. Jacob Emig purchased the mill site in 1831, from Jacob Frick, who bought it from Adam Speck in 1813. Tempest Tucker was the owner of the property for many years before this time. The mill originated in colonial times. Martin Emig was the owner for many years. A covered wooden bridge across the Conewago at this place, was built in 1848 by John Finley. By a special act of Legislature, the Conewago is a public highway as far up as the mouth of the Bermudian Creek. The picturesque point formed by the confluence of the Conewago and Bermudian near Emig's Mill is familiarly known as the "picket."

The Emig's Mill property within recent years has been owned by a milling company composed of Samuel Harlacker, Amos Swartz and H. S. Swartz. It is now a roller process mill and doing a large business.

Along the Conewago Creek from Emig's Mill to the mouth of the stream at York

Haven, stone axes, hatchets, arrow heads, spear points, mortars and pestles, made and used by the Indians, have been found by various collectors. The late George Ensinger of Strinestown, found a large number of these in Dover Township and they formed part of his interesting collection. He also discovered what seems to be a large stationary mortar hewn out of rock and situated near Harmony Grove Church. From indications this mortar was made by the Indians and used by them for grinding corn into meal with the aid of a large pestle.

On Sunday morning, June 28, **Confederate Invasion.** 1863, General Jubal Early, with three brigades of his division, about 6000 men, crossed the lower part of Dover Township toward York, over the Canal Road. His other brigades under General Gordon, entered York over the Gettysburg turnpike. Gordon had encamped the previous night at Farmer's Postoffice and Early in the vicinity of Bigmount. The Canal Road extends east and west a few hundred yards south of Davidsburg. In order to see the Confederate invaders, some of the people of the village sat on the fence along the Canal Road and watched the movement of the troops toward York. Among these was John B. May, who held a York newspaper in his hand. General Early with his staff was riding near the head of his column. When he saw the newspaper in the hands of Mr. May he asked for it and it was given to him. He immediately began to scan it as he rode along stating, "This is just what I wanted." He expected to find some information of local value in it.

Early's troops were nearly all infantry. When he arrived at Weiglestown he sent a detachment of about 200 mounted men, belonging to the Seventeenth Virginia Cavalry, to the mouth of the Conewago at York Haven. They were ordered to that place for the purpose of burning the railroad bridges there, which they did about noon of the same day. Early crossed from Weiglestown to the Harrisburg turnpike, and entered York from the north. He remained at York until the early morning of June 30. Having been ordered to fall back to Gettysburg, he returned westward, nearly over the same route he had gone to York. When he arrived at Davidsburg about noon of

June 30, he ordered dinner for himself, his staff and two of his brigadier generals, Smith and Hayes, in all twenty men. At this time, Early did not know but that he might meet an opposing force of Federal troops in the Paradise valley that afternoon. While the dinner was being prepared by the family of William Julius, proprietor of the hotel, Early and his brigadier generals held a conference in a small room where they spoke in low tones, discussing the situation. The staff officers sat in a front room, some of them reading pocket Bibles which they carried, for they all knew a desperate battle was soon to take place. These twenty men sat around a long table for half an hour eating their midday meal, which they all seemed to relish. There was very little conversation at the table for a serious air seemed to pervade the entire room, all the time they remained. As General Early and one of his officers passed out the front doorway of the hotel, they heard the booming of cannon toward the southwest.

"I suppose a battle has begun," said General Hayes to his chief, as Early mounted his horse, which was then being held by the proprietor of the hotel. Before leaving the hotel, General Early handed the proprietor four five dollar Confederate notes, in payment for the twenty dinners, that he had engaged to be prepared. One of these bills has been preserved and presented to the Historical Society of York County by George W. Gross, of Admire, Dover Township, in 1904.

The booming of the cannon which the officers heard as they rode away from the hotel, came from Hanover, where an engagement was then taking place between the cavalry and artillery forces of Kilpatrick and Stuart. This prevented a collision between Early and Kilpatrick in the Paradise Valley, while the Confederates were on their march toward Gettysburg.

On the morning of July 1, the day following Early's retreat, General J. E. B. Stuart, who had been defeated at Hanover, crossed Dover Township with nearly 6000 mounted men. His troopers captured a large number of farm horses in this township and exchanged them for their worn-out old nags which had seen hard service on the long march into Pennsylvania. They were never returned and many Dover horses were killed

in the battle of Gettysburg two days later. The story of Stuart at Dover is told in the history of that borough, found elsewhere in this volume.

CHAPTER L.

TOWNSHIP HISTORY—Continued.

Fairview — Fawn — Franklin — Heidelberg — Hellam — Hopewell — Jackson — Lower Chanceford.

FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP.

Fairview lies in the extreme northern part of York County. A ridge of wooded hills crosses the center of the township, extending in almost a due north and south direction. Around the base of this mountain, some of the early settlers took up lands without legal title, and the name originally given to this region was the "Free Mountain." The River Hills extend from the Middletown Ferry, skirting the northeastern boundary. As late as 1870, these mountains contained much valuable oak, poplar and chestnut timber. Part of these hills are now covered with dense thickets, while other parts contain a fine growth of young chestnut trees. Huge boulders of basaltic rock are found in the River Hills. A part of the extreme eastern section is of trap formation. The large crevices in the rocks afford a convenient lurking place for the fox, and the hollow trees for the raccoon and opossum. The wolf once had his haunts in these forests and much later wild turkeys in the thickets.

Fairview is drained by the Yellow Breeches Creek, Miller's Run, Bennett Run, Fishing Creek, and other smaller tributaries of the Susquehanna. The soil is generally fertile and productive, growing all the cereals common to this latitude with equal success. The northwestern or Marsh Creek section is the lower end of the limestone region, which extends into Fairview from Cumberland County. Fishing Creek and Redland valleys are mostly of red sandstone formation, frequently passing into the red shale soil. The valleys are in a high state of cultivation, as well as the alluvial soil along the Yellow Breeches Creek.

For a period of sixty-one years, the area of Fairview was embraced in Newberry Township which was laid out in 1742, seven years

before York County was organized. In the years 1801 and 1802 several petitions, signed by a large number of citizens, were presented to the court at York, asking for the formation of a new township out of "the upper end of Newberry," stating further that "said township was too large for the convenience of the inhabitants."

The court appointed on the third Monday of November, 1802, as viewers John Heckert, John Forsythe, Valentine Emig, Colonel Henry Reisinger, Rudolph Spangler, and Peter Hoke, Sr. The surveyor's draft, made by Jacob Spangler, represents the dividing line to begin "opposite the mouth of the Swatara at Joseph Glancey's ferry, through lands of John Nichols, now owned by Silas Prowell nearly in a direct course to Lewisberry; thence in a south-westerly direction to Leech's fording on Stony Run." The report of these viewers was confirmed at February term of court of quarter sessions in the year 1803.

The name first designated by the petitioners for the formation of this township out of Newberry was "Franklin." The township now bearing that name had not then been formed. The viewers in crossing the ridge dividing the Fishing Creek Valley from the Redland Valley, began to "view the landscape o'er." The fertile valleys mostly within the limits of the proposed new township, and the broad expanse of Cumberland, Dauphin and Lancaster Counties were presented within the extended horizon that bounded their field of vision. The name "Fairview" was then suggested, and was confirmed by the court.

The original settlers here were English and English Quakers, who commenced to locate in the township as early as 1734. By the year 1737 the most valuable lands were occupied. The English language has always been used by citizens of this township.

Boundary Settled. Much of the land now embraced in Fairview was part of Pennsborough Township

which was laid out pursuant to an act of the Provincial Assembly in 1739, and then included nearly the whole of the present limits of Cumberland County. When first formed, Pennsborough was within the limits of Lancaster County. York County, when separated from Lancas-

ter County in 1749, had no clearly established boundary. Many disputes arose which commissioners from York and Cumberland counties tried to settle. They met along Yellow Breeches Creek, near the present site of New Market. This occurred in 1751, one year after the formation of Cumberland out of Lancaster County. The Cumberland County commissioners claimed the original boundary line, which was from a point opposite the Swatara Creek through the Fishing Creek Valley, nearly in the same direction as the present dividing line between Fairview and Newberry. The dispute was finally settled by a special act of the Provincial assembly in 1751, which made the Yellow Breeches Creek the boundary between the counties, and placed the whole of the present territory of Fairview in York County and annexed it to Newberry Township, of which it remained a part until 1803.

The population of Fairview Township in 1820 was 1,764; in 1830, 1,892; 1840, 1,993; 1850, 2,098; 1860, 1,903; 1870, 1,941; 1880, 2,150; 1890, 2,042; 1900, 2,078.

At the mouths of the Conodoguinet, Paxton and Yellow Breeches creeks, in 1719, there were Indian villages. When John Harris located on the site of the present city of Harrisburg, he secured a charter for a ferry across the Susquehanna, and became an Indian trader. He afterward purchased the alluvial lands along the river at New Cumberland and in Fairview Township immediately below the mouth of the Yellow Breeches Creek. His son, John Harris, founder of Harrisburg, born in 1727, was "the first white child born in Pennsylvania west of the Conewago Hills who attained the age of manhood." John Harris, the father, once narrowly escaped being tortured to death by a squad of Shawanese Indians who came up the river, stopped at his stone mansion, and demanded rum. This being refused, the Indians tied him to a mulberry tree and were about to torture him, when he was rescued by some friendly Paxton Indians, who were his neighbors..

In 1742, twenty-one Onondago and seven Oneida Indians obtained authority from the Lancaster County Courts to cross the present area of York County, on an expedition against the Tallapoosa Indians in Virginia.

They crossed the river at Middletown Ferry and passed through Fishing Creek Valley to Cumberland County, and from thence up the Cumberland Valley to the Shenandoah.

There was no church building within the present area of Fairview Township for 100 years after this region was first settled. Lying on the borders of Dauphin and Cumberland some of the inhabitants in early days attended religious services at houses of worship in those counties. The original settlers of Fairview were largely members of the Society of Friends, and they were identified with the Friends' Meeting at Newberry, where they regularly worshipped, some of them going a distance of eight or ten miles to attend religious services. According to the monthly meeting in 1775, "some friends living a considerable distance from Newberry meeting, near Yellow Breeches requested to be indulged with holding a week-day meeting at the house of William Maulsby." This place was in what is now Fairview Township. At the last session of the monthly meeting, Isaac Everett, Peter Cleaver, John Garrettson, Sr., Joseph Elgar and John Underwood were appointed to sit with them at the place proposed to hold said meeting and report. Of the female members of the committee were Mary Chandlee, Jane Taylor, Joanna Heald, Ann Penrose, Hannah Cadwallader and Martha Everett.

A favorable report was granted to allow them to hold a meeting on the fifth day of each week, except the day of Newberry preparative meeting, which they were urged to attend. This meeting was discontinued in 1784 when all the Friends then living in what is now Fairview Township were asked to attend the Newberry meeting.

A short distance south of New Market on the present site of Mount Olivet Church, a stone school house was built, shortly after the Revolution. It was never dedicated as a house of worship but was used by the adherents of different religious denominations for worship, and was torn down in 1860.

Owing to the removal of many Quakers from Newberry, Fairview and Warrington to other sections of this country, the influence of the Society of Friends in the northern parts of York County declined. The religious thought and sentiment of

Fairview and Newberry, however, continued in its quiet and peaceful vein until 1830. During that year, Rev. John Winebrenner, organized the Church of God. From 1820 to 1827 he was pastor of a Reformed church at Harrisburg. Owing to his religious views in relation to slavery, Sunday Schools, temperance and revivals, and his opposition to the liturgy of the church, to which he belonged, he withdrew from the denomination in 1827. Winebrenner travelled as a missionary through various sections of the state, preaching his new theology. He advocated the ordinances of baptism by immersion, feet washing and the Lord's supper. Being an eloquent speaker, he attracted multitudes to hear him. He frequently came into the quiet valleys of the Redland and Fishing Creek, and often preached in the village of New Market. His revival meetings were an innovation to the quiet sentiment in this community, which had been dominated for nearly a century by the religious thought of George Fox and William Penn, founders of the Society of Friends. Not always being admitted into the school house to conduct religious services, Winebrenner and the clergymen of the same faith often preached from the steps of these buildings. As early as 1832, he held a revival at the "River school house", a short distance above Goldsboro and in another building at Newberrytown. The doctrines of this church were thus introduced into Fairview Township, but the congregations were organized in the adjoining township of Newberry.

About 1840, the church of the United Brethren in Christ began to hold revival meetings in private houses and at the old stone school building where Mount Olivet Church now stands. This denomination had been founded by William Otterbein who was also a dissenter from the faith of the Reformed Church, in which he had served as a clergyman. Meetings were continued at intervals in the stone school house and in a frame building in the Redland Valley. In 1842, Rev. John Fohl, a clergyman of the United Brethren Church, was invited to the Fishing Creek Valley by David Fisher. He was pastor of a church at Shiremanstown in the lower end of Cumberland County. After he had conducted a revival, a congregation was organized and

Salem Church was built. Since the erection of this church it has been the centre of religious interest to the entire community.

In early days in this valley as well as many other sections of York County, the dead were buried in private cemeteries. Down by the Walnut Grove school house, a large number of the Fisher family are buried, the first interments being made more than a century ago. A short distance above the Salem Church on an elevated plain, lie the remains of Captain William Prowell who commanded a company of soldiers during the Revolution in Colonel Patton's Regiment from Chester County. The remains of many of his descendants rest in the same burying ground. The farm upon which this cemetery now stands was owned for half a century by Samuel Prowell, who was one of the leading citizens of the community.

Salem United Brethren Church, familiarly known as the Stone Church, lies in the center of the Fishing Creek Valley. This was the first building erected as a house for religious worship within the limits of Fairview Township. Rev. John Fohl held a protracted meeting in the school house half a mile to the west in 1842, and soon afterward a congregation was organized. At a meeting of the quarterly conference held in this valley, April 22, 1844, John S. Prowell, Henry B. Kauffman and Jacob Miller were appointed trustees of the congregation already formed. Mr. Prowell served in that capacity for a period of forty-five years, until his death. Religious services continued to be held in the school house until the year 1844, when the congregation purchased half an acre of land for the site of a church and a graveyard. During that year a church was built at a cost of \$1,000.

Rev. J. C. Smith, Rev. Kessler, Bishop John Dickson and Rev. Daniel Eberly, D. D., were some of the prominent pastors who ministered to this congregation in its early history.

Within recent years, the cemetery adjoining the church, has been enlarged to include an area of nearly two acres. It is now the most important place for the burial of the dead in Fishing Creek Valley.

Fetrow Cemetery was opened about 1870. Many interments have been made at this

burial place. Two other graveyards are situated farther down the valley.

Mount Olivet Church of the United Brethren in Christ, known as the Marsh Run Church, is situated near New Market. Shortly after the Revolution, land was obtained here from one of the Mosser farms, on which was built a union meeting house and a school house. No services were to be held "during candle light."

This historic building, after being used three-fourths of a century, was torn down in 1860. That year Rev. J. Dickson, afterward one of the bishops of the United Brethren Church, increased the membership of the congregation here, by a series of revival meetings. In the language of the venerable clergyman, "to hold the ground, a church was needed," as the old schoolhouse had become dilapidated. The graveyard adjoining it, was the burying place for the inhabitants of the surrounding neighborhood, hence others besides members of the United Brethren Church contributed liberally, and a brick church was built in 1860, at a cost of \$1,600. The building committee were A. B. Hursh, Francis Hollar and Rev. Dickson. It was dedicated the same year by Bishop Glossbrenner. Rev. Daniel Eberly, J. C. Smith, J. X. Quigley, B. G. Huber, J. Snoke, S. Proffit, Thomas Garland and others have ministered to this congregation.

Mount Olivet Cemetery, adjoining the church, is a tract of about four acres of land. It was laid out in 1870. The first directors were H. R. Mosser, John Miller, Owen James, Dr. A. W. Nichols, Allen Ross, Dr. George R. Hursh, Elias Hake, Washington Master and Jacob Carpenter.

Mount Zion Lutheran Church.—Religious services were first held in a schoolhouse, about one and a half miles from Mount Zion Church, in Fairview Township. As the membership increased the schoolhouse became too small, and the people felt the need of a larger building. One acre of ground was bought. A building committee, composed of J. Pledger, J. Neff, and A. Zinn, was chosen. The cornerstone was laid April 17, 1858, by Rev. F. C. Staver, of Mechanicsburg, and was dedicated in the fall of the same year. In 1873, some repairing was done, and it was re-dedicated December 7, by S. E. Herring. The fol-

lowing ministers preached in this church: Revs. Staver, Groft, S. Dasher, N. B. Winten, A. N. Warner, J. E. Honeycutt, S. E. Herring, G. D. Gross, C. B. King, A. B. Ehrhard and George Eveler.

Emanuel United Evangelical Church is situated near the borough of Lewisberry. Its organization dates back as far as 1850. Services were first held in the Pinetown schoolhouse, in the vicinity. In 1871, under the pastorate of Rev. H. A. Dietrich, a church was built at a cost of \$1,200. Rev. Dietrich, John Kline and William Downs formed the building committee. The first trustees were J. Parks, William Bushey and George Seitz. The dedicatory services took place in January, 1872. The officiating clergymen were Revs. H. B. Hartzler, U. F. Swengel and H. A. Dietrich. Some of the early pastors were Revs. H. A. Dietrich, A. W. Kreamer, J. A. Irvine, E. Swengel, S. E. Davis, B. F. Anthony and L. Dice. Rev. G. S. Albright was pastor in 1907.

Fairview Bethel, situated two miles northeast of Lisburn, was built in 1874. Before this time religious services had been held by some of the early clergymen of the Church of God in a brick school house, where revival services were conducted on many occasions. For nearly a third of a century religious services had been held by different denominations in the public school house at Cross Roads. In 1891 a Union church was erected near this place by members of the Church of God, Evangelical Association, United Brethren and German Baptist. The stone and much of the lumber used in the erection of this church was furnished gratuitously by the people of the vicinity. Filbert Souders residing here received the contract for building the church.

In 1737 Zachary Butcher surveyed for David Priest four hundred acres of land, extending from the mouth of the Yellow Breeches nearly down to the site of New Market. About the same time he surveyed a large tract of land for John Harris. This land adjoined the Priest's survey, and extended down the river nearly one-third of a mile. The village of New Market lies upon the Harris tract. In 1738 Anson Price, took up a large tract farther down the Susquehanna and adjoining the lands of John Har-

ris. The warrant issued to David Priest for a tract of four hundred acres was accepted by him in 1744, but he died soon afterward without a will. His land was inherited by his wife, Susannah, and his eldest son, William Priest. In 1756 this land was sold to Henry Willis, and soon afterward came into the possession of his sons, William and Richard Willis.

When these fertile lands along the Susquehanna were first surveyed by authority of Thomas and Richard Penn, proprietors of Pennsylvania, they were included in Pennsborough Township, which embraced almost the entire present area of Cumberland County. In 1742 when Newberry was laid out, this region was included in that township, and so continued until Fairview was organized in 1803.

John Harris was a noted Indian Trader, who settled at the site of Harrisburg in 1729. The right for a ferry across the Susquehanna a short distance below New Market was obtained by him in 1740, and it became a prominent crossing over the river for many immigrants, who settled in the Cumberland Valley. Harris also owned a ferry two miles farther up the stream. David Priest purchased a large tract of land down the Susquehanna along the Marsh Run in 1739. He was the original owner of a part of the wooded ridge along the river, below Marsh Run. It was known in colonial times as Priest's mountain, and retained that name until after the Revolution. The fertile region south and west of New Market in the present area of Fairview was all taken up at an early date. By the time of the Revolution, Fairview was thickly settled by industrious farmers, who raised abundant crops of corn, barley, wheat and rye. The native grasses were used for hay until about 1790 when Caleb Kirk, residing near York, introduced into this county clover and timothy.

Dr. Benjamin Mosser settled in this vicinity as a practicing physician in 1775. His medical practice extended over a large area of country on both sides of the river.

Dr. Moser had three sons—John, Christian and Henry. At the death of their father each of these sons inherited a farm in the vicinity of New Market. John the eldest son became a physician, and prac-

ticed medicine in the vicinity until his death in 1826.

Henry Mosser, the second son, and William Culbertson laid out the village of New Market into 120 lots in the year 1807. This was seven years before New Cumberland was founded by Jacob Haldeman. In 1840 the town had 170 inhabitants, twenty-five dwellings, and one store. The York & Harrisburg turnpike passed over the line now occupied by the Northern Central Railway. Washington Kirk for many years owned a store. A considerable business has been done by various parties since.

The Pennsylvania Steel Works are situated on the opposite side of the river. Some of the employees of these works reside in New Market, which has caused a considerable increase to its population.

Jacob Kirk, the first superintendent of schools of York County, lived and died at New Market. He was widely known as an educator.

John Wickersham has been justice of the peace at New Market for many years. He served for three years as a veteran soldier in the Civil War, enlisting in the regiment commanded by John W. Geary, afterward Governor of Pennsylvania.

Major John Kirk of this village was a soldier in the Civil War, and afterward served as an officer in the regular army.

In the year 1858 the Lutherans of this vicinity were organized into a congregation, and during that year erected a brick church in New Market. The first pastor was Rev. Cyrus Rightmeyer. The original trustees were Henry Mosser, John Row, John Horn and Jacob Grissinger. Rev. Wolgemuth was pastor in 1906.

The schools of this village have been conducted in a two-story building, near the Lutheran church.

In the year 1806 Jacob Haldeman started an iron forge near the mouth of the Yellow Breeches Creek. He consumed a large amount of chestnut timber from the River Mountains, for charcoal was used by furnaces and forges in those days. Haldeman did a considerable business, and in 1814 during the second war with Great Britain he founded the town of New Cumberland on the north side of the creek. The forge was continued for a long time.

Hake's distillery a short distance up the creek was an important industry for more than half a century. Over by the mountain side at the head of Marsh Run John Eichinger owned and operated a distillery for twenty years, and it was afterward continued by his son.

The Susquehanna Mills another industry in this section of Fairview were built in 1785.

On this tract of land originally taken up by David Priest in 1737, has recently grown up a village which has been given the name of Bellvista. This village is the outgrowth of the industrial establishments at Steelton, Harrisburg and the borough of New Cumberland.

The ferry established across the Susquehanna below New Market in 1740 was continued for nearly one hundred years under authority of the Province, and later the State of Pennsylvania. Benjamin Chambers succeeded Harris in the ownership of it, and for a long period it was a prominent crossing place. William Chesney owned it until 1780 when he died. His wife continued to own the ferry and 470 acres of land on the York County side of the river. The entire valuation of the ferry and real estate in 1783 was 2,620 pounds or about \$13,000. She also owned a distillery, seven negro slaves, six horses, seven cows and twenty sheep.

In 1784 this ferry was purchased by Michael Simpson, who had won distinction as a soldier in the Revolution, and later in life became a brigadier general in the Pennsylvania Militia. General Simpson owned this ferry and a large farm adjoining, until the time of his death in 1813. In 1781 an act had been passed for the gradual abolition of slavery in Pennsylvania, and all children born of slave parents after this date should be free.

General Simpson owned several slaves as late as 1810. When he died in 1813 his property was valued at \$12,900. The ferry ceased to be operated about 1820. In later years and before the Civil War Jacob M. Haldeman owned a large farm formerly a part of the ferry property. He erected on this farm a large mansion, which was destroyed by fire about 1880. In 1861 Mr. Haldeman was appointed by President Lincoln to serve as minister to Norway and

Sweden. Soon after his return to this country he took up his residence at Harrisburg, where he resided until his death.

General Michael Simpson, who for a quarter of a century was **General Simpson**, a leading citizen of Fairview

Township, had a somewhat remarkable history. He was born in 1740 at Paxtang on the opposite side of the river. He was the son of Thomas Simpson, one of the early settlers of that region. In his early boyhood he enlisted as a soldier in the French and Indian War, and served as an ensign in the expedition against the Indians in Western Pennsylvania. In 1775 he was a lieutenant in Captain Matthew Smith's company, which marched to Boston soon after the battle of Bunker Hill. He volunteered with his company to go with Arnold's expedition through the forests of Maine against Canada. It was a long and dreary march. The soldiers who accompanied this expedition underwent all the rigors of a hard winter. The story of their experiences is told in detail in a little book written and published by John Joseph Henry, afterward Judge of the York County Courts. The introduction to this book was written by Lieutenant Michael Simpson. After the return from Canada, he was promoted to captain in the First Pennsylvania Regiment, commanded by Edward Hand of Lancaster. He commanded his company in the battles of Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, and Germantown, serving in all six years in the American army during the Revolution. General Simpson died in 1813 and was buried at Paxtang.

The late Joseph Wickersham and John S. Prowell remembered very distinctly the tall form and rugged personality of Michael Simpson.

The history heretofore published that George Washington, while returning from a visit to Western Pennsylvania for the purpose of quelling the whiskey insurrection, spent a Sunday with General Simpson is an error. He went through York and crossed the Susquehanna at Wrightsville on this trip.

Pinetown is the name of a small collection of houses in the northwestern part of the township. In this vicinity a considerable business is done in the cultivation of fruits and berries, which are sold in the Harrisburg market.

Schools. Fairview Township was one of the seven districts of York County that at once accepted the provisions of the act of 1834, establishing the common school system. Samuel Prowell, who was sent as the delegate to represent the township in the first convention which met in York to take action in the matter, cast the first affirmative vote of that body. There were but six other delegates who voted in favor of accepting the system. This occurred in May, 1835.

There are now in Fairview Township thirteen schools, with the following names: Pinetown, Cedar Grove, Walnut Grove, South Point, Eichinger's, Brick, Kann's, Cross Roads, New Market, Hickory Grove, Pleasant View, Nauvoo and Marsh Run.

The part taken by York Historical County in the Revolution is given in the general history of this volume. In every section

Notes. of this county, some of these soldiers lived to an old age. Among those last remembered as having resided in Fairview Township were General Michael Simpson, William Sharp, J. Enfield, Jacob Greenawalt, William Smith, William Hagerty, and Captain William Prowell.

William Smith served with Michael Simpson in an expedition to Canada in 1775. He afterward enlisted in the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment. He became a pensioner in 1818. William Hagerty was a private in the Fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, and was discharged in 1778, while Washington's army was in camp at Valley Forge.

Captain William Prowell, the ancestor of the Prowell family in Fairview, was a native of Chester County. He commanded a company in Colonel Patton's Regiment, taking part in the campaign in New Jersey, and in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. After the close of the Revolution he removed to Fairview Township, and resided in Fishing Creek Valley until his death. He was buried in the family graveyard on the hillside, a short distance northwest of Salem Church. Many of his descendants are also buried in that sacred spot. A biography of his brother, Major Joseph Prowell, will be found on page 213.

During the War of 1812 Jesse Pearson, who lived a few miles north of Lewisberry,

deserted from the military service, and came home. He was followed by soldiers dressed in Quaker suits, but avoided being captured by concealing himself underneath the floor of a building. Several times a sword was passed up and down along the cracks between the boards. He was lying lengthwise underneath a board and was never found by the soldiers.

Colonel John Steele, who lived in Fishing Creek Valley, was a soldier on the Niagara frontier in 1812. In old age he moved to the West.

James McDanel was in Captain White's company that rendezvoused at Gettysburg in 1814. He was afterward a captain of militia of Fairview for fourteen years, commissioned by Governor Shultz in 1827. His father, Josiah McDanel, settled in Fairview in 1766, coming from Scotland.

"In September, 1796," says the Oracle of Dauphin, a newspaper published at Harrisburg, "several hundred squirrels per day crossed the Susquehanna from the Cumberland and York County side. Some of the inhabitants were enabled to catch them as they swam the stream, and salt barrels of them for winter use".

In 1793 yellow fever or something akin to it raged in the vicinity of Lisburn and Lewisberry. It was epidemic in Philadelphia that year.

The voting place of Fairview is called "The Bunches". A tavern was once kept there by a man who was deformed. He had a "bunch" on his back—hence the origin of the name.

John Moore, afterward associate judge of York County, was one of the early justices of peace of Fairview. He was succeeded by Michael Baylor, John N. Prowell, John Wickersham and David Smith. The last two served twenty-five years each.

In one of the fertile valleys of Fairview which, in springtime and summer, is clothed in rich verdure, in autumn in radiant beauty, and in winter in sombre hues, each of which furnish special charms to the writer, he spent the time of his earliest hopes and purest joys. Near the rippling waters of a pure mountain stream, a tributary to the Fishing Creek, stood the familiar school house, within and around whose sacred portals, 'neath the spreading branches of the giant maples, walnuts and oaks, in innocent

study and rollicking play, his early school days were passed.

The adjoining farm where he spent his boyhood was taken up under a title issued by the Penns in 1735, and has since been owned in order of succession by George Hall, John Nichols, Joseph Prowell, Samuel N. Prowell and Silas Prowell.

While some may sing in rapture of the beautiful Hudson, chant the praises of the Blue Juniata, wander in silent admiration along the mirrored waters of the peaceful Mohawk, or weave stories of fairies and angel-loiterers among a thousand Sleepy Hollows, the recollection of the scenes of one's own boyhood are more endearing than all. Here,

Smiling Spring her early visit paid,
And parting Summer's lingering bloom delayed.

THE TOWNSHIP OF FAWN.

Fawn was one of the early townships in the county, and as originally laid out included Peach Bottom, which was separated from Fawn in 1815. The name Fawn is significant and interesting, yet very rarely used in geographical science to designate a place. Fawn as at present formed is bounded on the east by Peach Bottom, on the south by the state of Maryland, on the west by Hopewell, and on the north by Lower Chanceford, with the Muddy Creek forming the northern boundary line. The township is drained by this stream and its tributary. The soil, which was for more than a century considered unfertile and non-productive, by improved cultivation has become remarkably fertile and productive, and yields as much corn, wheat and other cereals to the acre as any other portion of York County. The increase of the amount of wheat grown within the past decade is encouraging. Tobacco has recently become a very profitable crop in this township and the cultivation of it is likely to increase.

The township was originally settled almost entirely by the Scotch-Irish, and some of the land was taken up under Maryland titles before a definite provincial line was run. Some Quakers settled in the vicinity of Fawn Grove. The borough of Fawn Grove is entirely within the original limits of Fawn Township.

In 1783 the population of this township, including Peach Bottom, was 783. There were 39 slaves, 118 dwelling houses, 89 barns, 8 mills and 18,100 acres taken up. The following is a complete list of the names of the taxable inhabitants for the year 1783, together with the number of acres owned by each and valuation in pounds sterling:

Francis Armstrong, 50 acres	£12
James Alexander, 40 acres, 2 mills	222
Isaac Alexander, 201 acres	115
Thomas Allen, 125 acres	100
Robert Adair, 50 acres	20
William Adams, 100 acres	51
John Alexander, 30 acres	18
Stephen Alloway, 20 acres	14
Allen Anderson, 100 acres	27
William Anderson, 60 acres	176
Humphrey Anderson	14
John Bullock, 40 acres	10
Eliezer Brown, 100 acres	112
James Buchanan, 200 acres	114
Samuel Buchanan, 310 acres	138
Moses Benington	10
Thomas Brannan, 100 acres	68
Thomas Brannan, Jr., 100 acres	60
Thomas Brown, 152 acres	102
William Boyd, 2 horses	9
Samuel Black, 50 acres	52
Nathaniel Baldwin, 100 acres	52
Jonathan Burgess	18
Jeremiah Barnett, 50 acres	20
Alex. Cooper, 600 acres, 2 slaves	317
Thomas Cooper, 600 acres, 4 slaves	554
Nicholas Cooper, 128 acres	220
Mathew Clark, 300 acres	166
Robert Caldwell, 100 acres	101
Samuel Caldwell, 100 acres	75
John Commons, 70 acres	26
James Cord, 120 acres	74
Archibald Cooper, 60 acres	20
John Cooper, 200 acres	93
John Cooper, 120 acres, 1 horse	65
David Cooper, 100 acres	65
Samuel Crow, 200 acres	55
Ann Carson, 274 acres, 1 slave	111
William Colvin, 273 acres	88
Benjamin Cunningham, 350 acres	203
Patrick Clemmings, 83 acres	14
William Cooper, 175 acres	107
Patrick Curly, 50 acres	20
Martin Cortz, 100 acres	74
Peter Cortz, 100 acres	81
John Campbell	18
John Cor, 84 acres	40
John Daugherty	4
Joseph Dame	2
Robert Dunlap, 150 acres	47
John Day, 140 acres	91
Robert Duncan, 204 acres	238
Hugh Edgar, 136 acres	85
Samuel Edgar, 228 acres	178
James Edgar, 150 acres	114
Alexander Ewing, Jr., 50 acres	26
Alexander Ewing, 75 acres	51
Patrick Ewing, 60 acres	22
Mary Fulton, 200 acres	118
Elijah Forsythe, 30 acres	7
Adam Fondrew, 100 acres	50
Agnew Gilchrist, 139 acres	81

Henry Graham,	2	Thomas Smith, 100 acres	50
Thomas Gordon,	2	John Taylor, 115 acres	70
James Gordon, 200 acres	95	James Threw,	7
Robert Gordon, 100 acres	47	James Taggart, 50 acres	19
Jacob Gibson, 150 acres, 1 slave, 1 mill.	160	Robert Torbit, 200 acres	112
John Glasgow, 100 acres	50	Alex. Turner, 30 acres, 1 grist-mill, 1 saw-mill.	287
Robert Gibson, 50 acres	32	Alex. Threw, 110 acres	40
John Brown Gordon	16	Nathaniel Wyley, 73 acres	18
Robert Galkerson, 250 acres	87	Hugh Whiteford, 100 acres	50
William Gray, 200 acres	121	John Whiteker, 140 acres	51
John Gust, 200 acres	100	John Wilson, 300 acres	300
John Hamilton, 100 acres, 1 slave	121	Richard Webb, 133 acres	66
Levey Hopkins, 200 acres	123	William Wallace, 140 acres	66
Jereiah Hayton, 80 acres	53	James Webb	14
Archibald Harvey, 40 acres	12	Joseph Wley, 249 acres	183
John Harbison, 100 acres	49	Samuel Watson, 120 acres	50
Josiah Hitchcock, 200 acres	114	Isaac Whitelock, 100 acres	50
Jesse Jarret, 100 acres	50	Joseph Wley, Sr.	7
Ann Jones, 60 acres	41	Samuel West, 100 acres	52
Benjamin Jones, 107 acres	47	George West, 100 acres	42
Joseph Johnson, 50 acres	47		
Samuel Kincaid, 270 acres	110		
Joseph Kathcart, 295 acres	171		
John Lemmon, 40 acres	4		
Henry Long, 100 acres	39		
John Livingston, 60 acres	31		
John McLean, 50 acres, 2 slaves.	73		
Edward Moore	2		
John Major	13		
John McKitruk, 50 acres	22		
George Mitchell, 200 acres	95		
Thomas Mattson, 20 acres	21		
Robert Miller, 100 acres	49		
Robert Mooberry, 100 acres	66		
James McMillen, 200 acres	107		
Edward Manifold, 400 acres	236		
George Mitchell, Jr., 250 acres	70		
George Mitchell, Sr., 150 acres	79		
William Mantle, 150 acres	89		
James Miligan, 185 acres	100		
William McCleary, 186 acres	109		
James McCullough, 160 acres	86		
John Mann, 97 acres	30		
John McClelland	7		
James McCandless, 756 acres, 2 slaves.	407		
Joseph Mitchell, 150 acres, 1 still.	68		
Hugh McFadden, 85 acres	37		
Israel Morris, 170 acres	110		
Thomas Neill, 140 acres	72		
John Neill, 140 acres	52		
George Nicholl, 300 acres, 1 mill, 1 still.	169		
Wm. Porter, 340 acres, 1 saw-mill, 3 slaves.	597		
John Parks, 75 acres	53		
William Parker, 178 acres	80		
James Parker, 107 acres	71		
James Reed, 75 acres	37		
Walter Robinson, 157 acres	31		
William Robinson, 85 acres	60		
Joseph Ross, 200 acres	99		
William Rowan, 245 acres	105		
William Reed, 75 acres	42		
Andrew Richie, 120 acres	59		
John Ralston, 100 acres	64		
James Ramsey, 396 acres, 3 slaves, 8 persons.	326		
John Rowland, 50 acres	32		
Alex. Ramsey, 100 acres	37		
Cunningham Simple, 260 acres, 4 slaves.	384		
Patrick Sloan	9		
John Simple, 1,005 acres, 1 still, 4 slaves.	565		
Thomas Steel, 282 acres	117		
Rachael Steel, 160 acres, 1 slave	55		
Patrick Scot, 272 acres, 1 slave	172		
John Suter, 115 acres	56		
John Sharp, 80 acres	37		
Rev. John Slemmons, 230 acres, 3 slaves.	244		
James Smith, 93 acres	78		

SINGLE MEN.

Thomas Alexander,	Eli Adams,
Joshua Brown,	William Atchison,
Jesse Badders,	Patrick Downey,
Alexander Ewing,	William Kinard,
William Hepson,	Samuel McFadden,
John Howell,	Thomas Scott,
George Suter,	Joseph Scott,
Joseph White,	Solomon Watson,
Henry Todd,	John Boyd.

The population of Fawn in 1820 was 803; 1830, 785; 1840, 859; 1850, 1,043; 1860, 1,309; 1870, 1,457; 1880, 1,685; 1890, 1,647; 1900, 1,554. The Borough of Fawn Grove was incorporated October 10, 1881.

The date of the organization of Centre Church was about the year 1780. December 15, 1782,

Alexander Ramsey, David Wiley, James Denny, Joseph Wiley and Joseph Cathcart, trustees, purchased from William Gray, for the sum of three pounds, three acres of land, "on which is to be erected a meeting by a congregation called Centre." It is evident there was a permanent organization in 1782. How the church received its name is unknown. Divine service, after the Presbyterian form, was conducted at this point several years before this organization was effected. The first pastor was Rev. George Luckey, a native of Fagg's Manor, Pennsylvania, who graduated at Princeton in 1782, and was licensed by the Presbytery of New Castle in 1776. He was ordained at Chestnut Level, April 27, 1785, and installed, previous to August 30, of the same year as pastor of Centre and Bethel churches, the latter being in Harford County, Maryland.

In 1786 Baltimore Presbytery was erected out of the Presbytery at New Castle, and Centre Church and its pastor were sent over



CENTRE CHURCH, FAWN TOWNSHIP

to that Presbytery. There they continued until 1799 when they were sent back again to New Castle. Mr. Luckey was moderator of the Presbytery of Baltimore in 1796 and its clerk for many years. He was moderator of the Presbytery of New Castle in 1804. He continued to serve Centre Church for a period of thirty-four years, until April 6, 1819. He died December 13, 1823, and was buried in the cemetery at Bethel, Harford Co., Md., where a marble tomb erected by the church he so long and faithfully served, marks his last resting place.

Mr. Luckey is spoken of as a fine scholar, and intelligent preacher, plain in his manners, unwearying in labor, and unexcelled in his acquaintance with the Scriptures. The next pastor was Rev. Samuel Parke, who was licensed by the Presbytery of New Castle at St. George, Del., April 7, 1813, and ordained August 10, 1814. At a meeting of the Presbytery April 4, 1820, a call from Centre for one-third of Mr. Parke's time was presented and accepted by him. He was installed May 2, 1820. Centre congregation was then worshipping in a log building familiarly known as the "tent," which had succeeded a similar structure removed some years before. In 1822 a substantial house of worship was built. This structure was of stone and was an enduring monument to the energy of the pastor and the liberality of his people. This church building became too small for the purposes of the congregation and the present beautiful and commodious house of worship was built on the opposite side of the Baltimore road.

In 1842 the Presbytery of New Castle was divided and out of it Donegal was organized. Centre Church and its pastor were now under the care of Donegal Presbytery. Mr. Parke resigned December, 1848, after a pastorate of twenty-eight years and seven months.

Of him can be said that he labored faithfully for the cause of the church and the good of man. In pastoral work he excelled, after traversing the eleven miles from his home to minister to the spiritual wants of his people. He died in 1869, in his eighty-second year, and was buried in the cemetery at Slate Ridge. On April 17, 1850, there was a call from Centre Church for the pastoral services of Rev. Samuel Hume Smith,

who was installed pastor June 21, 1851, and continued to minister to this church with great acceptance until his death, which occurred February 4, 1857. His remains were interred in the cemetery at Chanceford Church, where a neat monument was erected to his memory.

In October, 1858, a call was presented to the Presbytery by Centre Church, for the pastoral services of Rev. John Young Cowhick for one-fourth of his time. He was installed pastor of Centre Church June 10, 1859. During his pastorate the union of the "old" and the "new school" branches of the Presbyterian Church occurred. As a memorial of this event, a fund of \$700 was raised for church repairs. A cornice extension was put to the roof of the stone building erected in 1822 (now demolished), new blinds on the windows; a new pulpit and new pews were placed in the church, and the whole repainted. This work was completed and paid for July 20, 1871. Rev. Cowhick resigned June 14, 1875. His pastorate lasted sixteen years.

Rev. Johnston G. McGaughey, a licentiate of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, was ordained November 4, 1875, and installed pastor of Centre Church the next day, to give one-half of his time to this church. He continued until February 17, 1879, when he resigned.

Rev. R. Lorenza Clark to whom the author is indebted for much of the data of this history was pastor of this church from 1879 to 1904. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Westminster, April 11, 1877.

June 16, 1879, the congregation of Centre made a unanimous call for his pastoral services for the whole of his time; the church for the first time in its history determining to have the full service of its pastor.

September 11, 1879, this call was presented to him by the Presbytery of Westminster, and accepted. The same day he was ordained and installed pastor. In 1880 a parsonage was built near the church at a cost of \$3,500. Centre Church was incorporated May 21, 1883.

Rev. R. Lorenzo Clark was a systematic and indefatigable worker in the cause in which he had enlisted and an earnest and convincing preacher of the truth. During his pastorate the church grew in numbers and influence as never before, and the pres-

ent beautiful and capacious church edifice was built and when dedicated was free from debt. Mr. Clark accepted a call from Lancaster and the present able and popular pastor, Rev. F. B. Everitt, was called to the vacancy, created in 1903.

In October, 1905, the members of Centre Church, celebrated the 125th anniversary of their existence as a congregation. There was a large attendance at these interesting ceremonies. Many of the persons who were present had been former members of the congregation and came a long distance to take part in the exercises. Rev. R. L. Clark, the former pastor, read an historical sketch of the church. Rev. Benjamin Everitt, of Jamesburg, New Jersey, father of the pastor, was one of the principal speakers.

Rev. Joseph D. Smith, formerly pastor of Slate Ridge Presbyterian Church, was present and delivered an interesting historical address than whom no one was more fitted by reason of his learning, eloquence and familiarity with his subject. Mr. Smith died December 21, 1906. His death was greatly lamented by the people of Centre Church.

Gatchelville. Gatchelville is an interesting hamlet lying near the centre of Fawn Township, and was built on lands belonging to Joseph Gatchell, a prominent citizen of the township. The surrounding region was originally a pine forest. Matthew H. McCall for many years carried on the mercantile business at this place and in 1905, was chosen president of the First National Bank of York. He was succeeded by John P. Kunkel. Robert B. Hyson was also a merchant here but removed to Bridgeton, on the eastern edge of Fawn Township, where he conducts a general store.

One mile distant from Gatchelville are the parade grounds, where the local companies drilled under the militia laws before the Civil War. The old Blue Ball Hotel not far west of Gatchelville, for a long time kept by J. Bullett, was for fifty years the voting place of Fawn Township. This historic site was later owned by Felix C. Herbert, a veteran Democrat who did faithful service for his party. He was county commissioner when the York jail was built in 1855. Felix by a patriotic accident voted twice in one day for his chosen candidate for president of the United States, before he was twenty-

one years old. It was a common custom in those days to vote "on size" as well as "on age", and he was large of stature.

Prospect Methodist Episcopal Church is situated in the west end of Gatchelville. An old church stood by for nearly half a century. In 1868 a building was erected at a cost of \$2,800. About 1880, it was remodelled and painted. There is a burying ground adjoining it. For many years this church was served by clergymen belonging to the Airville Circuit.

Dr. Hugh McDonald for half a century was one of the most prominent citizens in the lower end of York County. He was born in the state of New York and settled in the practice of medicine in Hopewell Township about 1815. Dr. McDonald married the daughter of Colonel John Kelly, the commander of the local militia, who owned a large tract of land where the town of Laurel now stands. After practicing in Hopewell for a number of years, Dr. McDonald moved to Fawn Township. He purchased a large tract of land, later known as the McSparran farm, near Gatchelville, and continued his profession for the remainder of his life. Dr. Morgan McDonald, who practiced medicine at New Market, Maryland, removed to Gatchelville.

New Parke. New Parke is pleasantly situated in the southwestern part of Fawn near the Maryland line. There was a Presbyterian Church built here in the year 1847, and Rev. Samuel Parke, who for many years served the congregations at Centre Church and at Slate Ridge, determined to organize a new congregation. The attempt was only partially successful. The frame building was moved a short distance from its original position, and in 1882 began to be used by John Morgan Jenkins as a store. The postoffice was established December 2, 1878, and John B. Gemmill appointed postmaster. The postmaster in 1907 is Joseph A. Gailey, who also conducts a large store in the village. Another enterprising merchant of the town is John J. Fitzpatrick.

The New Parke and Fawn Grove Railroad incorporated May 11, 1905, with a capital of \$90,000, is nine miles long and passes through Fawn Grove Township from the Hopewell line at the Strawbridge farm through New Parke to a point in Fawn

Grove Borough. Since the building of this railroad, New Parke has become the most important place in the township and warehouses have been erected to accommodate shippers of merchandise, and the business of the village has already grown to large proportions. A creamery does a large business and affords a market for the dairy products of the neighborhood.

Fawn Township has the following schools: Bald Eagle, New Parke, Pleasant Grove, Gatchelville, Walnut Grove, Pine Grove, Cedar Valley, Fairmount and Mt. Pleasant.

Jimmie McCandless. James McCandless, known all over the southern part of York County from the period of the Revolution until 1830, was an exceedingly interesting character. He was the son of Alexander McCandless, a native of Scotland, who purchased the land on which the borough of Delta now stands. He was called by every one by the friendly name of "Jimmie," and is reputed to have had many accomplishments. He could play the violin, repeat the best poems of the leading authors by heart, served several years as justice of the peace, and for a long time was a teacher of Centre School, in which occupation he was popular among his students. For several years he kept a tavern on the spot where the Strawbridge homestead stands.

Just after the Revolution closed, James McCandless owned 756 acres of land, largely in the present area of Peach Bottom Township. He was widely known for his jovial nature. Tradition says he could entertain his friends and neighbors at all times playing the fiddle and telling funny stories. He belonged to Centre Church and owned a prominent pew in the centre of the church. On one occasion he had a difficulty with his neighbor, Brooks, who owned a pew behind the one occupied by Jimmie and his family. The two men could not adjust their differences. Jimmie's wrath rose to a high pitch. In order to get even with his neighbor, he built the back of his pew so high that the Brooks family could not see the pastor when he preached his long sermons. Neighbor Brooks finally appealed to the Session, who ordered the pew lowered. McCandless knew he had violated the rules of the church

and before lowering his pew, wrote a placard with his fine penmanship, and pasted it on the back of his pew for one Sunday. On this card were the words, "Get thee behind me, Satan." This roused the ire of the Session and on the following Monday, the high pew was removed, and McCandless decided to take a seat in another part of the church, so that he might have more benefit from the eloquent words of the pastor, who preached a sermon on the subject "Contentions." This ended one of the most interesting episodes of Fawn Township in the days of long ago.

The Fates were not propitious with Jimmie McCandless. The sheriff came to visit him one day to take possession of his property. Meantime, he had taken flight to the western country. Soon after arriving at his place of destination, he wrote a letter in rhyme to the sheriff telling what disposition to make of his farm and tavern. Early in life McCandless was employed by Major Andrew Finley, the "King of the Barrens" to write an epitaph in the Round Hill churchyard, near Cross Roads Borough. The story of Major Finley is found in the history of Winterstown Borough.

Joseph R. Strawbridge, a prominent member of the York County Bar, was born at the Strawbridge homestead, formerly the McCandless property, July 25, 1858. He obtained his early education in the township schools and in 1875 became a student at the York Collegiate Institute, where he remained two years, and then spent one year as a teacher in Adams County, Illinois. In 1878, he returned to the York Collegiate Institute from which he was graduated in 1880. He then entered the junior class at Lafayette College, and was graduated in 1882. After teaching one year at Fawn Grove Academy, he studied law and was admitted to the bar April 1, 1884. He served five years as county solicitor until 1895 when he was elected district attorney. Since the expiration of his three years term of service, he has devoted his attention to the practice of law.

His brothers, Acquilla and Franklin Strawbridge, own the farm in Fawn Township, the former being a justice of the peace and a director of the New Parke and Fawn Grove Railroad.

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FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

The township of Franklin formed a part of Monaghan from the time of the erection of the latter in 1747, until the year 1809. During the year 1808, a petition was presented to the county court asking for the erection of a new township, whereupon Henry Gentzler, Michael Spangler and George Julius were appointed viewers. They presented their report of the survey to the court, and it was confirmed in 1809, Judge John Joseph Henry presiding. On the original draft Dill appears as the name of the township. This was crossed and the name Franklin written. Stony or Fisher's Run was made the eastern boundary. In 1810 there were 175 taxable inhabitants in the new township. The property valuation was \$97,521. Michael Mumper, the largest land owner in the district, was assessed with 790 acres, valued at \$7,740. Francis Coulson was justice of the peace; William Butt, constable; Peter G. Arnold, Jarries Kennedy, and Samuel Smith, inn-keepers; William Wireman, who also owned a tannery, and Solomon Marteenie were physicians; Peter Wolford owned a grist mill, saw mill and one slave; John Lease, a saw mill; Jacob Knoop, a saw mill and grist mill; Adam Ehrhart, a distillery, saw mill and grist mill; Thomas Furgeson was the schoolmaster; Henry Deardorff, Jacob Dollheimer, John Deardorff, Abraham Frederick, William Heikes, Lemuel Heikes, William Heikes, William Kerr, Michael Knisely, Jacob Lerew and Jacob Muntweiler were weavers.

Franklin was reduced to its present size by the organization of Carroll out of the northeastern part of it and the western part of Monaghan, in 1831. The South Mountains extend across the northern part of the township, at an elevation of 1,000 feet above the sea level. Franklin is drained by tributaries of the Yellow Breeches and the north branches of the Bermudian. It lies within the Mesozoic sandstone belt, and contains much fertile and valuable farming land.

In 1820 the population of Franklin Township was 973; in 1830, 1,003; in 1840, 819; in 1850, 815; 1860, 1,014; 1870, 910; 1880, 952; 1890, 962; in 1900, 895.

There are eighty-two townships in the

United States and thirty-one counties which bear the name of Franklin.

Franklin
in
1810.

	Acres.
Albert, Andrew, saw mill	250
Arnold, G. Peter, innkeeper	75
Arnold, George	185
Anderson, John	
Bales, Abraham	117
Boish, Joseph	
Burkholder, Abraham	100
Bender, Jacob	66
Blaser, John	6
Beaty, John	
Boish, George, shoemaker	100
Byer, John	130
Boish, Adam	
Byers, George	
Burns, Thomas, tanner	
Beals, William	
Butt, William, constable	
Bortner, Peter	
Coulson, David, heirs	9
Coulson, Francis, Esq., office	147
Cook, Jesse	100
Cook, John	
Cook, Henry, (Warrington Twp.)	26
Cook, Isaac, (Warrington Twp.)	11
Campbell, Thomas, (Monaghan Twp.)	300
Carl, John, millwright	
Carl, George, millwright	100
Deardorf, Isaac	9
Dollinger, Catherine	11
Deardorf, Jonas	
Deardorf, Henry, distillery	240
Deardorf, Henry, weaver	
Dollheimer, Jacob, weaver	
Deardorf, John, heirs	75
Deardorf, John, weaver	
Dill, James, heirs	200
Dougherty, John, tailor	160
Ditzler, John	
Dill, George	100
Eichelberger, Leonard	50
Eib, Jacob, blacksmith	
Eichinger, John, cooper	94
Earnest, Adam, grist and saw mill, distillery	421
Evans, Peter, cooper	35
Evans, Thomas	145
Evans, John, cooper	
Evans, Jacob	
Ege, Michael, (Cumberland)	125
Fickes, Abraham	100
Fickes, John	187
Frederick, Abraham, weaver	10
Frederick, Christopher, shoemaker	
Forsht, John, (Washington Twp.)	117
Furgeson, Thomas, schoolmaster	
Godfrey, William, storekeeper	
Godfrey, Charles	
Godfrey, William	200
Griffith, William	
Gallentine, John, tailor	
Gallentine, Daniel, wagonmaker	
Griner, Philip, millwright	
Gillespie, James, blacksmith	
Hoffman, David	88
Hicks, Susanna	
Heikes, Laurence, heirs	200
Hoffman, Peter, nailor	10

	Acres.		Acres.
Heikes, William, weaver		Spangler, Joseph, miller	
Hughes, John		Smith, W. John, (Monaghan Twp.)	450
Heikes, Jacob, weaver	47	Shultz, John	222
Hull, John, joiner		Stump, Matthias, blacksmith	80
Heikes, Leonard, weaver	185	Smith, Samuel, innkeeper	34
Hippel, William, cooper	88	Stouffer, John	300
Heikes, John	165	Smith, Gabriel	12
Heikes, Henry	91	Stouffer, John	
Heikas, Abraham, weaver	50	Shull, Peter, millwright	103
Heikas, Jacob, shoemaker	167	Seidel, George, shoemaker	56
Heikas, Christopher		Seidel, Jacob, shoemaker	
Heimes, Benjamin, (Washington Twp.)	15	Speidle, George blacksmith	
Herbolt, Michael, (Washington Twp.)	60	Shertz, Samuel	110
Johnson, Thomas		Shay, Edward, cooper	
Kynett, Mary		Smith, Peter	
Keener, Peter		Stephens, Abijah, (Chester County)	100
Kerr, William, weaver	20	Schreiber, Daniel	100
Kinter, John	150	Updegrove, Nancy	
Kinter, Valentine	125	Updegrove, Herman, heirs	17
Kynett, Henry, cooper		Wolford, Peter, grist and saw mills, 1 slave	142
Kinsely, John, weaver		Weaver, Conrad	80
Krug, Michael, shoemaker		Wigh, William, blacksmith	
Kinsely, Michael, weaver	130	Wimer, Jacob, joiner	58
Kuntz, Philip, millwright	127	Wolf, John, mason	39
Knoop, Jacob, saw and grist mills	131	Webb, Joseph	
Kyle, William		Wolgemuth, Peter, (Washington Twp.)	50
Kline, Peter, distillery	280	Wehler, Henry, (Washington Twp.)	12
Kennedy, James, innkeeper	195	Woodland, Isaac, tailor	18
Lehmer, William	90	Wonder, Sebastian	260
Leese, Leonard	55	Wilson, Robert	143
Lerew, Jacob, weaver	340	Wireman, William, doctor, tanyard	210
Lerew, Jacob			
Lerew, George			
Lease, John	100		
Lehmer, Jacob			
Lehmer, William, wagoner	160		
Lehmer, George			
Lehmer, Philip, (Warrington Twp.)	96		
Lease, Samuel	110		
Lease, Jacob, mason			
Lease, John, mason			
Lease, Stephen			
Meyer, William			
McCreary, William	94		
McMullen, William, millwright	102		
McClean, Henry, shoemaker			
Miller, Henry, blacksmith	135		
Moudy, Christopher, carpenter			
Magill, Arthur			
Martin, John	137		
Milligan, George	70		
Meyer, Samuel			
Mumper, Henry			
Mumper, Michael, distillery	700		
Meyers, Ludwig	100		
Meyers, David, distillery	420		
Muntweiler, Jacob, weaver			
Mummert, Abraham, blacksmith			
McClure, David	143		
McClure, John			
McClure, Samuel			
Mumper, Andrew			
Miller, Tobias, shoemaker			
Marteeme, Solomon, doctor			
Nagle, Henry, mason			
Neadman, John	100		
Pupp, Catherine	30		
Pupp, Peter, wagon maker			
Pupp, Frederick, cooper			
Portzline, Francis, storekeeper	80		
Printz, John	18		
Ritter, Jacob, tanner	103		
Reby, Adam, joiner			
Reed, Zachariah, cooper	26		

St. John's Reformed and Lutheran Churches. St. John's Reformed and Lutheran Church, better known as "The Franklin Church," is situated near the state road, a short distance south of the centre of the township. Neither existing records nor tradition seem to establish the date of the origin of the congregation that worships here, nor the time when the first log, weather-boarded church was built, but it is evident that it was established before the Revolution. The adjoining burying ground contains tombs erected before 1800. Near the old church, for half a century, stood a building in which a school was kept, that was supported by the congregations.

A two-story brick church was built in 1847, at a cost of \$3,000. The building committee were Peter Woolford, George Dick and Jacob Stickel. The Reformed pastors who preached here, as far back as they can be traced were Charles Helfenstein, Frederick W. Vandersloot and Edward Vandersloot. Rev. Daniel Riegel was pastor of the Reformed congregation from 1839 to 1889. Rev. H. A. Althouse was the pastor of this congregation in 1906.

The Lutheran pastors were A. G. Deininger, Gotwald, Weil, Peter Sheurer, A. G. Deininger (second time), John Ulrich, Samuel Henry, J. Williams, Joseph R.

Focht, Finrock, Peter Warner, Jacob K. Bricker, E. Studebecker, and Henry Seifert. Rev. J. T. Fox was pastor of this congregation in 1906.

South Mountain Union Church was built in 1867, and was dedicated by Revs. Warner, Fohl and Hunter. Rev. Samuel Diller superintended the building of the church, which cost \$1,500. Services have been held in the building by clergymen of the United Evangelical Church, German Baptist and Church of God. Within recent years this church is entirely occupied by the United Evangelicals. Rev. Stahl was pastor in 1906.

The Church of God own a house of worship known as Bethel Church, which is situated about three miles north of Clear Spring. It was founded in 1885 by Abraham Flemming, who erected a church building and afterward presented it to the eldership or conference of the Church of God. Rev. S. T. Stoffer, of Harrisburg, was pastor of the congregation in 1906. A large union Sunday School is held in this church. Henry C. Shaeffer and William Shaeffer are the superintendents.

Harmony Bethel belongs to the Church of God, an order of Baptists. The house was built in 1877, Abraham Fleming being the chief contributor toward paying for the church, which cost \$800. The pastors who have ministered to the congregation were O. H. Betts, William Sanborn, Daniel Mumma, Frank Bardeens and others.

There are six school buildings in
Schools. Franklin Township with the following names: Locust Grove, Central, Chestnut Hill, Glen Wood, Northern and Western.

Clear Spring is a hamlet in the western part of Franklin Township, on the public road leading from Dillsburg to York Springs. Edward Dick began the mercantile business at this place, and was also appointed postmaster in 1853, and continued for nearly half a century. At the time of his death, the mercantile business was continued by his son, J. H. Dick, who became postmaster at Clear Spring, and conducted a large dry goods store in Dillsburg. Edward Dick also owned and operated a saw mill and grist mill, which at the time of his death was purchased by his son, George Dick.

There is a creamery at this village, operated by George Dick. William Weaver conducted a store about two miles north of Clear Springs. On the farm of Henry C. Shaeffer, in 1898, a fine deposit of kaolin or white clay was found. This clay was taken out in large quantities and refined for shipment on the farm, which is situated four miles north of Clear Spring, near the township line. Deer frequently are seen at this place, at the base of South Mountain. Moses Strayer and his ancestors conducted a tannery in Franklin Township for many years, situated about two miles north of Clear Spring. Franklintown appears in the history of the boroughs.

Early in the morning of July 2, 1863, a portion of Stuart's cavalry corps, guarding 125 army wagons, passed through Clear Spring from Dillsburg on their way to the battlefield of Gettysburg. The story of this incident is found in the history of Dillsburg.

HEIDELBERG TOWNSHIP.

In the Grand Duchy of Baden, not far from Manheim, is the historic old city of Heidelberg, famed for its great university, founded in 1386, one of the oldest institutions of learning in Europe. The derivation of the word is "Heidel," meaning huckleberry, and "berg," mountain. The origin of this name was owing to the fact that the city is surrounded by picturesque wooded hills, on which grow huckleberry bushes in great abundance. This German city was rendered historic on account of the atrocities perpetrated upon its citizens in the seventeenth century. The ferocious Tilly bombarded it for one month, took it by storm and gave it up to three days of pillage, in 1622. The French general, Melac, by order of Louis XIV, in 1688, took the town and cruelly burnt it; in 1693 another French force repeated and exceeded all former atrocities. It is now a prosperous city.

Many of the inhabitants of Heidelberg and vicinity, on account of these cruel wars, immigrated to Pennsylvania soon after, and a township by that name is found in the counties of York, Berks, Lehigh, and Lebanon.

Heidelberg Township was formed in 1750. It then contained an area of 9,030 acres, most of which was included in Digges'

Choice. The names of many of the early settlers of this township will be found in the history of Hanover. The original shape of Heidelberg was very irregular. It extended in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction, from a point a short distance east of Hanover, west to McSherrystown, Adams County. It was long and narrow, and what is now the Borough of Hanover, was included within its territory. The town was bordered on the north and south by Manheim until the northern part of that township was annexed to Heidelberg in 1816, one year after Hanover was incorporated. In 1783, Heidelberg had 191 houses, 116 town lots, twenty-nine slaves and a population of 1,204.

In 1880, this township entirely lost its identity. Out of part of its original territory and a part of the annexation of 1816, the new township of Penn was formed.

Thus the original area of Heidelberg now forms a part of Conewago Township, Adams County, a part of Penn Township, and the Borough of Hanover. The eastern section, caused by the division of 1880, retained the name of Heidelberg, but it contains no part of the original territory, as it is now formed. Heidelberg is drained by the west branch of the Codorus Creek and its tributary Oil Creek. Its present territory, until 1816, was embraced in Manheim, and was first settled by the Mennonites and German Baptists as early as 1738.

Heidelberg is crossed by the Western Maryland and Frederick Division of the Northern Central Railways. Smith's Station and Porter's Siding, stopping places along the Western Maryland Railroad, are now interesting hamlets, and each has a postoffice. The latter place was named in honor of ex-Governor Porter, who shipped large quantities of iron ore from this station, soon after the road was built, from banks that he leased in this township.

Dr. L. H. Sterner practices medicine here.

The Reformed Church at Smith's Station was erected in 1872 as a Union Church. It was used by the Methodist, Lutheran and Reformed people for a number of years. Rev. J. H. Hartman of Hanover is pastor of the Reformed congregation worshipping here.

Zion's Evangelical Church at Porter's

was organized in 1887, when a church building was erected. This church contains a Sunday School. The pastor in 1907 was Rev. J. W. Bentz.

Moulstown is a collection of a dozen or more houses, in the northern part of the township. A union meeting house was built here during the year 1876. The building committee were Jacob Moul, Charles Eichelberger and D. W. Gemmill. Jacob's Mill, Iron Ridge and Menges' Mills are stations on the Northern Central Railroad, at each of which places there is a post office and store. They are important points for the shipment of iron ore.

Heidelberg contains valuable **Iron Ore.** and extensive deposits of iron ore. The discovery of it was

made by Peter Dicks, who started Spring Forge in 1755. Most of the ore smelted at Mary Ann Furnace, built in Manheim Township in 1761, was obtained in Heidelberg.

In 1840 ex-Governor Porter leased several tracts in this township and began to take out and ship ore in large quantities.

The Haldeman Bank in the northeastern part of the township, was opened by J. Dutenhoeffer, in 1860, and passed into the hands of the Chiques Iron Company in 1873. It contained a valuable deposit and an area of five acres had been excavated. About 45,000 tons of brown hematite ore were taken out from 1870 to 1885. A thirty horse-power engine was used. The ore was obtained from a mine eighty-five feet deep. This property is now owned by the Hanover Water Company.

Samuel H. Bechtel opened a bank in 1864, adjoining the Haldeman Bank. The land was first owned by George Sprengle. Three perpendicular shafts were put down. The ore obtained was forty per cent iron. Forty men were at one time employed here. It continued in operation for a dozen years, and several thousand tons of ore were obtained. In 1871, a bank was opened a short distance east of this one, containing a good quality of brown hematite, lying in yellow clay.

Moul's Bank, Forry's Bank, near Smith's Station; Stambach's Bank, Meckley's Bank, Sprengle's Bank on the farm of Henry L. Bowman, and others yielded large quantities of ore. Bollinger's Bank four and a half

miles southeast of Hanover, for many years was one of the most important in this county. It was leased and operated by the Leesport Iron Company, of Berks County. From Jesse Moul's Bank, for a time, 400 tons of specular ore per month were obtained. The Ashland Iron Company, Leesport Iron Company and the Chiques Iron Company leased and operated a number of banks in this township.

Mennonite Churches.

On the York road, about three miles east of Hanover, stands the Mennonite Church, known as "Bair's Meeting House." The land upon which it and the adjoining public school house are built, was granted to Michael Danner, in trust for the Mennonite congregation, August 8, 1774, by John and Thomas Penn, sons of William Penn, who were then the Proprietors of Pennsylvania. Michael Danner or Tanner was a prominent man of his day, and, in 1749, was one of the commissioners appointed to lay off York County. The religious services of the Society of Mennonites for many years were held in the houses of members, but for the purpose of erecting a building, for a school and for religious worship, a tripartite indenture and agreement was made May 14, 1775, between the "said Michael Danner, Sr., then of the town of Hanover on the first part, John Shenck, of Manheim and Jacob Keagy of Heidelberg, ministers, of the Mennonites, John Welty and James Miller, both of Manheim (now Heidelberg), elders of the Mennonite congregation of the second part, and Adam Eichelberger of the third part," concerning the disposition of the above mentioned land, which was named "Danner's Repository," and when granted adjoined lands of Michael Newman, Andrew Shenck and Adam Eichelberger, and contained twelve acres. The grant to Michael Danner was given "in trust to and for the only proper use of the Mennonites, their heirs and successors forever." The consideration was six pounds in Pennsylvania currency paid to Michael Danner, who had held the land "in trust for the Mennonite congregation in Manheim and the adjacent section of that religious society or denomination. It was agreed upon by the heads of the said congregation, "to hold equally and in common, and for the use of said congregation erect a school

house and meeting house, and locate a place to bury the dead, and for the use of the German Lutherans and German Reformed Calvinists, who may join in erecting a school house thereon, and supporting a school master, and also for a place of burial for their dead." They then released unto Adam Eichelberger the right of being a trustee for the Lutheran and Reformed congregations and for a school building, but "reserving and retaining for themselves entire use and their successors forever, a house of worship to be erected on some part of said land when said Mennonite congregation may see fit to erect one." The first building erected for a school house and religious purposes stood more than half a century until the present church was built. The congregation that worships in Bair's Meeting House is connected with the Hanover Church and Hostetter's Church in Adams County. The three meetings form one organization. Samuel Myers, Jacob Hostetter and Martin Whistler were preachers of note during the latter part of last century.

Garber's Mennonite Church is situated on the hillside in Heidelberg Township near Menges Mills. A log church was built at that place about 1750. There was a large Mennonite settlement in this vicinity and in the region toward Hanover and in Codorus Township. A frame church succeeded the log building and was used as a house of worship more than half a century. Within recent years a brick church has been erected in which services are regularly held and attended by a congregation of nearly one hundred members.

Mt. Carmel Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Mt. Carmel Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in 1877 at Moulstown. It owes its existence to a Sunday School which from 1875 to 1879 held its sessions in a school house and during the latter year a chapel was built for Sunday School purposes and religious services. The building was called Mt. Carmel Sunday School Chapel. The trustees of this building permitted the Lutherans of the community to meet in the chapel until their organization into a congregation in 1887.

The Lutherans continued to worship here until 1906, when a beautiful church was erected and dedicated. The congregation

which has been under the pastoral care of Rev. J. A. Metzgar since its organization, in 1907, had 135 members.

J. H. Moul has been superintendent of the Sunday School for the past twenty-five years.

On the hillside west of Menges Mills, on the night of May 26, 1781, General Anthony Wayne with his three regiments of the Pennsylvania Line encamped for the night. He was then on his way south to join the army under Lafayette. Wayne and his men were present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Virginia. An account of this march will be given on page 216.

Andrew Hershey, the founder of the Hershey family in York County, was one of the first settlers in the vicinity of Menges Mills. A part of his land, originally taken up under a Maryland grant in 1738, is now owned by John S. Hershey, a lineal descendant.

The history of Menges Mills and the genealogy of the Manges family will be found in the second volume of this work.

Penn Grove. Penn Emigs Grove Campmeeting which was organized June 7, 1880.

Grounds were purchased six miles north of York near Mount Wolf, and tabernacles, boarding hall and one hundred cottages had been built. Meetings were held here annually until August 7, 1896, when the place was destroyed by fire. Soon after the fire Rev. Charles T. Stearn, D. D., president of the association, completed the arrangements for the purchase of 28 acres of woodland on the south side of the Western Maryland Railroad, three miles east of Hanover. In this beautiful grove two tabernacles, and two hundred cottages have been erected. The grounds are lighted by electricity and a tank of 20,000 gallons was erected to supply the place with water. The dynamo for generating electricity and two engines, one to run the dynamo and the other to pump water, are owned by the association.

The association is known as Penn Grove Assembly. The object of the association is the preaching of the word, Bible study and lectures on Bible themes and moral and religious topics and evangelism. The first meeting was held here in 1896, and meetings have been regularly held since that date during the months of July and August.

The original officers of the association

were Rev. Charles T. Stearn, D. D., president; Rev. J. C. Smith, D. W. Crider and D. G. May, vice-presidents; Rev. J. R. Hutchison, secretary; Col. J. A. Stahle, treasurer. The board of directors were as follows: Rev. A. H. Rice, John Bentzel, H. M. Everhart, John Shepp, Rev. J. H. Young, Charles Lafean and Henry Resser, together with the officers. The present officers are: Rev. Charles T. Stearn, D. D., president; Rev. E. H. Hummelbaugh, Rev. J. P. Anthony and J. C. Heckert, vice-presidents; Rev. J. R. Hutchison, secretary, George A. Wolf, treasurer. These with the following named persons constitute the present board of directors: Jesse K. Kuntz, J. R. Koontz, J. W. Owen, C. E. Fultz, H. D. Musser, A. R. Ayres and J. R. Hutchison, Jr.

HELLAM TOWNSHIP.

Though a part of the area of York County was settled before 1739, it was not until that year the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania passed a special act which empowered the county court at Lancaster to lay off "that portion of Lancaster County west of the Susquehanna into townships." Under the provisions of this act, in 1739, the township of Hellam, which originally included most of York County and Pennsborough Township, which embraced all of Cumberland County, were formed without any surveyed boundaries. Lancaster County was organized in 1729. The Indian treaty of 1736 extended its limits west of the Susquehanna, in consequence of which all settlers on this side of the river, after permits to locate land were granted, were under the authority of the Lancaster court. From 1736 to 1739 Hempfield Township, which included the present site of Columbia, had authority west of the river. Charles Jones, the constable of Hempfield, lived in the present area of Hellam in 1736. Samuel Blunston, an intelligent Quaker, who located at the eastern terminus of Wright's Ferry, became an agent of the Penns, by whom he was empowered to grant permits for land to settlers who located west of the river. He was born in the township of Upper Hellam, in the county of York, in England. During the first thirty years of its history, the name was written "Hallam" in official records. Eventually the present

mode of spelling became general and has since been used. Hellam, Spring Garden, Springett, East Manchester, West Manchester and parts of York, Manchester, Codorus, Windsor and Lower Windsor, lie within the Manor of Springettsbury, described on page 25.

Gradually new townships were formed, and Hellam was reduced to its present size by the formation of Spring Garden, in 1822, out of the western part of this township and the northern part of York Township.

Hellam is bounded on the north and east by the Susquehanna, on the south by Windsor and Lower Windsor, and on the west by Springettsbury and Spring Garden. Extending through the entire northern part of the township is a wooded ridge, known as the Hellam Hills, parts of which furnished timber for charcoal used at the forge, once located at the mouth of the Codorus. A large part of Hellam is fertile and highly productive. It is crossed by the limestone belt, which enters it from Lancaster County, making the beautiful Kreutz Creek Valley, one of the garden spots of Pennsylvania. Upon these lands the prudent German immigrant settled, and soon felled the huge trees of the forest and began to cultivate the cleared tracts which ever since have been increasing in value. The use of lime as a fertilizer began here as early as 1825.

The winding stream which drains this historic valley, is known as Kreutz Creek, which seems to be a corruption of the German word "Kreutz" meaning "Cross". It is mentioned in legal documents at the time of the early settlement and for nearly half a century later, as Grist Creek and the valley as Grist Valley, after one of the first English settlers, John Grist or Greist who located near the head of the stream prior to 1721, together with John Powell and a few others, before the proprietaries of the province authorized settlements to be made west of the Susquehanna. By the time this township was erected in 1739, the entire valley was thickly settled, mostly by industrious Germans, some of whose descendants now own and occupy these valuable farms.

In 1783, there were in Hellam Township 16,037 acres of land not vacant, 101 dwelling houses, 86 barns, 8 mills, 7 slaves, 345 male

citizens, and 320 females. The following is a complete list of taxables for the year named:

Anderson & Lowry	£400
Andrew Alexander	142
Peter Beidler, 200 acres	506
Widow Beidler, 150 acres, 2 stills	533
Jacob Baltzer, 150 acres	450
Adam Bahn, 140 acres, 1 still	658
John Bahn, 20 acres	25
Sebastian Brown, 12 acres	40
Craft Billet, 100 acres	113
Michael Blessing, 150 acres, 1 still	210
John Bauman, 75 acres	140
Jacob Burkhardt, 100 acres, 1 still	205
Abraham Burchhardt, 300 acres	309
Frederick Baker	20
George Clopper, (weaver)	44
Samuel Crawford	20
Jacob Comfort, (inn-keeper), 12 acres	50
Mathias Clopper, 25 acres	65
Michael Crow, 50 acres	553
Alexander Crow, 150 acres, 1 still	548
Henry Cann, 257 acres	609
Abraham Coble, 100 acres	129
George Catz, 100 acres	162
George Dietz, 230 acres	619
Philip Decker, 193 acres	672
Michael Durstein, 75 acres	286
Adam Daron, 75 acres	144
George Druck, 30 acres	119
Joseph Dellinger, 100 acres	134
Gen. James Ewing, 150 acres (silverware £7)	908
Henry Fisher, 30 acres	421
Jacob Freese	65
Philip Fritz, 100 acres	249
George Freese, 200 acres	232
John Fox, 51 acres	43
David Freese, 200 acres	424
John Flory, 130 acres	453
Isaac Flory, (weaver) 70 acres	224
Jacob Flory, weaver, 70 acres	264
Abraham Flory, 68 acres	267
Baltzer Fitz, 150 acres, 2 stills	615
Martin Gardner, 200 acres, 1 still	586
William Gallagher	20
Philip Gardner, 250 acres, 1 slave, 2 stills	722
Martin Huber, 190 acres	550
Jacob Heyer	51
John Hall, 98 acres	61
George Heibly, blacksmith	45
Jacob Heibly, 100 acres	164
George Hoyer, 92 acres	150
John Herr, 340 acres	1125
Adam Klein, 100 acres	53
Widow King, 100 acres	57
Christian Kunkel, inn-keeper	66
Henry Kindig, 200 acres, 2 stills	390
Gottlieb Kunkel, 150 acres	195
Baltzer Kunkel, 150 acres, 1 still	215
Jacob Kauffman, 270 acres	504
Samuel Landis, 10 acres	82
Christian Lehman, 150 acres	246
Valentine Liphart, 180 acres	445
Henry Liphart, 168 acres, 2 stills	632
Henry Lanius, 150 acres, 1 still	625
Jacob Lanius, 150 acres, 1 still	625
Jacob Langenecker, blacksmith	40
Christian Mosser, 80 acres	129
John Mate, 400 acres	334
David Mellinger, 125 acres	475
George Mantel, tanner, 5 acres	275
John Myer	20
Michael Miller, 200 acres	582

John Mate, Jr.	20
Casper Mate, 100 acres	532
Ulrich Neucommer, 70 acres	64
John Neucommer, 130 acres	194
Daniel Neas, 117 acres, 1 slave	372
Christian Neucommer, 80 acres	63
Ulrich Neucommer, Jr., 80 acres	74
Christian Rupp, 100 acres	168
Jost Rieb, 10 acres	114
Michael Rudy, 170 acres	479
Philip Rupp	20
John Reist	40
Philip Sultzbach, 184 acres	450
Henry Strickler, 80 acres, 1 grist-mill, 1 saw-mill.	603
Jacob Strickler, Jr., 180 acres	644
Christian Stoner, 177 acres, 2 saw-mills	826
John Strickler, 195 acres	483
John Strickler, 180 acres	598
James Smith, Esq., 1,000 acres	600
Henry Strickler, 126 acres	488
Jacob Shultz, blacksmith, 94 acres, 1 slave	615
Daniel Schneitman, 50 acres	66
Adam Swope, 50 acres	42
John Shultz, 200 acres, 1 saw-mill	690
John Shroll, Jr., 150 acres	143
John Sneider, 100 acres	39
Christian Shroll, 50 acres	79
Jacob Statler, 30 acres	40
Jacob Stentz, 180 acres	303
George Shallow, inn-keeper, 100 acres	204
George Shallow, Jr.	20
Samuel Speiser	20
Michael Zacharias	20
Philip Thomas, 60 acres	139
Abraham Demuth, 100 acres	129
Jacob Welchoffer, 170 acres	672
Wolff Wendel	20
Michael Weiland	20
Samuel Wright, 400 acres	1850
Jacob Witmer	73
John Wright, 500 acres, 2 slaves	2055
William Willis	20
Soloman Williams	78
John Wyland, 99 acres	235
John Steiner, weaver	20
William Holtzinger	20
Simon Holtzinger	20
Widow Morgan, 200 acres	450
Tikabat Stater	20
Soloman Williams	20
James Williams	20

SINGLE MEN.

Christian Reist, weaver,	John Fitz, weaver,
Michael Durstein,	John Peterman,
Joseph Reed,	John Ewing,
Nicholas Heltzle,	John Strickler, Jr.,
Godlieb Rupp,	Casper Wolf,
Jacob Shultz, blacksmith,	Casper Longenecker,
Henry Bainnie, weaver,	blacksmith,
Henry Geip,	George Druck.

On the south side of the Codorus Creek near its junction with the Susquehanna River, and in the extreme northeast corner of Hellam Township, is the site of an important iron industry in Pennsylvania. It was variously known as the "Hellam Iron Works," "Hellam Forge," and later as the "Codorus Forge." A forge and furnace were erected here in 1765 by William Ben-

nett, who continued the business until May 21, 1771, when the works fell into the hands of Samuel Edie, sheriff of York County, who sold them to Charles Hamilton and he transferred the property to Hon. James Smith, of York, signer of the Declaration of Independence. James Smith lost by these works about 5000 pounds or \$25,000. Of the two managers he employed to run them, and who were the cause of his misfortune, he said: "One was a knave and the other a fool." Smith disposed of the works on April 16, 1778, while Congress was in session at York, of which he was a member, to Thomas Niel, a merchant of York. These works were used during the Revolutionary War for casting cannon and cannon balls for the Continental army. In 1793 Thomas Niel owned 1500 acres of woodland, forge and sawmill at an assessed valuation of 2,029 pounds; in 1800 he started a bloomery in connection with the forge and owned 3,275 acres of land valued at \$15,875. About this time Samuel Iago became the owner. Thomas Kettera, a prominent lawyer and member of Congress from Lancaster, had an interest in the works for a time. The entire property was purchased in 1810 by Henry Grubb who enlarged the works and after that date the place was known as Codorus Forge. He paid \$17,810 for the land and the forge. John Shippen, afterward president of the Miner's bank of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, was manager from 1818 to 1825, when the product was 400 tons of bar iron annually. One of the managers of the forge was John T. Ubil, who afterwards became a "slave catcher" and several times got a reward for returning negroes to their southern owners. He lived in Manchester. The other managers were Henry P. Robertson, Elijah Geiger, Henry Trego, Henry Feltenberger, David Lockard, William Moore, John McIlvaine and Robert S. King. During the year 1837 the furnace was built. Most of the ore used was obtained from the famous Chestnut Hill mines in Lancaster County, still owned by the Grubbs. The ore was towed across the river in flat boats. The right to large tracts of timberland was purchased by the Grubbs in Hellam, Conewago and Newberry Townships. The furnace and forge ceased operation in 1850, after an existence of eighty-five

years. For a long time sixty men were regularly employed. A large charcoal house was built by the Grubbs above York Haven, which was taken down the Susquehanna in 1848 and thus \$5000 worth of prepared charcoal and chestnut wood floated down the stream and was lost. Vast quantities of pig iron were made at the furnace. This was made into bar iron and blooms at the forge. Much of the manufactured iron was loaded in shallops and floated down the stream to tide water and from thence to Philadelphia and Baltimore. The firm owned in 1830 nearly 4000 acres of woodland in Hellam and Spring Garden townships. The valuation of the property in 1848 including woodland was \$52,000. Clement Grubb, of Lancaster, and General Edward B. Grubb, of New Jersey, composed the firm who last operated these works. A flint mill was started on the site of the iron works in 1884. The quartz rocks from the Hellam hills were ground. The flood of 1884 took away 140 tons of ground flint.

For many years the site of the Codorus Forge seemed to be a deserted spot. The building became a pile of ruins. In 1906 the property was sold to Hugh M. North, of Columbia, who has since removed the debris and formed the surrounding region into a park with settees for pleasure seekers. At the mouth of the Codorus a short distance below, in 1905 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company completed a massive bridge across the Susquehanna.

Wild Cat is a noted pleasure resort in Hellam Township below the mouth of the Codorus Creek. It is a picturesque region and much admired by tourists. Accomac is another romantic place visited by many pleasure seekers during the summer season. Glen Orchard is an interesting spot where several prominent persons have erected a summer hotel.

Hellam Distilling Company and several lime kilns and lime stone quarries furnish employment to a large number of persons in the Kreutz Creek Valley.

Deposits of iron ore were found in this township as early as 1762. Some of this ore was used by the owners of the Furnace, at the mouth of the Codorus before the Revolution. There are no evidences that iron in large quantities was obtained in this town-

ship until 1850. From that date until 1880, valuable ore was taken out by a number of parties.

Wilton's Bank, one and a quarter miles southeast of Wrightsville, was opened in 1850. About 12,000 tons of brown hematite ore were taken out by Henry Wilton, who leased the property of Jabez Jenkins. It was afterwards owned by Harris Wilton.

Benjamin Strickler's Bank was opened about 1852 by Mr. Bahn, and then leased to Mr. Musselman of Marietta, who worked it for several years.

The Stoner Bank, situated three and a half miles southwest of Wrightsville, was opened in 1850, and from that date to 1875, a large quantity of ore was taken out. Seven hundred and fifty tons were taken out by Musselman & Watts. Shafts were sunk at this bank, whose area was about three-fourths of an acre.

Rudy's Banks were situated half a mile west of Stoner's, and covered an area of about one and one-fourth acres. This bank was opened in 1862 by Musselman & Watts, and worked as an open cut. There were 9,872 tons of ore taken out here which contained forty-one per cent of metallic iron.

Rudy's Bank, four and a half miles southwest of Wrightsville, was opened in 1860, and worked four years by James Meyers, of Columbia, as lessee. The bank before it caved in was an open cut, at one place 180 feet deep. Nearby was Keller's ore pit.

Hiestand's Bank was a very large one, situated along Glatz's Ferry road. It covered an area of an acre. Large amounts of ore were taken out by Musselman & Halde-man as lessees. The banks owned by Samuel and Jacob Dietz were leased by Stephen F. Eagle, of Marietta, in 1868, and 3000 tons of ore were taken out. Fritz's Bank was opened in 1864, by Meyers & Benson for five years, and afterward by Benson & Cattrell. A twenty horse-power engine and twenty men were employed. The ore contained forty-four per cent. of metallic iron.

The central point of interest in this township is the thrifty and prosperous town of Hellam. It is situated in the heart of Kreutz Creek Valley, along the trolley line and the turnpike which extends from York to Wrightsville. About 1855, tobacco grow-

ing became a profitable business for the Hellam farmers. As a result of the success of cultivating leaf tobacco, the cigar making industry was begun at Hellam at an early date.

In 1845, Alexander Blessing opened a store, which he conducted with success for twenty years or more, and for a short time, John W. Gable was a partner with him in the same business. Alexander Blessing was a pioneer in the cigar making industry, beginning several years before the Civil War. He was succeeded in the mercantile business by John W. Gable, his son, Jacob A. Blessing, Stephen A. Wilson and Lemuel R. Crumbling. Jacob A. Blessing erected the Hellam House in 1879.

John W. Gable engaged in the mercantile business which he continued for a period of thirty years, and also manufactured cigars, employing a large number of workmen. Mr. Gable was first appointed postmaster in 1874 and held that office continuously for a period of thirty years, except during President Cleveland's two administrations. When John W. Gable retired from the business he was succeeded by his nephew, Frederick Gable and David Gilbert under the firm name of Gable & Gilbert. George Paff, who conducted a store in the east end of the town, was postmaster from 1884 to 1888, and Lemuel R. Crumbling from 1892 to 1896.

At the extreme upper end of the present town of Hellam, Henry Sultzbaugh built a tannery about 1810. He continued this business for a period of forty years or more, when he was succeeded by his sons, John and Henry, who later disposed of the business to Frederick Sultzbaugh, who was elected a member of the State Legislature in 1859, being the first Republican ever chosen to that office from York County. After his death in 1863, the tanning business was continued by his widow and her son, Milton Sultzbaugh. Within recent years a number of cigar factories have been established.

Hellam has been stretched out a distance of nearly a mile along the turnpike. The completion of the Wrightsville and York trolley line has caused additional growth to Hellam, which has four churches and contains a population of about 600. The Pennsylvania Railway station is situated half a

mile from the town, where George E. Loucks has been the agent for the company since 1878. He owns a fine private library. John Kline, a short distance from this place raised the first orchard which bore what has since become a popular apple, known as the "York Imperial."

Dr. John Houston practiced medicine in Hellam Township as early as 1770 and for a time was a surgeon in the Revolution. Dr. Jonas Deisinger, the first physician to practice the healing art in the village of Hellam settled here in 1861, and after continuing his profession at this place for many years, moved to York. Dr. James A. Armstrong was the resident physician at Hellam from 1873 to the time of his death in 1905. Dr. Charles N. Wolf and Dr. Frank Horning have practiced their profession in Hellam in recent years.

The Lutheran and Reformed Church Church is known as "Kreutz History. Creek Church," though it existed nearly half a century before the name "Kreutz Creek" came into use. During the time of the early German settlement, west of the Susquehanna, the Lutheran and German Reformed people of this community worshipped with the settlers near the Codorus, so that it is entirely probable that the first religious services by the Germans west of the river, were conducted in this valley until 1741, when the town of York was founded. A synodical meeting was held in this valley in the year 1745. It was between that date and 1751 that the first church at Hellam was built of logs on a tract of fifty acres, obtained by grant from the heirs of William Penn, "at the rate of 15 pounds, 10 shillings per .100 acres with a quarterly quit-rent of one half penny per acre." The land was deeded to Martin Shultz, Jacob Welshoffer, Henry Smith and George Amend in trust for the use of the German Reformed and Lutheran congregations. In 1777, a stone church was built, and used until 1860, when a brick church, 60x44 feet, with end and side galleries, was erected. It is located at a beautiful site to the north of the turnpike near the village of Hellam.

June 2, 1825, Thomas Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, as attorney for the heirs of Penn, deeded "to Jacob Welshoffer, Jacob Libhart, Conrad Dietz, trustees of the Ger-

man Reformed congregation, John Blessing, Simon Fries and Lawrence Fisher, trustees of the German Lutheran congregation, forty acres and one hundred and thirty-three perches for a consideration of \$108, surveyed and lying within the Manor of Springettsbury in the township of Hellam."

From the record of the First Reformed Church at York, it is ascertained that a congregation of that denomination existed at Hellam in 1751, and from these records it is shown that Rev. Jacob Lischy was the first pastor. He was succeeded in order by Revs. John C. Werts, William Otterbein, Daniel Wagner, George Geistweite, Daniel Zacharias, D. D.; Daniel Ziegler, D. D.; R. Rahausier, E. G. Williams, A. Wanner, D. D.; Gideon P. Fisher, William Korn and E. M. Sando. The early history of the Lutheran congregation is closely identified with that of the First Lutheran Church at York. It is known from records that a Lutheran congregation was organized at Hellam by Rev. Lucas Raus in 1764. The congregation was visited and children baptised by David Candler, Handshuh and Henry Melchoir Muhlenburg. The succeeding pastors were Nicholas Hornell, John G. Bager, Nicholas Kurtz, Jacob Goering, J. G. Schmucker, Charles A. Morris, John George Craver, Jonathan Oswald, George P. Weaver, A. W. Lilly, L. K. Sechrist, Herman L. Kroh, R. S. Stair, E. E. Hoshour D. B. Lau, John H. Meyer and Joseph B. Krout.

In 1896 both the Lutheran and Reformed congregations held religious services in this building at stated times. These congregations have also erected churches within the village of Hellam.

St. James Church was erected by the Lutheran congregation at Hellam in 1894. This was done during the pastorate of Rev. R. S. Stair. Rev. Joseph B. Krout became pastor of this congregation of 200 members, October 1, 1906, holding services alternately at Kreutz Creek and St. James Churches. He is also pastor of a congregation in the Canadochly valley.

Trinity Reformed Church in the village of Hellam was erected in 1901 by the congregation which worships in Kreutz Creek Church. At this time, Rev. G. P. Fisher was the pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. W. A. Korn, who served until 1907 when

Rev. E. M. Sando was elected. The congregation has a membership of 125 and the Sunday School 200 members.

Strickler's Mennonite Church, named in honor of one of the early settlers, is situated in Hellam Township, two miles east of Wrightsville. It is one of the oldest churches of this denomination west of the Susquehanna. The present house of worship was erected more than one hundred years ago. Michael Strickler was the deacon in 1907.

St. Paul's United Evangelical Church in Hellam was founded in 1902 by Rev. L. E. Crumbling, who for a period of two years before that date had conducted religious services in the large room in David Newcomer's cigar factory. A church building at a cost of \$4500 was erected in 1902. The congregation and the circuit to which it belongs purchased a parsonage in the town of Hellam, in 1905, when Rev. C. J. Raffensperger became pastor of the congregation.

High Mount Church situated two miles north of Hellam village was one of the early churches of the Evangelical Association in York County. A house of worship was erected here in 1893, which took the place of an older building which had stood on the same site for half a century. The congregation in 1907 had 100 members and a Sunday School of 225.

In 1884, a congregation was organized in Druck Valley by the United Brethren in Christ and a stone building erected at a cost of \$1,200. The church is situated in the northern part of Hellam Township in the valley after which it is named.

The fertile lands of Hellam

Historical Township and the alluvial soil

Notes. along the streams was the favorite resort of the Indians before the white settlers arrived. Many specimens of Indian life, such as stone arrow heads, spear points, axes and hatchets, and utensils used by the Indians, have been found along the Susquehanna and elsewhere in Hellam Township. Before the time of the white settlements Indian traders who lived on the opposite side of the river, bought furs and other products of the chase from the Indians of the Hellam Valley.

During the Revolution many troops from Virginia and Pennsylvania marched through Hellam Township, on their way to

join the army under Washington, to fight for independence. In June, 1777, Continental Congress came up the road, now known as the Wrightsville Turnpike to York, which for nine months was the capital of the United States. Many times during the Revolution, British prisoners of war were marched over this route on their way to York, Frederick, Maryland and Winchester, Virginia. During the last days of December, 1778, about 4,500 British and Hessians, who had surrendered with Burgoyne at Saratoga the year before, crossed Hellam Township in charge of the Pennsylvania Militia. They were marched to Charlottesville, Virginia, where they were held three years. During the war of 1812 when Baltimore was threatened by the British, 3,000 Pennsylvania Militia crossed the river at Wrightsville and encamped at York.

Gen. James Ewing, who won distinction as a soldier in the French and Indian war resided in the eastern part of Hellam Township for a period of fifty years. During the Revolution he was present at the battles of Trenton and Princeton in command of the Flying Camp and Pennsylvania troops. After the war, he was a member of the Legislature, and also served as President of the Supreme Executive Council, which body until the Constitution of 1791 was adopted, corresponded to the State Senate.

General Ewing for more than half a century was one of the most noted men west of the Susquehanna. He died at his home a short distance west of Wrightsville at the age of seventy years in 1806.

Rachel Bahn of Hellam Township was a descendant of one of the earliest families who settled in the Kreutz Creek Valley. She obtained a fair education but when quite young became an invalid and for fifty-five years was confined to the sick room. During this long period, Miss Bahn was a diligent student of the Bible and poetic literature. She wrote and published a book of poems containing many beautiful thoughts. Although she suffered nearly all the years of her life, she never complained and offered words of comfort and good cheer to every one who came within her presence.

On Sunday morning, June 28, 1863, Gen. John B. Gordon, commanding a brigade of

2,400 men, mostly from the State of Georgia, passed through Hellam Township, down the turnpike to Wrightsville. He commanded the advance of Early's division of Confederate soldiers, which arrived at York, three days before the battle of Gettysburg opened. Gordon had with him a battery of four guns. He fired a few shells into Wrightsville, in order to drive the Union soldiers there, across the bridge to Columbia. The complete account of these incidents will be found in the Civil War on page 415. Gordon remained about twenty hours in that borough and in response to the orders from General Early, he returned to York on Monday over the turnpike.

Anderson's Ferry, about three miles above Wrightsville, at Marietta, seems to have been a crossing place as early as 1725. In the spring of 1725 there are records that Presbyterian clergymen of Donegal, Lancaster County, crossed here to visit settlers "along the Conewago on the west side of the river". Bertram Boyd "missionated" in York County about this time. This ferry was used very extensively during the colonial period of our history, as well as much later. It was chartered November 17, 1742. Richard Peters, secretary of the Province of Pennsylvania, in writing to the proprietaries under the above date says "James Anderson's petition for a ferry was presented to Mr. Thomas Penn, and he gave me verbal orders to make out the patent."

General Gates, after his success at Saratoga in the capture of General Burgoyne and his army, crossed the river at this ferry on his way to Congress then in session in York. He remained over night with Colonel Alexander Lowry, who lived on the Lancaster County side of the river. Many of the congressmen, and others who had business with congress also crossed at this ferry.

The Morgan house in the western end of Hellam Township is an historic building. During the Revolution it was the home of William Morgan who lived a quiet life as a farmer. On one dark night of 1781 William Morgan was aroused from his bed by men in front of the house. They asked him to open the door and give them something to eat. He declined to do this, whereupon the men fired a musket through the door and severely wounded him. It was after-

wards discovered that these men were soldiers who had escaped from the British prison, then situated in the extreme north-western part of Windsor Township near Longstown. A complete account of this prison pen will be found on page 233.

When the roll was called in camp, it was discovered who were absent. The men who had wounded Morgan were condemned to death and hanged from a pole near the camp. Thus ended one of the saddest episodes during the dark days of the Revolution.

Daniel A. Minnich, a noted acrobat, contortionist and circus clown, was born in Hellam Township near Wrightsville in 1805. When he was a small boy, he was taken from his home by a magician without the knowledge of his parents and was absent four months before they knew of his whereabouts. He first performed in a travelling circus as an acrobat and contortionist and became one of the first tight rope walkers in this country. As early as 1824, he became somewhat famous in his line, and by 1835 was one of the best known all around circus men in this country. He continued this occupation as an actor until after he was fifty years of age, when he was still a man of physical vigor and activity. In his palmy days, Dan Minnich could turn forward and backward somersaults, handspings and do a forward somersault from the knees and ride a bare back horse before the modern artists in that line had come upon the stage. About 1855, Daniel Minnich retired from the circus and lived with his brother at Bedford, Pa., where he died at the advanced age of eighty-six years.

THE HOPEWELLS.

The area now embraced in Hopewell, East Hopewell and North Hopewell townships, was included in the township of Hopewell, which was laid out in the year 1767. From 1743 to 1767, Hopewell formed a part of Shrewsbury Township. The petition for the separation reads as follows: "The inhabitants of Shrewsbury Township are under a disadvantage on account of the great extent of the township, the same being by a moderate computation, twenty-five miles long and sixteen miles in breadth. We therefore request a division of the town-

ship by a line commencing at William Sinclair's mill; thence up the Codorus to the Fork; thence leading to the branch of the Codorus past Charles Diehl's mill; thence in a straight line to the head branch of Deer Creek, continuing along it to the provincial line." The petitioners asked that the new township be called "Hopewell." William Ehrhart, Peter Brillhart, John Orr, Michael Geiselman, William Gemmill, and William Nelson, were appointed commissioners to make the division. They reported to the court June 23, 1767, making a division as requested by the petitioners. The report was confirmed during the July session of that year, by Justice John Blackburn, and his four associate justices. This township was formed the year before Mason and Dixon's line was run along its southern boundary. The name Hopewell is given to a number of other townships in the middle and southern states.

The northwestern part of the original Hopewell Township is drained by branches of the Codorus; the northern and eastern part by Muddy Creek, and the southwestern part by the head waters of Deer Creek. The surface is undulating, though certain parts are quite level. There is considerable woodland, and here and there scattered over the cultivated land and along the roadside, stand giant oaks and chestnuts. The soil in general is fertile and productive, and the land valuable.

Hopewell for the year 1783, contained 136 dwelling houses, 91 barns, 4 grist mills, 15,223 acres of cultivated land, 10 negro slaves, and a population of 866. The original settlers were generally Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. Some Germans settled in the northern part a few years later.

The following is a complete list of the taxables of Hopewell for the year 1783, together with the amount and the valuation of real estate:

John Anderson, 74 acres	£91
Nehemiah Armstrong, 35 acres	35
Robert Anderson, 106 acres	103
Widow Anderson, 150 acres	86
Samuel Adams	8
John Adams	10
Alexander Allison, 100 acres	75
Jacob Alt	6
Patrick Burn, 50 acres	33
John Brown, 60 acres	60

John Blasser, 150 acres	125	William McFilling	14
Abraham Blasser, 100 acres, 2 mills	201	Conrad Miller, 50 acres	41
Christian Blindmeyer, 100 acres	127	William McClark, 50 acres	80
Barnett Blindmeyer, 100 acres	98	James McDonald, 150 acres	188
John Beard, 30 acres	33	Daniel Miller, 50 acres	52
William Bell	16	Benjamin Manifold, 110 acres	102
William Brackenridge	14	Thomas McCarrroll	12
Frederick Brose, 30 acres	33	Joseph Manifold, 322 acres	206
Andrew Brown, 50 acres	41	John Manifold, 130 acres	114
William Collins, 150 acres	124	James Maffet, 105 acres	89
James Criswell, 50 acres	108	William Morrow, 80 acres	77
Casper Climmer, 106 acres	99	Thomas McKell, 100 acres	127
William Douglass	14	Alex. Moore, 150 acres	118
Samuel Dickson, 150 acres	139	William McClurg, 100 acres	153
Nicholas Dipple, 50 acres		Michael Morrison, 150 acres	128
Anthony Duncan, 210 acres		Conrad Miller, 60 acres	41
Jerry Delong, 150 acres	156	John Montgomery, 50 acres	88
Robert Dickson, 100 acres	155	William McClevery, 50 acres	67
Matthew Drohbach	113	Hugh McClurg, 66 acres	51
William Edgar, 130 acres	20	Samuel Martin, 150 acres	153
Christian Ealy, 150 acres	155	Samuel Mosser, 60 acres	54
William Edie, 200 acres	184	Henry Miller, 50 acres	38
John Forkner, 17 acres	25	David Manson	41
Samuel Fulton	17	James McFarland, 200 acres	120
Andrew Fulton, 100 acres	183	John McCleary, 200 acres	126
David Fulton, 100 acres	150	Moody Moine, 100 acres	50
William Farress, 100 acres	88	Widow McIsaac, 50 acres	61
Andrew Findlay, 100 acres	174	James McAllister, 50 acres	57
Jacob Feaster, 62 acres	57	Martin Obermiller, 180 acres	125
John Forsythe, 50 acres	68	William Orr, 200 acres	100
Widow Godfreys, 25 acres	29	John Pearson, 170 acres	139
John Garing, 300 acres, 2 slaves	276	Andrew Proudfoot, 200 acres	171
James Gibson, 150 acres	95	Widow Pain, 60 acres	47
Widow Gibson, 250 acres	137	Patrick Purdy, 100 acres	89
William Gemmill, 150 acres, 1 slave	250	David Proudfoot, 55 acres	68
William Good, 60 acres	53	Robert Proudfoot, 160 acres	104
Johnston Griffith, 126 acres	115	Elisha Pew, 25 acres	30
David Griffith, 100 acres	101	James Patterson, 150 acres	104
John Gruffy, Jr., 100 acres	131	Samuel Patterson, 50 acres	80
David Gamble, 200 acres	213	John Quarterman, 30 acres	30
John Graton, 200 acres, 1 slave	205	Robert Richey, 50 acres	35
Jacob Householder, 60 acres	103	Alexander Ramsey, 135 acres	140
Henry Householder, 50 acres	81	John Richey, Jr., 71 acres	60
Robert Henry	14	John Richey, Sr., 60 acres	73
James Hutchison, 80 acres	62	Adam Reed	29
James Harper, 150 acres	134	John Raney, 170 acres	141
John Herring, 100 acres	70	Samuel Rosebrough	76
Stoffel Harkle, 100 acres	162	Jacob Saddler, 300 acres	195
Michael Hively, 100 acres	70	James St. Clair, 100 acres	85
Samuel Harper, 100 acres	134	William St. Clair, 110 acres	57
Laurence Heindel, 100 acres	119	Nicholas Strehser, 50 acres	42
Boston Hickman, 100 acres	60	John Sherer, 100 acres	154
Jacob Hiestand, 150 acres	122	Frederick Saddler, 30 acres	52
Nicholas Henry, 144 acres	91	Samuel Smith, 130 acres	121
William Jameson, 160 acres	51	John Shafer, 150 acres	106
Thomas Jamison, 50 acres	46	John Shafer	12
Jacob Junt, 100 acres	111	Abraham Sinnerd	40
Christian Krug, 100 acres	37	James Steel	16
Barnet Kousley, 150 acres	80	James Smith, Sr., 210 acres, 1 slave	209
James Kerr, 112 acres	137	James Smith, Jr.	16
Joseph Kooper, 80 acres	64	Francis Sechrist, 200 acres	144
Widow Kilwell, 100 acres	61	John Shinnard, 80 acres	
Thomas Kelly, 100 acres	144	John Sharer, 50 acres	
David Kennedy, 150 acres	20	Joseph Smith, 200 acres	217
Henry Kirmoyler, 45 acres	153	John Smith, 50 acres	52
Christian Leib, 100 acres	39	William Smith, 200 acres, 2 slaves	343
Jacob Landmesser, 50 acres	154	Robert Slemmons, 25 acres	24
William Liggett, Sr., 200 acres	138	Jonathan Smith	16
William Liggett, Jr., 200 acres	132	Peter Strayer, 100 acres	77
Herman Miller, 25 acres, 1 slave	61	Philip Taylor, 150 acres	96
Anthony Miller, 50 acres	46	Peter Trexler, 60 acres	64
John Miller, 50 acres	91	Alexander Thompson, 150 acres	115
John Marshall, 100 acres	268	David Waltemeyer, 50 acres	54
Richard McDonald, Sr., 350 acres	84	Charles Waltemeyer, 100 acres	58
Richard McDonald, Jr., 100 acres	209	James Wilson, 100 acres	29
George McMullen, 100 acres		David Wiley, 150 acres, 1 slave	203

Henry Wiest, 200 acres	169
James Wilson, 140 acres	109
William Wilson, 150 acres	106
John Wilson, 100 acres	90
Francis Weimiller, 150 acres	101
Andrew Warrick, 80 acres	106
Rudy Yount, 150 acres	257
Michael Ziegler, 100 acres	61

A petition signed by a large number of persons May 5, 1883, was presented to the court at York, presided over by Hon. John Gibson, asking for a division of Hopewell into two townships. The reasons given were that many of the electors were required to go a long distance to the voting places. It was claimed that great convenience would result from the division of the township. This petition was heard by the court and B. F. Koller, H. M. McCall and Thomas G. Cross were appointed commissioners. It was decided however that it was best to divide Hopewell into three townships. In order to accomplish this object, a second petition was presented in August, 1884, to the court, signed by a large number of landowners, asking for the division of Hopewell into three townships to be known as Hopewell, East Hopewell and North Hopewell. The commissioners reported in favor of the division which was confirmed by the court, June, 1885.

The population of Hopewell in 1810 was 1,597; in 1820, 1,630; in 1830, 1,941; in 1840, 2,095; 1850, 2,380; 1860, 3,288; 1870, 3,618; 1880, 3,773; 1890, 1,540; 1900, 1,376. In 1890 East Hopewell had a population of 1,234 and in 1900, 1,074. North Hopewell in 1890 had 1,199 inhabitants and in 1900 had 1,122.

Hopewell Centre. Hopewell Centre is situated in East Hopewell Township. William Wallace, in 1849, purchased a tract of land at this place for \$13.50 an acre. The same land now, and many of the surrounding farms are fertile and productive and worth many times their original cost. In 1850, Mr. Wallace secured the establishment of a post office, and named it "Hopewell Centre." He opened a store in 1851 which he conducted until 1874, when his son James W. Wallace succeeded him as proprietor. William Watson was postmaster for a time, and then James W. Wallace was appointed. During the Buchanan administration John Mani-

fold, who was a member of the legislature, for a period of four years, was postmaster.

In 1825 Captain James Wallace organized a rifle company, called the Washington Greens, composed of 125 men. They were uniformed in green suits trimmed with red, and wore helmets. The members were from Fawn and East Hopewell townships. This company continued to exist with a different uniform, but under the same name for nearly half a century. The men were drilled regularly and are said to have been one of the finest looking companies in the country. The commanding officers at different times were Captains James Wallace, Sampson Smith, Robert Alexander and Josiah Campbell. John T. Wallace was lieutenant. In 1860, members of the Washington Greens and others formed themselves into a company named Hopewell Centre Guards, and were commanded by Captain William Wallace. This company drilled frequently, but eventually thirty-two of the fifty men, which composed it, entered the Union army, eleven of whom died in service or were killed in battle.

Meadestown is the name given to a small collection of houses in East Hopewell Township, about one mile from the Maryland & Pennsylvania Railroad. It was named in honor of Aquilla Meade, later a resident of Cross Roads borough.

Presbyterian Church. The Hopewell Presbyterian Church was known during the first ten years or more of its existence as the Shrewsbury Congregation, having taken its name from the township in which it was then situated. During this period the people probably worshipped in a tent or some private house suitable for such service. The date of the actual organization of the old Presbyterian churches is not a matter of record, but has to be estimated to a greater or less extent. An early manual of Donegal Presbytery No. 2, gives the founding of this church to have been in the year 1756, and it appears there is good grounds for accepting this date.

In May, 1732, the first Donegal Presbytery was erected out of New Castle Presbytery by the Synod of Philadelphia. It originally included Lancaster County east of the Susquehanna River and afterward, in addition, all of the site of Pennsylvania,

west of the river, and a large part of Maryland and Virginia. The volume of minutes of old Donegal Presbytery, covering the period of 1750 and 1758, inclusive, was lost many years ago, having been loaned, it is said, to someone in Virginia who failed to return it. In the records of Presbytery, under date of June 5, 1759, there is the following minute: "A supplication from the inhabitants of Shrewsbury to be erected into a congregation was brought in and read. The erection was deferred till the people of Gwintown be notified. Ordered that Mr. S. Smith write to the people of Gwintown (now Guinston)."

Mr. S. Smith was the Rev. Sampson Smith who came over from Ireland in 1750, and was at the above date the minister at Chestnut Level, Lancaster County. The above shows the place in question was not merely a preaching point in 1759, and that this people were only asking for a supply, but that they were an established worshipping assembly, of such number and extent, that they felt the time had arrived when they should be regularly organized into a congregation by Presbytery. It is evident that these people must have been associating together as a body of worshippers, having the gospel preached to them for a considerable time previous to 1759, and that the history of this church may very properly date back to 1756.

The first Presbyterian Church, of which there is any record, was built on a very prominent round hill about 1770, whence its name Round Hill. The oldest property records show six and one-eighth acres to have been set apart for this church. The plot included a fine spring and the Old Round Hill Cemetery. About 1790 this church was burned and the congregation bought one and one-half acres from Samuel Dickson and Robert Dickson, for thirty-five shillings, situated about one mile from the former site. This property was deeded to Andrew Finley and Robert Gemmill for the Congregation in 1797.

December 20, 1791, the congregations of York and Hopewell called Rev. Robert Cathcart as pastor. In 1813, the third church was built and by a vote of the congregation the name was changed to Hopewell Presbyterian Church. The communicant membership about this time was 160.

Dr. Cathcart preached his farewell sermon in November, 1834, having served nearly forty-two years. After he left, the congregation was supplied by Revs. Stephen Boyer and Houston for one year, and on the death of Mr. Houston by Mr. Boyer for another year, after which it had occasional supplies, among whom were J. M. Boggs and S. M. Boyless. The latter was appointed October, 1843, to supply Hopewell Church, one-half of the time. It was not until 1849 that the first burial was made in the cemetery which is a part of the present church grounds.

Rev. S. H. Smith was ordained and installed pastor of Hopewell and Stewartstown churches, June 17, 1845, served these congregations with great acceptance for twelve years, and died February 4, 1857. Revs. Porter, C. W. Stewart, J. A. Divine and others served as supplies. June 27, 1858, Rev. J. Y. Cowhick, a licentiate of the Presbytery of Columbia, Ohio, began supplying the church, and was installed pastor for one-half of his time, May 6, 1859. The church then had 131 members. Rev. Cowhick continued as pastor of this congregation in connection with Stewartstown and Centre churches until September 24, 1873, when he was released from Hopewell, to give his whole time to Stewartstown and Centre.

In September, 1874, Rev. T. L. Springer became the supply. He received a call the same year, and was ordained and installed pastor. At this time the church had 135 communicant members. In 1876, the church building was thoroughly refitted.

Rev. C. G. H. Ettlich, a graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary, succeeded as pastor in 1892. The congregation continued to prosper, and in 1901, erected the fourth church, a handsome brick structure at a cost of \$15,000 which was dedicated free of debt, December 19, 1902. Joseph Dise of Glen Rock was the architect; the building committee was composed of Samuel O. Smith, H. C. Manifold and John C. Miller. It is one of the most ornamental churches in the rural districts of southern Pennsylvania. The congregation, under the pastorate of Rev. Ettlich, has a membership of 150, and a flourishing Sunday School.

The following have served as elders of

Hopewell Church: William Smith and Andrew Duncan, 1775; James Wilson, Robert Anderson, Michael Morrison, Andrew Warwick and Robert Gemmill, 1791; Henry Manifold, John Gemmill, Benjamin Payne and James Papperson, 1818; Andrew Anderson, Andrew Gordon, Robert Wilson and Hugh Hogg, 1834; John Manifold, A. C. Manifold, Sampson Smith, Sr., and John Trout, 1859; John Anderson, William Wilson and John Hyson, 1867; Robert Wilson, William Wilson, A. C. Manifold, John Anderson and John Hyson, 1874; John Anderson, William Wilson, James M. Smith, J. H. Anderson and William Shaull, 1907.

John M. Gemmill, a member of the Hopewell congregation, furnished most of the data relating to the history of this church.

United Presbyterian Church.

Hopewell United Presbyterian Church situated in East Hopewell about two miles east of Cross Roads Borough was founded in 1800. The original members of the congregation had belonged to the Quinston Church in Chanceford Township. Some of the first members of the congregation were: Miss Allison, James Anderson, Thomas Baird, George Eaton, James Gibson, Archibald Hyson, David Jordan, Alexander Liggit, James McAllister, William McCleary, Miss McCleary, John McCleary, James Murphy, Adly Matson, David Proudfit, Alexander Proudfit, William Shaw, James Shaw, Joseph Smith, Peter Stewart, Alexander Thompson.

Rev. Thomas Smith who came to America from the north of Ireland in 1799, preached to this congregation as a supply, but did not accept the pastorate, and in the language of Archibald Hyson, who wrote a history of this church for the "Christian Instructor and United Presbyterian Witness," in 1901, "Smith was a man of sound judgment, and as true to his convictions as the needle is to the pole." He became one of the foremost men in his church in this country. Rev. Charles Campbell was called as pastor in 1801, and continued until the time of his death, April 7, 1804. Rev. Josiah Wilson became a supply in 1807, was installed pastor January 1, 1808, and died in September, 1812. The congregation was served by Robert Annan, Samuel Wier, James McConnell and Gra-

ham, as supplies, until 1823, when Rev. Alexander Sharp became pastor. He was succeeded in 1828, by Rev. Alexander McCahan who continued until 1832. He was followed in 1833 by Rev. William Findley; 1834, Rev. James McAuley; 1835, Rev. Joseph Osborn; 1836, Rev. Robert Gracey and 1838, Rev. John Ekin. These were followed by Revs. McElroy, John J. Buchanan, Jeremiah Dick, Joseph H. Pressly, as supplies. In July 1843, Rev. D. B. Jones became the pastor until 1847, when he resigned. Revs. Van Eaton and C. Sharp were supplies until Rev. William Carlisle became pastor, October, 1848, and served until 1856. Rev. Joseph Boyd served one year.

In 1858, a union was formed by the Associate and Associate Reformed Churches and Guinston and Hopewell were united in one charge and Rev. Francis McBurney gave one-third of his time to Hopewell. He was followed in 1868 by Rev. Thomas Pollock, James McCutcheon, R. G. Young, and A. E. Brownlee as supplies. Rev. Samuel Jamison became pastor April 5, 1871, and continued until July, 1873.

October 26, 1875, the connection existing between Hopewell and Guinston was dissolved, and Hopewell and Gettysburg formed one charge. Rev. John Jamison became pastor, giving one-half his time to this congregation. September 22, 1884, the congregation petitioned the Presbytery for the whole of Rev. Jamison's time, who served continuously until 1897, when he resigned and moved to Indiana in the western part of Pennsylvania, where he resided in 1906. The congregation was supplied for a time by Revs. A. S. Aiken, R. G. Pinkerton, W. H. McMaster, E. H. Carson, and N. J. Walters. Rev. W. T. Warnock was elected pastor and installed October 4, 1898. He served the congregation until 1901. For a period of four years the pulpit was filled by supplies, until October, 1905, when Rev. C. R. Ramsey, a graduate of Allegheny Theological Seminary, was chosen pastor.

The first church was built of logs, and in 1843 was remodeled. In 1867, a brick church was built under the direction of Archibald Hyson, grandson of one of the founders of the congregation. In 1883, six acres of land were purchased, on which a

parsonage was built at a cost of \$1,600. In 1901, the church building was remodeled, made much larger, new pews put in, a vestibule attached to the front and a new bell placed in the tower.

The following persons have served as elders: Alexander Thompson, Alexander Proudfit, John McCleary, John McAllister, William Allison, Samuel Moore, Peter Stewart, Robert Gibson, James McAllister, James Grove, James McAllister, Jr., Archibald Hyson, John T. Grove, Jacob Grove, William N. McAllister, Robert G. Wallace, and A. D. Collins.

Sadler's Church. Sadler's church situated along the old plank road in the western part of Hopewell Township, was founded in 1811. This has always been a Union Church in which Lutheran and Reformed congregations have worshipped. The first building was constructed of logs, and after being used for many years was replaced by a large brick church with thick walls. The interior was fitted up with old time high back pews. In the language of an old citizen who well remembered this building, "the pulpit was like a swallow's nest and was reached by winding stairs." As the audience room was large, a sounding board was placed over the pulpit in order that the pastor's voice would be carried out into the room and be easily heard. This building with all its hallowed memories to the congregation had served its purpose, and in 1899, was torn down. Archibald Hyson was the contractor who erected the present commodious church building upon the site of the old one. The bricks in the old church were used in the construction of the new one. The Lutheran pastors who have served this congregation in order of succession were John Conoway, William Vandersloot, A. M. Heilman, H. E. Berkey, G. A. Livingston and L. E. Henry.

Rev. A. F. Dreisbach was pastor of the Reformed congregation for a long time and was succeeded by H. J. Hillegas.

Mt. Pleasant Church. Mt. Pleasant Lutheran Church, situated in the northern part of North Hopewell Township was

founded in 1857, when a building was erected. The congregation was organized by Rev. Andrew Berg, who was then pastor of several congre-

gations in Shrewsbury and Springfield townships. The succeeding pastors have been Jacob Kempfer, John Conoway, Peter Warner, E. Lenhart, Charles W. Baker, M. V. Shatta, A. M. Heilman, H. E. Berkey, U. E. Apple, G. A. Livingston and L. E. Henry.

The original church has been remodeled since its erection. The congregation in 1907 under the pastorate of Rev. L. E. Henry, who resides at Felton Borough, has 120 members. D. W. Brenneman has been superintendent of the Sunday School for twenty-five years.

Lebanon Church. Lebanon Lutheran and Reformed Church is situated in the northeastern part of North Hopewell. In 1814, Rev. John Herbst organized a Lutheran congregation here. The trustees were Michael Sechrist and George Barshinger. The first Reformed clergyman was Rev. F. A. Sholl. The original building stood until 1859, when a new and commodious church was erected. Benjamin Tyson was one of the trustees at the time of the erection. Some of the oldest members and church officers were Frederick Flinchbaugh, John Stabley, Jacob Diehl, Henry Sentz, Michael Sechrist and George Barshinger. There being no carefully kept records according to the recollection of the oldest members, the Lutheran clergymen who have officiated here were Rev. John Herbst, chosen in 1814; George Stecher, in 1820; Jacob Kempfer, in 1832; Andrew Burg, in 1852; P. Warner in 1873; Peter Livingston, 1886; D. S. Kurtz, 1890; E. Manges, 1894; S. J. Ulrich, 1900; G. A. Livingston, 1901, and L. E. Henry, 1905.

The Reformed pastors were F. A. Sholl, G. Hablestein, John Rynecka, W. Rynecka, D. Gring, R. Rahausen.

The Reformed Congregation which worshipped in this church sold their interests in 1892 to the Lutherans and erected a handsome brick church about a half mile southward.

Zion Methodist Episcopal Church is situated near the Maryland line, and is a neat and attractive building. Some of the recent pastors have been Revs. Wharton, Carver, Mattern, H. C. Hinkle, J. R. Sheip and O. T. Miller, who was pastor in 1907.

Hopewell Township has the following schools: Zion, Gemmill's, Leib's, Ebaugh,

Kurtz, Althouse, Bowman's, Mt. Airy, Ziegler's, Centre and Waltmeyer's.

North Hopewell has eight schools with the following names: Hildebrand's, Miller's, Hartman's, Myers', Strayer's, Hake's, Brenneman's and Fulton's.

East Hopewell has ten schools, viz: Wallace's, Round Hill, Mt. Pleasant, Hyson's, Bose's, Manifold's, Glossick's, Collins's, Trout's and Sechrist's.

Historical Notes. William Sinclair, an officer in the Revolution, owned what was later known as Henry's Mill in Hopewell Township. He died in 1817, and was buried with the honors of war in the old Round Hill graveyard.

Alexander Thompson, a soldier of the Revolution, died at his residence in Hopewell Township in 1843. He was one of the last soldiers of the Revolution residing in the lower end of York County. He was the father of Archibald Thompson and grandfather of A. Duncan Thompson, prothonotary of York County.

Thomas Jordan, a justice of the peace under the provincial government, and later a patriot of the Revolution, died at his residence near Stewartstown in 1819.

Major William Gemmill, of the Revolution, was one of the influential citizens in the lower end of York County for more than half a century. He took part in the French and Indian War.

Major Robert Gemmill was also a prominent citizen of Hopewell a century ago.

David Wiley, born 1747, was a soldier in the Revolution. He resided near Stewartstown. His remains are buried in Centre graveyard.

Andrew Warrick, born in County Antrim, Ireland, was a soldier of the Revolution from Hopewell.

James Purdy, president of the Farmer's National Bank of Mansfield, was born in Hopewell in 1793. He practiced law during the long period of sixty years and died in Mansfield at the age of ninety-four. He was an intimate friend of John Sherman, the great financier, who resided at Mansfield. During his early manhood he served as a soldier in the War of 1812 along the Niagara frontier where he had moved in 1811.

Archibald Steele Jordan was brigade in-

spector of York County during the War of 1812.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

From the year 1747 to 1857, a period of one hundred and ten years, the area now embraced in Jackson Township belonged to Paradise. Nearly all the early settlers of this township were Germans who came to Pennsylvania in colonies. Many of their descendants even to this date, use the language that their ancestors brought with them from the Fatherland. The names of the first occupants of the soil of Jackson, are given in a tax list taken in 1769, published in the history of Paradise township, elsewhere in this volume. There were a few English Quakers, the Richardsons, Coateses, and Tuckers, settled with Peter Dicks, who founded Spring Forge in 1755. They came here from Chester County.

In 1857 a petition was presented to the court, Judge Fisher presiding, asking for the appointment of viewers to lay out a new township. The request was granted, the report confirmed, and the new district was called Jackson, a name well known to history. Twenty-three counties, 120 townships and thirty towns and villages in the United States have the same name. This is owing to the fact that Andrew Jackson, who won the brilliant victory over the British at New Orleans, January 8, 1815, was one of the most popular heroes in American history. His military career, however, was more successful than his two terms as President of the United States. During his first term, his bold and defiant attitude toward the Nullification Acts of South Carolina probably prevented a civil war in 1832, but his opposition to re-chartering the United States Bank, caused the first great panic in the history of this country, which occurred during the administration of his successor, Martin Van Buren. Andrew Jackson, however, will be remembered as one of the greatest men this country has produced.

The land of Jackson Township is fertile and productive, and its owners are industrious and prosperous. There are many valuable limestone and red shale farms in the highest state of cultivation. Jackson is drained by the headwaters of the Little Conewago and small tributaries of the Codorus.

Spangler Valley, located north of Pidgeon Hill Church, and extending from a point near Farmers Postoffice eastward below Spangler's tavern, obtained its name from the fact that the land was taken up by the Spanglers during the time of the first settlement. The spring on the farm for many years owned by Rev. Aaron Spangler, of York, was a resort for the Indians when the white settlers first came. There were wigwams at this place. Much of the valley was a vast woody swamp, hence the name "Holz-Schwamm." It was covered with large hickory trees. Bernhard Spangler and his brother were among the first to commence cutting these large monarchs of the forest, and to clear the land for farming. The headwaters of the Little Conewago Creek are in this valley.

Jackson Township, though not large, is quite thickly settled. Its population in 1860 was 1,421; in 1870, 1,499; 1880, 1,836; 1890, after the incorporation of Spring Grove, 1,603; 1900, 1,596. The York and Gettysburg Turnpike crosses the township.

Iron ore was discovered in Jackson Township as early as 1750, as described by Acrelius, the Swedish historian, who visited Pennsylvania and afterward wrote an account of his travels. The erection of the forge at Spring Grove in 1755 was owing to the rich deposits of hematite and specular ores found along the eastern slope of the Pidgeon Hills. Several mines were opened in this region about 1763 and the ore was hauled to Mary Ann Furnace, a large iron industry, which existed forty years in West Manheim Township, about four miles south of Hanover. For a period of half a century there was no further development of the iron deposits in this region. As early as 1840 Robert R. Porter, afterward governor of Pennsylvania, began to develop the iron ore interests of Jackson and Heidelberg townships. He shipped this ore to furnaces which he operated in the Juniata Valley above Harrisburg. Individual banks had been operated to a small degree shortly after the Civil War and from that period on to 1890 the aggregate amount of the shipments of hematite and specular ores from this part of York County was very extensive. The Conewago Iron Company operated several banks and mines for a dozen years or more and shipped the pro-

ducts to their furnaces at Middletown, Pennsylvania. The mines which this company leased and operated were on the farms of Michael H. Myers, Samuel H. Bechtel, John Roth and Samuel L. Roth.

Nashville, situated one mile northeast of Spring Grove borough, is one of the oldest centres of population in Jackson Township. An interesting incident in American history is associated with this vicinity. On July 2, 1791, George Washington, while serving his first term as President of the United States, halted here for a short time and met a delegation of citizens from York, who escorted him to that town. In the delegation were a number of soldiers of the Revolution. On this occasion, Washington was returning from his home at Mt. Vernon after he had made a tour of the southern states. Philadelphia was then the National Capital and he was returning to that city in a beautiful chaise drawn by four white horses and accompanied by Major Jackson, his secretary, and six attendants, some of them colored servants.

The village of Nashville received its name shortly after the Civil War, when Dr. John Wiest began the practice of medicine at this place. Wm. Johnston, who resided on a farm on the site of Nashville, was one of the earliest persons to grow two famous varieties of apples, known as the "York Imperial" and the "York Stripe." He was a descendant of Samuel Johnston, the first member of the York Bar. Since the construction of the Eastern Extension of the Western Maryland Railroad through this village, Nashville has grown and prospered. Dr. L. A. Roth practiced medicine here for a quarter of a century and then removed to Spring Grove. George Hoke has carried on a mercantile business in the original town of Nashville for many years. George E. Sprenkle for several years conducted a store and engaged in the purchase and sale of coal, grain and farm implements. He was succeeded by William Hoke & Son. Henry F. Kohler owns a cigar factory, employing a large number of hands. At an early date stores were kept at the village of Nashville by Hockly Menough, C. F. Reehling, Levi Becker and Mr. Hartman. The population of Nashville is nearly 300.

Thomasville. Thomasville, in the eastern end of the township, along the Western Maryland Railroad, is a prosperous hamlet of 200 inhabitants. George B. Moul and D. W. Hubley own general stores. Myers & Adams have a large cigar factory in this village in which about 100 employees are regularly at work. Dr. David Strack has practiced medicine at Thomasville for many years. The Thomasville Stone and Lime Company carry on an extensive business at quarries a short distance west of the village. This industry was begun about twenty years ago by S. O. Miller, who sold out his interests in 1905 to a company composed of Baltimore capitalists, who have since operated the quarries in the production of limestone for ballasting along the Western Maryland Railroad, and in burning a fine quality of quick lime for building purposes. This company employs 100 workmen.

La Bott is a post village along the York and Gettysburg turnpike in the eastern end of Jackson.

Baltimore A few days after the Sixth Massachusetts regiment had been attacked at Baltimore by a mob, April 19, 1861, while on its way to Washington, alarming news was brought to Jackson and Codorus townships. A false report had been circulated all over this region that a band of Baltimore "roughs" were moving toward southern Pennsylvania, and that all male citizens would be drafted into the military service to protect their homes and firesides. The story in this county started in Hanover, and extended eastward, about half way to York. A similar story had passed along the line of southern Pennsylvania, as far west as Franklin County. The war had just opened and these false rumors had spread consternation throughout the southern counties. The real cause of this strange rumor was the fact that an organized company of citizens had started from Baltimore to join the Confederate army in Virginia. They marched in the direction of Westminster, Maryland, a short distance below the Pennsylvania line.

Meantime, Colonel Jenifer, a mounted officer from the Carlisle barracks, entered Hanover from the north, on his way to Virginia, with the intention of joining the Confederacy. That borough was thrown into wild excitement for a few hours until the story of the approach of the Baltimore roughs was found to be a false rumor.

Jackson Township two years later witnessed an armed force of Confederate soldiers marching across her northern borders over the Gettysburg turnpike toward York. This occurred on the morning of June 28, 1863, and the story of the event is told in the history of Paradise Township.

June 27, a battalion of 200 mounted men under Col. White halted for the night on the Wiest farm, a short distance above Nashville. They procured provisions for themselves from the farmers of Jackson, and bought oats to feed their horses from Mr. Wiest. These soldiers paid for the oats with Confederate notes, which William H. Wiest, a grandson, presented to the Historical Society of York County. On the morning of June 28, Colonel White and his men joined Gordon's brigade on the march toward York.

Trinity Reformed Church.—In the southern part of Jackson Township, for more than 100 years, what was locally known as Roth's church, was used as a Union house of worship. Abraham Roth, August 15, 1785, deeded thirty acres of land in trust for church purposes, for which 6 pounds, 14 shillings and 8 pence were paid. The trustees were Bernhard Spangler, Abraham Roth and Christian Weist. A log church was first built, then the log building was weather-boarded. In 1845 a brick church was built. The original grant of land was to the Reformed Church only, but the other denominations were allowed to worship in the church. The Reformed element in this community at the time of the building of this church, was the strongest. The celebrated clergyman, Rev. William Otterbein, soon after his arrival in America, preached to the German Reformed congregation here, and held enthusiastic meetings. The same clergymen who officiated at Paradise and the Dover churches, ministered to the congregation here. Of the Reformed pastors, the following could be obtained in order of succession: Revs. John Ernst, Charles Helfenstein, F. W. Vandersloot, John Umrich, Daniel Ziegler, D. D., eighth—

teen years; Jacob Kehm, Jacob Ziegler. Rev. I. S. Weisz was the pastor until 1894.

The first Lutheran preacher known to have ministered here was Rev. Albert, who was then pastor at Hanover. Rev. A. G. Deininger succeeded him and preached fifty-two years. Rev. Daniel Sell was pastor for many years.

The church erected in 1845 was used as a house of worship by the Reformed and Lutheran congregations of this vicinity until 1888, when the Lutheran congregation withdrew and built a church nearby. In 1892 the Reformed congregation still occupying the old church building, decided to erect a new one. Meantime the pastor, Rev. I. S. Weisz, died, and the church was completed and dedicated in 1894 under the pastorate of Rev. O. P. Schellhamer. This building, constructed of brick, cost \$15,000. It was dedicated as Trinity Reformed Church, but is still familiarly known as "Pidgeon Hill Church." The congregation contains over 300 members.

Christ Lutheran Church was erected about a quarter of a mile north of the original church, in 1888. It is a handsome brick structure, built at a cost of several thousand dollars. Rev. Daniel Sell was the pastor of the congregation at this time. He was succeeded by Daniel Stock, L. K. Sechrist and Fred. A. Geesey, who was the pastor in 1907. The congregation has a membership of about 300.

Pleasant Hill German Baptist Church is situated in Jackson Township on the road leading from Menges Mills northward to the Gettysburg turnpike. The church was built in 1904. The preachers at this place are Moses Mummert and David Hoff, and the membership is increasing in numbers.

LOWER CHANCEFORD TOWNSHIP.

The Township of Lower Chanceford was surveyed in 1805. A petition signed by a large number of citizens of Chanceford set forth

"That your Petitioners have, for a long time, labored under many disadvantages arising from the great length and contracted breadth of our township; many of our citizens never attend the township meetings; the supervisors cannot examine into the state of the roads; our collectors also fail in collecting the several taxes from transient

persons who slip off and leave them as soon as they hear of the collectors being in the neighborhood. These, with other reasons have induced your Petitioners that a division of Chanceford Township be made."

The court, John Joseph Henry, presiding, appointed John Sample, Patrick Purdy and James Gordon, commissioners, to view and make the division.

The surveyor, Jesse Cornelius, wanted the upper section called "Sharron" and the lower part retain the name Chanceford. The viewers wanted the upper section named "Centre". The same difference of opinion prevailed among the citizens, whereupon the court decided on the names which these districts now bear. According to the draft when the division was made, Lower Chanceford contains fifty-two and one-half square miles or 33,600 acres. The southwest end of the division line began at a chestnut tree along Muddy Creek on the land of James Gibson, and from thence extended in a direct line northeast seven and four-fifth miles to a point thirty rods above Burkholder's Ferry.

The eastern part of the township, as at present formed, is drained by Otter Creek, Saw Mill Run, first called by Maryland surveyors John's Run, and other smaller tributaries of the Susquehanna; the western part by Orson's Run, Tom's Creek and other smaller tributaries to the Muddy Creek, which stream washes the entire southern and western boundaries and separates this township from Fawn, Hopewell and Peach Bottom. The York and Peach Bottom Ferry Road, laid out in 1748, diagonally crosses Lower Chanceford on the watershed which separates tributaries of the Susquehanna from those of the Muddy Creek.

These streams furnish a plentiful irrigation and excellent water power for the numerous mills. The cereals are grown with success in Lower Chanceford. Since 1860, more wheat is grown to the acre than was raised on ten acres during the preceding half century. Since 1875, tobacco has been cultivated. It is one of the most important farming products. The land grows an excellent quality and yields abundantly.

In 1820, Lower Chanceford had a population of 965; in 1830, 1,051; 1840, 1,232; 1850, 1,637; 1860, 2,150; 1870, 2,306; 1880, 2,471; 1890, 2,512; 1900, 2,345.

Chanceford Presbyterian Church.

Chanceford Presbyterian Church is situated a short distance southeast of the village of Airville, and its early history was intimately connected with the Slate Ridge Church, of Peach Bottom Township, the two congregations being served by the same pastors for many years. The exact time of its organization could not be accurately ascertained, though references are made to it in official records as early as 1751. The first settlers of this interesting section were a worthy class of Scotch-Irish, many of whose descendants are now members of the church. The first house of worship was known as the "tent," which was removed and a substantial church built in 1850.

Rev. John Strain was installed pastor in 1762 and served until his death in 1774. Rev. John Slemons was installed in 1781, and served the congregation until 1799. Rev. Samuel Martin, D. D., was installed in 1799 and remained until 1845, when he died. Rev. John Farquhar was ordained and installed in 1846 and remained until his death in 1866. He was highly educated, and some of his published sermons and other writings possess high merit. Sketches of the clergymen preceding him will be found in the history of Slate Ridge Church in Peach Bottom Township. The next pastor was Rev. Robert Gamble, who was installed in April, 1867, and served until September 20, 1882. Rev. C. B. Cross was installed in 1883. He was a graduate of Princeton. The congregation built a fine stone church in 1885, near the former church, at a cost of \$17,000.

The parsonage is located near the church, surrounded by ten acres of church land. The congregation is large and composed of intelligent and prosperous people. In the adjoining cemetery rest the remains of the former members of the church, including a number of Revolutionary patriots.

Rev. C. B. Cross retired from the pastorate of this congregation in 1889, and was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Polk, 1890-1893; Rev. James Drummond, 1893-1900; Rev. Albert E. Stuart, 1901.

United Presbyterian Church.

The United Presbyterian Church traces its origin to Scotland. It is a lineal descendant of both the Cove-

nanter or Reformed Presbyterian and the Associate Presbyterian churches. When immigrants came to America, many of both these churches settled in the same neighborhood. As they believed practically the same fundamental truth, many in these churches felt that a union would be a great advantage. Efforts, extending over several years, were made in this direction, which resulted in their union in 1782, at Pequa, Lancaster County, forming the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, taking the names of both the churches. But, as sometimes happens, instead of forming one church, it resulted in three. All the ministers of the Reformed Presbyterian church joined the union but some of the congregation did not, so that it was still continued as a church. Only a part of the ministers and congregations of the Associate Church went into the union, hence the Associate Reformed Church was still maintained.

Lower Chanceford congregation was organized March 26, 1771, by Rev. John Cuthbertson, the first Covenanter minister in this country as a Covenanter or Reformed Presbyterian congregation.

The services were held at the house of Daniel St. Clair, on the farm now owned by Jesse Gilbert. William Gabby and Daniel St. Clair were ordained as ruling elders. There had, however, been preaching services held more or less regularly for twenty years previous to this time. Among the first names mentioned by Mr. Cuthbertson in his diary soon after his arrival in this country were those of William Wilson and Hugh Ross. John Duncan and John Reed seem to have settled in this neighborhood about the year 1760, whose descendants reside in Lower Chanceford. Mr. Cuthbertson was a Scotchman. He had labored in the north of Ireland for a few years, and came to this country in 1751, and labored faithfully till his death, March 10, 1791. His last sermon was probably preached at William Maughlin's, September 20, 1790. He baptized John Maughlin in 1788. Mr. Cuthbertson has been styled a famous missionary, a name which he justly deserved. At the time of the union referred to above Lower Chanceford became an Associate Reformed Presbyterian congregation, having approved the union.

The Rev. Charles Campbell, of Ireland, became pastor in 1801. He was the first regularly installed pastor. He gave two-thirds of his time to Lower Chanceford and one-third of his time to Hopewell. These two congregations were in one pastoral charge till 1858. He remained about four years when he died, and was buried in Lower Chanceford.

Rev. Josiah Wilson, of Ireland, became pastor of Lower Chanceford and Hopewell in 1808 and remained about four years, until his death. He was buried in the old cemetery at Hopewell. Mr. Wilson lived on the farm near Muddy Creek Forks, later owned by Francis Grove whose wife was a granddaughter of Mr. Wilson.

In 1810 there were eight elders in this session. After Mr. Wilson's death, the congregation was vacant for thirty-one years. They made efforts to secure a pastor, but were unsuccessful until 1843, when the Rev. D. B. Jones became pastor of Lower Chanceford and Hopewell. He remained about four years, when he resigned and labored in other places for a number of years. During this long vacancy, the congregation secured what supplies they could and on vacant Sabbaths met together for prayer and conference.

The Rev. William Carlisle became pastor of the two congregations in 1848 and remained about eight years, when he resigned on account of ill health. He afterward acted as supply when the pulpit was vacant. Mr. Carlisle assisted the present pastor at his first communion, May 2, 1875, and delivered the charge to the congregation on the day of installation. He died June 3, 1890.

The Rev. Joseph Boyd became pastor of these congregations in 1857, and remained about one and one-half years when he resigned. He filled different pastorates and died at Carlisle, Iowa, in 1902.

Rev. T. F. Baird became pastor of Lower Chanceford in 1861, and remained about four years. He died and his body was taken to Cambridge, Ohio, for interment.

Rev. D. G. Bruce was chosen pastor in 1869 and remained about three years, when he resigned. He has filled different pastorates and is now living in Iowa. Rev. A. S. Aiken, has been the efficient pastor since January 1, 1875.

During the long vacancy in the Associate

Reformed Church already referred to, some of the members thought to unite with Guinston Associate congregation and secure, if possible, a part of the pastor's time, the Rev. Alexander Gordon, in Lower Chanceford. Arrangements were made to this effect and quite a number joined the Associate church and Mr. Gordon gave them one-fourth of his time in Lower Chanceford. A congregation was organized here in 1822 by the Presbytery of Philadelphia. Mr. Gordon resigned in 1825.

The Rev. John Adams became pastor of Guinston and Lower Chanceford Associate congregation in 1833 and remained until 1855 when he resigned. He died in 1862 and was buried in the cemetery at Guinston.

The Rev. F. McBurney became pastor in 1856 in connection with Guinston. He resigned the Lower Chanceford charge in 1857 and became pastor of Hopewell in connection with Guinston.

In May 1858, at City Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa., the Associate Presbyterian Church and the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church united and formed the United Presbyterian church. The Associate Reformed and the Associate congregations of Lower Chanceford approved of this union, and formally agreed to become one congregation on August 18, 1859. Both congregations were weak before the union and though united, were not strong afterwards.

The first house of worship was built by the Associate Reformed congregation in 1804. Previous to that time the services had been held at the private houses, or at the "tent" as it was called, which was in the open air with a covering probably for the minister, while the people sat on benches or logs. The first church was located on the lot where the parsonage now stands and near the same place. It was still standing at the beginning of the present pastorate. It was built of logs and some years afterward weatherboarded. It is said that for some time there was no stove or fire place in this old church. It was used for services till 1858 and occasionally after that time, as late as 1867.

After the organization of the Associate church in 1822 both congregations worshipped at the old log church for a number of years, arranging their days so that they would not conflict. The Associate congre-

gation built a church in Airville in 1842 on the lot where the United Presbyterian church now stands. This church was repaired and remodeled in 1872.

The present church was erected in 1888 at a cost of about \$4,000. The parsonage was built in 1883 at a cost of \$1,500, on the site of the "log" church.

Pine Grove Presbyterian. Pine Grove Presbyterian Church is situated in Lower Chanceford on the wagon road, leading from York to Peach Bottom, twenty-five miles southeast of the former and five miles northwest of the latter place.

Rev. Samuel Park, who had completed and resigned a pastorate of sixty years in Slate Ridge Church, began to hold meetings in the vicinity of Pine Grove schoolhouse in 1851, preaching every Sabbath afternoon in private houses, and subsequently in Pine Grove schoolhouse. July 28, 1853, a few Presbyterian families, residing in the vicinity, who felt the inconvenience of the distance to be traveled over in reaching the churches above named, resolved upon erecting a church edifice (40x35 feet) on land donated by James Barnett. The building was finished in 1857, and October 30, 1857, the church of Pine Grove was organized by a committee of Presbytery appointed for that purpose. There were then five members and two ruling elders. James Barnett and Herman Snyder were the first elders and filled the position for many years. The deaconate was introduced into this church in 1876.

The Rev. Samuel Park continued to preach until 1859. Rev. T. M. Crawford, while pastor of the church at Slateville, filled the pulpit of Pine Grove Church from 1859 to 1895, except for a few years when Alexander F. Morrison, Samuel Park, John Farquhar, Robert Gamble, J. D. Smith, D. M. Davenport, at different times supplied. About 1885 quite a number of families belonging to Chanceford Church joined Pine Grove and it became a much stronger congregation than it had been. A new house of worship was built on a lot of ground bought from Hugh W. McCall, at Sunnyburn. The pastors succeeding Rev. Crawford have been R. J. Rankin, J. W. Campbell, J. L. Hynson and C. B. Eby.

Airville Circuit. Airville Circuit of the Methodist Episcopal Church embraces Salem, McKendree, Bethel and Pleasant Hill Churches. The first

two are in this township, the third in Fawn and the last in Chanceford. The original name of the charge was Castle Fin Circuit, which name was held from 1825 to 1883, when the present name was adopted. June, 1825, to 1840, Castle Fin Circuit included the present charges in Harford County, Maryland, Shrewsbury, Stewartstown and Wrightsville. The parsonage was located near Castle Fin, and was burned in 1872. In 1877 a parsonage was built at Airville. The following is a list of pastors of this circuit from 1825 to 1907: Revs. P. D. Liscomb, John Monroe, R. Barnes, James Ewing, William Butler, E. Nicodemus, Joseph Parker, Zech. Jordan, John W. Cronin, William Hank, Isaac Collins, Penfield Doll, Asbury Harden, Oliver Ege, Thompson Mitchell, James R. Durborrow, George Berkstresser, Alfred Wiles, Joseph S. Morriss, J. W. Culum, John Stine, E. D. Owen, Samuel Ellis, T. B. Lemon, John McKinley, John McFarland, James A. Coleman, Samuel Cornelius, E. W. Kerby, Charles Clever, Asbury Riley, John Anderson, Job A. Price, P. E. Watters, William G. Furgeson, Joseph S. Lee, J. F. Brown, Wesley Howe, John B. Mann, Albert Hartman, John S. Clarke, John A. McKindless, Elisha Butler, Harry White, Frederick Crever, John Z. Loyd, Henry Webster, H. H. Minnich, Lewis H. Clark, Thomas Wilcox, Josiah P. Long, Levi S. Crone, A. W. Decker, William Gwynn, R. L. Armstrong, S. A. Creveling, E. G. Baker, Joseph Clemens, J. H. Matern, W. A. Carver, and J. F. Glass.

Salem Methodist Church is historic as being the oldest in this section of the county. It is situated in the extreme lower end of the township near the old Castle Fin Forge on the York & Peach Bottom public road. A church was built on the site of the present one in 1820. It stood until 1867 when a frame building was erected at a cost of \$2,500. The cemetery adjoining the church was laid out many years ago, and contains a large number of tombs.

McKendree Methodist Episcopal Church is situated on the York and Peach Bottom public road near Airville, and is one of the

oldest Methodist churches of the lower end of the county. Religious meetings were at first held in barns and houses by missionaries. The first church was built in 1825, and the second one in 1867 at a cost of \$2,400.

In 1904 a church was erected on the site of the old one, at a cost of \$4,500.

Airville lies near the centre of **Airville.** Lower Chanceford Township.

The original name was McSherryville. Joseph McSherry built the first house. He came to this township in 1896, when a small boy, and grew to manhood in the family of a Frenchman, who was a nail-maker. McSherry learned the art of making wrought nails which were used extensively by the farmers of Lower Chanceford. After his marriage, at the age of twenty, he built a house and turned the nail factory into a blacksmith shop. He pursued that trade for ten years, when he procured a license and opened a hotel, which business he followed for thirty years. Early in the history of Chanceford Township, a number of free negroes settled in this vicinity, coming here from the south. Acquilla Montgomery, an intelligent colored man, was McSherry's first neighbor. He built the second house in Airville. Jackson McSherry built the third house, but some time after he and his family occupied it, McSherry decided to move to Warrensburg, Missouri, where he lived for the remainder of his life. Frederick, son of Joseph McSherry, erected a dwelling and opened a store in 1846 on the site where Joseph Pearce afterward conducted a mercantile business. Frederick McSherry moved his store to another part of the village and filled the office of postmaster during the years 1867-8, under the administration of Andrew Johnson. John Manifold was also an early merchant at this place and Robert McCollum opened a store a short distance up the York Road.

Joseph Pearce, who was born in Chester County came to York Furnace in 1855, where he kept a store. In 1860, when he moved to Airville, he purchased a farm in the vicinity, and began the general merchandising business at Airville. He became one of the leading citizens of the township, served as postmaster and carried on the store business the remainder of his life, a period of thirty years.

The first post office of the vicinity was called Lower Chanceford. William Cowan, who died in 1886, at the age of ninety-six years, was postmaster in 1828, and for several years later. The office was then a mile from the site of the present town. The mail for many years was carried on horseback by a dwarf called "Little Philie Cole," over a route extending from York to Bel Air, Maryland. It took him one week to make the trip. "Little Philie" was a brave boy, and was afraid of nothing but thunder. If he saw an approaching storm, he would go into the nearest house and at once conceal himself in a feather bed, till it subsided.

Joseph McSherry succeeded William Cowan as postmaster, and moved the post office to Airville. A change in the national administration made James McCall postmaster, who moved the office to McCall's Ferry. The other postmasters since have been E. P. Skelton, and Frederick McSherry in 1865. From 1869 to 1885 Joseph Pearce held the office. S. B. McSherry was appointed in 1885, and his successors have been Alexander Galbreath and Collins C. Smith.

Dr. Hugh McDonald of Hopewell was one of the early physicians of this vicinity. He was succeeded by Dr. Alexander Gordon, who first settled in Hopewell and later in Lower Chanceford. A biography of Dr. William F. Smith will be found on page 530.

Orson's Mill, erected in 1810, was an early industry in Lower Chanceford. It has been used for many years by D. W. Grove.

In 1820, and later, John Patterson made wooden chairs in large numbers near the site of Airville.

Centreville, familiarly known as "The Jack," stands along the old Peach Bottom road, two miles south of Airville. It is an interesting spot fertile in historic memories to the intelligent people of Lower Chanceford. Jack Dougherty, in honor of whom the place was first named, owned 400 acres of the surrounding land. In 1849, William C. Colvin purchased this property and erected a large hotel. He conducted the hotel and a store in his own name for many years. It was a prominent stopping place for travelers who crossed the river at McCall's

Ferry and for wagoners on the way from Peach Bottom to York and return. The hotel at Centreville has always had a reputation as being a well kept hostelry. Samuel D. Fry, of McCall's Ferry, erected a large store building in 1904, and has since carried on a general store.

Muddy Creek Forks. Muddy Creek Forks has been a centre of trade and business in this section for more than a century. Nicholson's Mill was situated a short distance from this place. In early days it was one of the four voting places in York County. The grist mill has long since disappeared. Nearby stood a nail factory and a fulling and carding mill where wool was made into rolls to be spun into yarn, and where much of the product was woven into woolen goods to be worn by the families of the farmers.

A postoffice was established at Muddy Creek Forks, March 4, 1835, when John Manifold was appointed postmaster. He held this position until March 1878, when J. P. Moffit was appointed. Alexander M. Grove purchased the Moffit property, erected a large store, and has been doing an extensive business in general merchandise, coal fertilizers, feed and flour from the mill operated by him. A canning factory was built here a few years ago which has been doing a large business.

Woodbine. Woodbine, an interesting village lies along the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad, twenty-eight miles from York and twelve miles from Delta, near the boundary line between Lower Chanceford and Fawn. The name Woodbine originated when the railroad was completed in 1875, and confirmed when a postoffice was established. T. Z. H. Murphy opened a general store, bought grain and sold fertilizers. The surrounding country was long known as Spring Valley farm. An interesting story is told in the following advertisement, which appeared in 1792 in the Pennsylvania Herald published in York. John Donnell advertised for sale the farm "of 400 acres fit for grass, hemp or wheat equal to any land in the southeast end of county, a fine growth of oak and hickory, and 100 acres of undergrowth of hazel, and thirty acres of timothy grass that could be mowed twice

a season; a fine apple orchard; a merchant mill recently built, furnished with buhr and country stones; a saw mill rebuilt three years ago. This mill is forty-five miles from Baltimore."

Orson's Glen, nearby, is a resort for picnic parties. The scenery along Orson's Run is quite romantic.

Sunnyburn is a prosperous village one mile below Centreville, on the York and Peach Bottom road. Pine Grove Church is located here and Wiley Gemmill conducts a general store. There is a large canning factory at High Rock, one mile above Muddy Creek, on the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad. Manifold & Wallace have a general store at this place.

The tract on which this village **York Furnace.** is seated was patented by John Hooper October 25, 1731, under a Maryland grant. Abraham Burkholder patented the other part in 1759. The John Hooper part called Padanaram contained 110 acres. John Hooper erected a saw mill on John's Run, the stream which falls over the rocks and flows into the Susquehanna river near the site of York Furnace Bridge. The saw mill was a primitive flutter wheel mill. This mill was one of the first in that part of the country, and has given the name of Saw Mill Run to the stream originally called John's Run.

A charcoal iron furnace was built on Otter Creek, called in the Maryland patent Rapid Creek, in 1830, by James Hopkins of Lancaster. The Furnace was originally called "Speck." It was so named from the fact that when it was being built the workmen had a grievance against the boarding house mistress' meat, and seizing the supply the masons walled up a quantity of fitch or salt bacon in the furnace stack. James Hopkins named it York Furnace to distinguish it from his other charcoal furnace in Drumore Township, Lancaster County, called Conowingo.

Before the Susquehanna & Tidewater Canal was built, the pig iron manufactured by Hopkins was mostly carried to market in arks down the river. Captain Jacob Dritt of Windsor was one of the principal pilots, who carried the products of the neighborhood to market. Many of these arks carrying iron to market from the fur-

naces and forges along the river were upset on the rocks around Indian Steps. The cargoes can yet be seen at low clear water on the bottom.

After 1839, Henry Y. and Samuel Slaymaker and Mr. Hensel operated the furnace under the firm name of Slaymaker & Hensel. The Slaymakers built and also operated Margaretta Furnace in Lower Windsor Township.

From 1843 to 1845 Daniel Gontner and John Keeports worked it. The operation in the hands of this firm was a failure. Gontner absorbed the earnings. The furnace falling back into the hands of Hopkins, in 1846, the firm of Cabeen and Bair, Robert B. Cabeen and John Bair, worked it. Later James Hopkins and John Bair under the firm of Hopkins & Bair ran the furnace until 1851, when John Bair bought it from the Hopkins heirs, and formed a partnership with David and Daniel Bair, of Lancaster County, John Shafner of Philadelphia, and Jacob Huber of York Furnace, known as John Bair & Company. In 1852, Daniel Bair and Jacob Huber withdrew from the firm. After conducting the business until 1871, John Bair became sole proprietor.

The product of this furnace was conveyed by canal boat to Philadelphia, and sold there by Cabeen & Company exclusively for the manufacture of car wheels, anthracite iron at the time, not possessing sufficient hardness and toughness. During the Civil War most of the York Furnace iron was used in making cannon.

The limestone used in the furnace was brought by boat from the Conestoga Creek, near Rock Hill, Lancaster County, and from Lower Windsor. The ore used in the original furnace under Slaymaker & Hensel, was hauled from Margaretta Furnace in Lower Windsor Township, and from Moser's ore bank, four miles from York, in Windsor Township. Hopkins brought ore from his Conowingo banks. Later John Bair had his own ore bank in Conestoga Township, Lancaster County, and the ore was brought to the furnace by flat boats.

The Conestoga ore being slightly coal short, it was found profitable to use Conowingo ore in certain proportions with it. The charcoal was produced from cord wood cut from the heavily timbered hills of

Chanceford and Lower Chanceford. A stove foundry was conducted by David Woodmansee and Samuel Dittenbaugh at York Furnace during the years 1856 to 1860. York Furnace went out of blast during the fall of 1875. It had been in active operation for forty-five years, existing through all the ups and downs of that uncertain trade period, 1830-1875. Its vicissitudes exceeded its joys. It crippled financially nearly all its former owners. After 1875, its fires were never relighted. Its ore bank had been sold, timber had become scarce and the cheap price of anthracite iron had cut off its market. At this time, November, 1907, York Furnace is a wreck. Virginia creeper has taken possession of the walls of the stack of old "Speck" furnace and the deep wheel pit has caved in beneath a thick tangle of locust and briars.

The Susquehanna Tidewater Canal was constructed through the York Furnace tract, in 1836-39. A weighlock was erected over Saw Mill Run in 1850. The same year, John Bair erected a large store, hotel, warehouse building and wharves in close proximity to the weighlock. At this point from 1850 to 1885, was carried on one of the most active trades in freight and general merchandise in the lower end of the county. John Bair and Robert C. Bair, under the firm name of J. Bair & Son, carried on business from 1878 to 1892. The abandonment of the canal in 1894, changed the whole character of York Furnace. Business closed down, and the once busy place was deserted.

Since 1894, the seclusion of the York Furnace, its magnificent scenery and restful location has developed a delightful summer resort to which people come during the season, from York, Lancaster and Philadelphia. The York Furnace property was sold in 1900 by the executor of John Bair to the McCall's Ferry Electric Power Company which proposes the erection of a sixty foot dam across the Susquehanna river below the ferry. The river at York Furnace when this dam is completed, will be transformed into a deep lake. During 1904, charters were granted and surveys made for the erection of a bridge across the river on the site of the old bridge, built 1855, and destroyed by ice February 9, 1857, and also for the construction of an electric railway

from Red Lion via Airville and York Furnace.

Castle Fin Forge. This forge for many years was a very important manufacturing industry. It was situated in the extreme southern portion of Lower Chanceford Township, on Muddy Creek, at a romantic spot surrounded by high hills. The name "Castle Fin," was given to it in honor of Robert Coleman, the iron manufacturer, of Pennsylvania, who was born in the village of Castle Fin, province of Ulster, County of Donegal, Ireland.

The iron business was begun here in 1810 by Joseph Webb. It was first called Palmyra Forge. This site was selected on account of the abundance of chestnut and other timber in the vicinity, suited for burning charcoal. In 1812, Joseph Withers & Company managed the interest and continued until December 26, 1815, when the property was offered for sale by Joseph Kauffelt, sheriff of York County. Joseph Webb became the rightful owner again, and disposed of it to Thomas Burd Coleman, of Cornwall Furnace, Lebanon County, who did a very extensive business. An immense tract of chestnut timber land was purchased, and a large number of employees put to work.

Mr. Coleman built a mansion in the vicinity. About fifteen houses were erected for employees. Some woodland was bought, as low as \$5 per acre. In 1840 about fifty hands were employed. Large quantities of hammered iron and blistered steel were made. One of the managers who conducted the business for many years was Edmund Evans. He was succeeded by Isaac Eaton. Robert and William Coleman succeeded in the ownership. Joseph Longenecker purchased the forge from the Colemans. This property was sold in April, 1906, by the owner R. F. Tabor to J. Howard Stubbs, of Delta, for the sum of \$12,000, and is being developed for electrical purposes. A power plant is in course of erection on the old forge site.

McCall's Ferry. McCall's Ferry in Lower Chanceford Township was used by the Indians as a place to cross the Susquehanna before the first white settlers had arrived on this side of the river. Robert Nelson opened a ferry

here about 1740. In official records it is mentioned as White's Ferry in 1748. The next owner was Joseph Hadley who purchased 145 acres on the York County side. George Stevenson, an agent for the Penns who held the offices of clerk of the courts and recorder of deeds for York County from 1749 to 1764, purchased the ferry and all its rights in 1757. He owned the property from that date until 1772, when he moved to Carlisle where he died.

The ferry received the name which it has since born, in 1772, when it was purchased by John and Matthew McCall, two of the leading Scotch-Irish settlers in this region of York County. John McCall some years later, removed to South Carolina with the tide of Scotch-Irish migration to that state. Matthew McCall continued to be the owner of the property for a period of thirty years later, until the time of his death.

It was always a prominent crossing place over the river. Besides being used extensively by early settlers in their migrations from eastern Pennsylvania to the west and southwest, it was utilized during the Revolution for the transportation of army wagons and small bodies of troops. James Pedan as guardian of the McCall children held this ferry in 1810, and 320 acres of land adjoining it on the western side of the stream. In 1811, Pedan disposed of this property to the McCall's Ferry Bridge Company which in 1817, constructed a bridge across the river. This bridge was designed and its erection superintended by Theodore Burr, then the most noted bridge builder in the United States. The McCall's Ferry Bridge cost \$140,000. Part of this money was appropriated by an act of the Pennsylvania legislature. Shortly after it was completed a disastrous flood of the Susquehanna swept the bridge down the river and it was never rebuilt by the same company. This disaster caused the company to fail, and the property was purchased by its president. At the time of the latter's death, the property descended to a son-in-law by the name of Marshall, who owned it until about 1860. The next owner was William Richardson who owned it until his death in 1868. It was operated by his heirs until 1875 when Elias Frey became the owner. Samuel D., Robert F., and Milton Frey, sons of Elias Frey, owned this ferry in

1905, when all its rights and privileges were sold to the McCall's Ferry Water and Power Company.

The McCall's Ferry Water and Power Company was organized in New York City, May 25, 1905, with Cary F. Hutchinson, president. This company was formed by a union of the Hillside Water and Power Company and the Susquehanna Water and Power Company. Bonds to the amount of \$10,000,000 were floated in September, 1905. The McCall's Ferry Power Company obtained the right to build a dam across the river. The dam is being built on the Lancaster County side and when completed will extend from the Lancaster to the York County shore. A brick building 600 feet long, 75 feet wide and 90 feet high was erected by the company. Fifteen wheels with vertical turbine shaft, are to be installed until others are needed. These wheels are moved by water directly from the river without a race. From McCall's Ferry to Baltimore is fifty miles; to Philadelphia, sixty miles. From Columbia to McCall's Ferry the fall of the river is 117 feet.

The project of daming the entire Susquehanna river with a sixty feet dam is a stupendous enterprise, in the difficulties presented to the engineers in its construction, in transformation of river valley and natural conditions, only exceeded by the Nile river dam at Assouan.

Before 1835, most of the wheat **Notes.** consumed in Lower Chanceford was brought from York. Frederick McSherry introduced the one-horse thread threshing machine in 1842. Before this date all the wheat of the township was threshed with the flail or by tramping with horses. In 1846 there were four such machines in Lower Chanceford. It was about 1840 that William Cowan, Peter Smith, Robert Smith, John Kilgore, Nathaniel Scott and others introduced lime as a fertilizer. The limestone was brought down in boats from the Calien Branch quarries at Five-mile Level, on the Susquehanna Canal. It was burnt in kilns built on the farms. Phosphate and other fertilizers have wrought a marvelous change.

Shad fishing was a prosperous business

three-fourths of a century ago along the Susquehanna, where it borders on Lower Chanceford. There were a number of good fisheries. William Cowan reported that 3,000 shad were caught at one haul with a large seine, at Jackson's Battery, near Culley's Falls. Many shad were caught in former times, and are still caught at McCall's and Shenk's Ferries, and other points. The shad season was a harvest for the fishermen. Some fishermen as employees were known to make \$300 in one season of six weeks, and rested the remainder of the year. Hundreds of teams came to the river, near these fisheries to purchase shad and haul them south and west to dispose of them.

Pleasant Grove Academy in Lower Chanceford was founded in 1865. It was a chartered institution controlled by a board of trustees and was situated one mile east of Muddy Creek Forks. Robert B. Taggart was the first principal. Some of the other principals have been Cyrus Herr, James Hume Smith and W. W. Grove.

Rev. Joshua Williams, a noted clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, resided in Lower Chanceford during his boyhood. He became pastor of Paxtang and Derry Churches in Dauphin County, and also pastor of Big Spring Church in Cumberland County, where he died August 21, 1838.

Hon. John Stewart, of Mansfield, Ohio, was born in Lower Chanceford, on the farm later owned by James W. Stewart. He removed with his parents to Seneca, Ontario County, N. Y. After attaining manhood, he was admitted to the bar, and soon after removed to Mansfield, Ohio, where he won distinction in his profession. He was elected presiding judge of the county court, and served two terms. He was afterward chosen judge of the circuit court of Ohio, embracing several counties. Judge Stewart died in 1856. One of his daughters married John Sherman, of Ohio, secretary of the treasury.

William Cowan, of Lower Chanceford, died in 1886 at the age of six years. His parents, Robert and Catherine (Davidson) Cowan, emigrated from Ireland to America, before the Revolution. A brother of Mr. Cowan's father came to New York in 1778, when in possession of the British. He paid

the guard a guinea, escaped into the American lines and came to York County to find his brother in the patriot army. William Cowan was born January 24, 1790, and was the last representative of Captain Colvin's company of soldiers that marched in 1814 to the defence of Baltimore, when endangered by the invading English army. In 1885 he described to the writer with vividness the scenes which transpired about the time of the death of the British Commander, General Ross, and the retreat of his army. Captain Colvin's company of 100 men belonged to Chanceford, Hopewell and Fawn. They were nearly all tall men of fine stature. Hugh Long, who lived near the Brogue, was first lieutenant; J. McDonald, second lieutenant. The company met and started on the march from the farm of David Wilson. They were in the service fifty-five days and after the retreat of the British were discharged. The sword, carried by Lieutenant McDonald was presented to the Historical Society of York County, by a descendant of the soldier.

The Lower Chanceford Volunteers, a company of 100 uniformed men, were commanded by Captain James Cameron. They were called out in 1844, at the time of the Native American Riots in Philadelphia, but after going as far as Wrightsville, the order was countermanded, as their services were not needed. John McPherson and Stephen McKinley commanded militia companies. The militia of Lower Chanceford paraded on the farm of James Cross, and sometimes at the famous muster grounds of Dr. McDonald, in Fawn Township. Captain Thompson commanded a volunteer rifle company before the Civil War. There was another volunteer company in the township. It had 77 men.

John Stewart, a Revolutionary soldier of Lower Chanceford, died in 1820. He was the grandfather of Judge Stewart, late of Mansfield, Ohio, and great-grandfather of the wife of John Sherman, the distinguished statesman of Ohio. John Maughlin, who died about 1880, aged ninety-three, was a soldier in the War of 1812.

Shortly after the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, a number of negroes settled in this region. In 1907 there were about 400 negroes residing in Lower Chanceford.

CHAPTER LI

TOWNSHIP HISTORY—Continued

Lower Windsor—Manchester and East Manchester — Manheim — Monaghan — Newberry—North Codorus—Paradise—Peach Bottom.

LOWER WINDSOR TOWNSHIP.

This township was formed in 1838, by a division of Windsor, of which it formed a part for a period of eighty years. It slopes gently eastward, and is drained by small tributaries of the Susquehanna. The farming land in the greater part of the township is valuable, and there are still tracts of excellent woodland.

The valley which extends across the entire township in an east and west direction, is fertile with historical associations of the colonial period. It was then called the Conojehela Valley, a beautiful Indian name which, on account of its euphony, should not be lost to history or literature. This name has, however, been corrupted into "Jockly," "Canojockly," and "Canadochly." It was in this valley that some of the first "squatters" on the west side of the Susquehanna located, and were driven to the east side by the Provincial authorities, before the time of authorized settlements, the incidents of which are related in the first part of this volume. It was on the opposite shore of the river, at the site of the village of Washington, that James Patterson, the Indian trader, lived and flourished when the territory of York County was still owned by the red men. As early as 1722 Patterson used a portion of the Conojehela Valley as a public pasture ground for his horses. The surveyors who laid off Springettsbury Manor met at his store. Governor Keith and the Hon. John Penn stopped there and met representatives of the tribes of the Susquehannocks.

At the base of the Conojehela Valley, near the mouth of Cabin Branch Creek, was the site of what was known as the fort of Colonel Thomas Cresap the hero of the Maryland Intruders. The thrilling incidents which caused so much commotion on account of the encroachment of the Marylanders, will be found on page 50.

A list of the taxable inhabitants of Lower

Windsor in 1783 will be found in the history of Windsor Township.

Tobacco growing was introduced into Windsor and Lower Windsor townships in 1837, a complete account of which will be found on page 631. During the past twenty years, a large portion of the fertile lands of Lower Windsor has been used in growing the tobacco plant. An excellent quality of tobacco is now grown. It finds a ready sale to wholesale purchasers. Lower Windsor is the banner township in York County for the production of tobacco equal in quality to that grown in Lancaster or any adjoining counties. The township also contains a large number of cigar factories. At least one-third of its population find employment in the manufacture of cigars.

Lutheran and Reformed Churches.

Most of the settlers of the Conojehela Valley were of German descent. The first religious services were held in the log houses of pioneer settlers. The record book of the Canadochly church shows that John Schaum, George Hochheimer, Lucas Raus and Nicholas Hornell, early pastors of Christ Lutheran Church at York, preached the doctrines of Martin Luther in this beautiful valley before there was any house of worship dedicated to Almighty God. Rev. Jacob Lischy, the pioneer missionary of the Reformed Church, preached to the followers of the Zwingli faith in this region before 1763. It was during that year that the Lutheran and Reformed people joined together for the purpose of erecting a log church on a well selected spot overlooking a wide extent of country. Some of the members brought logs which had been hewed on their own farms, others hauled stones for a foundation and still others made the high pews. A woodworker of the neighborhood carved a pulpit out of the trunk of a large tree which was placed above a winding stairs. Over this pulpit there was a sounding board so that the pastor's voice could be heard in all parts of the room, of which the earth was the floor, for this was the custom of building houses in colonial days. Philip Gossler, who afterwards served as captain in the Revolution, joined the logs together and placed one on top the other.

He was the only person who received pay for his work. Henry Amend, assisted by Michael Kauffelt, was the carpenter. Both of these men possessed real estate and charged nothing for their labor, but they had done their work so well that the community collected money and purchased each of them a fine suit which they could wear when religious services were held in this pioneer church amid the primeval forests of Lower Windsor in the days of long ago.

One beautiful day in June, 1764, Rev. Nicholas Hornell, representing the Lutherans, and Rev. Jacob Lischy, the Reformed people, in the presence of a large audience, dedicated this log building which stood for thirty-six years. In 1799 the second church was built. During this period the Lutheran congregation was served by the successive pastors of Christ Lutheran Church at York, and the other congregation by the pastors of Zion Reformed Church.

In 1814 this church and the Kreutz Creek Church were separated from the York charge. Rev. Charles A. Morris officiated in this church from 1814 to 1818, when he resigned and became proprietor of the Morris Drug Store at York. Rev. John Herbst was the next pastor for one year. Rev. John G. Craver was called in 1819, and remained as pastor until 1834. He lived during his entire pastorate on North George Street, York, later the residence of the late James Kell.

In 1835, Rev. Jonathan Oswald succeeded. He introduced English preaching gradually, until one-half of the services were conducted in that language. Rev. Dr. Oswald was like a father among his people, and during his ministerial labors of forty years, was successful in largely increasing the membership of the church. He preached his farewell sermon to this congregation on Sunday, June 20, 1875, and afterward resided in York, until his death.

A third church was built in 1867. It occupies a beautiful site, affording to the observer an extended view over a large scope of country on both sides of the Susquehanna. P. W. Keller was the contractor; John Libhart and Samuel Leber, Reformed, and George Keller and Samuel Gilbert, Lutherans, formed the building committee.

To the east of the church is the old grave-

yard, where silently sleep many of the early inhabitants of the Conojehela Valley. The names on the tombstones indicate that they were Germans. Some of the inscriptions are in their native tongue.

To the west of the church is a well kept cemetery, containing many large marble and granite monuments.

A parsonage, occupied by the sexton, and fifteen acres of land adjoining, is a part of the church property. Since Rev. Oswald's resignation, the Lutheran congregation has been served in order by the following named preachers: L. K. Sechrist, Herman Kroh, Reuben Stair, Edward E. Hoshour, David B. Lau, John H. Meyer and Joseph B. Krout.

Rev. Jacob Lischy, of York, was the first pastor of the Reformed congregation. He was succeeded by Daniel Wagner, William Oterbein, James R. Reiley, G. Geistweit, D. Zacharias, D. D., Daniel Zeigler, D. D., R. Rahausen, E. G. Williams, A. Wanner, D. D., Gideon P. Fisher, William Korn and E. M. Sando.

The Sunday School which was connected with the Union Church was organized in 1840, in a schoolhouse, about three-quarters of a mile west from the church. Henry Y. Slaymaker, of Margaretta Furnace was the first superintendent. In 1857 it was removed to the church where it was continued as a Union Sunday School. After its removal to the church John Hellerman was the first superintendent.

In 1907 the Lutheran congregation which worshipped in the Union church purchased from the Reformed congregation all the rights and interests it possessed in the church, and the land jointly owned by the two congregations.

The Reformed congregation purchased one acre of land a short distance west of the original site and upon it, during the summer of 1907, erected a beautiful brick church edifice at a cost of about \$10,000. The building committee was composed of Nathaniel Fake, John Blessing, Jacob H. Leber and Henry Paules. Both congregations have erected chapels for the use of the Sunday Schools.

Presbyterian Church. The Margaretta Presbyterian Church stood near the historic old furnace for thirty years. It was a plain

structure built under the direction of Henry Y. Slaymaker who frequently conducted the religious services himself which were largely attended by his employees. Visiting clergymen from York and Columbia often preached in this building on Sunday afternoons. In 1834 the first Sunday School in Lower Windsor Township was opened in this church.

United Evangelical Churches.

The township of Lower Windsor contains several United Evangelical churches. The church at East Prospect and Trinity Church, three miles northeast of East Prospect, form one charge of which Rev. W. H. Brown was pastor in 1907.

Crayleyville Circuit includes the church at Crayleyville, Salem church, Bittersville church, Ebenezer and another congregation worshipping in Chanceford Township. Rev. D. P. Schaffer was pastor of this large circuit in 1907.

Yorkana. Yorkana is a prosperous village, situated in the fertile part of

Lower Windsor Township. The name was selected by Dr. J. W. Barcroft, of Washington, D. C., who owned property in this vicinity, and who was a personal friend of Gerard C. Brown, member of the State Senate from York County, who resided at this place until the time of his death. Within recent years, business enterprises in this region have prospered. Cigar making is carried on extensively. The entire valley from the line of Windsor Township to East Prospect contains a large number of comfortable homes and fine residences. Midway between Beard's tannery and Yorkana is the site of Kauffelt's store. This place for nearly a hundred years, went by that name, and was a centre of interest and importance in the township for more than a century. The vicinity of Kauffelt's Store was a noted place for military companies and battalions to parade under the militia laws of Pennsylvania. This store changed hands, and the mercantile business was afterward conducted by J. B. Budding & Brother.

Early in the nineteenth century two men, one named Miller and the other Jacobs, each planted a town here. One place was called Millerstown and the other Jacobs-

town. Miller succeeded in selling a few lots, and a small collection of houses in the vicinity was for many years given the name of Millersville. About 1880, the name of Yorkana was given to it.

In October 1818, the Harrisburg Republican advertised fourteen lots in Jacobstown, and forty lots and ten outlots in Millerstown to be sold for the direct tax of 1816, which had not been paid by the non-resident owners. Both of these men upon laying out their towns had disposed of the lots by lottery. This plan of originating a town was very common about the year 1812, and a few years later.

The early settlers of this valley attended services at the Lutheran and Reformed Church. About 1830, the doctrines of the Evangelical Association were preached by some of the early clergymen of that denomination. It resulted in the establishment of a church in the vicinity of Yorkana, when a building was erected. This building stood until 1867, when a comfortable frame structure was erected. The first trustees were Joshua Heindel and Philip Mitzel. When the Evangelical Association became two religious bodies, this church as well as all others in this and adjoining townships formed a part of the United Evangelical Church to which they have since belonged. This denomination has a large membership in Windsor and Lower Windsor Townships. A fine church edifice was erected at Yorkana several years ago at a cost of \$8,000. In 1907 Rev. W. N. Fulcomer was pastor. He also preached at Mount Pisgah.

The Yorkana Campmeeting is held annually in a beautiful grove owned by the late Hon. Gerard C. Brown. It is always largely attended by people from the eastern part of York County and by most of the clergymen of the Conference.

In 1907 the Star Cigar Company, composed of Alexander Dietz and Amos W. Dietz; Yorkana Cigar Company, composed of Charles Leber and Edward Leik; C. S. Gable and J. W. Horn operated cigar factories at Yorkana. R. T. Paules and William H. Kauffman conducted stores. Dr. Samuel I. McDowell practiced medicine and Dr. F. S. Shue was the veterinary surgeon.

A Lutheran church was recently erected at Yorkana. Rev. Stauffer was pastor in 1907.

Craleyleville is an interesting village of about 500 inhabitants in the southeastern part of this township. The cigar making industry has been carried on successfully. J. W. Reichard owns a tobacco warehouse in the village and purchases a large amount of tobacco grown in the surrounding country.

Bittersville lies in the southern part of the township near the Chanceford line. It is the terminus of the trolley line from York, a distance of twelve miles.

Delroy is the name of a postoffice a short distance west of Yorkana. A store has been kept here for many years by Acquilla Fauth.

Large iron works were situated in Lower Windsor Township, near where the borough of East Prospect now stands. The furnace was built by Samuel Slaymaker, of Lancaster, in 1823, and put into operation in 1825. Soon after completion, his nephews, Henry Y. and Samuel Slaymaker, succeeded in the ownership and began a large business. A good quality of ore, in the immediate vicinity, was used and pig iron made. A foundry was built, and in 1828 Woodstock Forge was erected about one and a half miles farther east on the Cabin Branch Creek. At the foundry, a large number of ten-plate stoves were made, iron kettles, skillets and various kinds of hollow ware. This was a charcoal furnace and the wood obtained from the surrounding country. An extensive business was done, and many acres of valuable woodland were soon stripped of their chestnut timber. About 8,000 cords were consumed annually. John E. Beard, afterward county commissioner, and his brother Henry, together hauled 14,000 cords, in five successive years, to Margarett Furnace. At one time the furnace property owned 1,900 acres. Much of the timber was obtained from the land of other owners, and some of the ore was gotten near York.

These iron works were in operation about nine months of the year. Each week, thirty tons of iron were made, or about 1,100 tons annually. Samuel Slaymaker

moved to York, and purchased an interest in a furnace west of the Codorus. Henry Y. Slaymaker conducted the business alone in Lower Windsor for a number of years and built a large mansion. In 1840 he owned 2,821 acres of land in Lower Windsor Township. He was popular with his employees, but the "fates were not propitious" with him, and the business did not bring in the needed revenue to keep it going. He failed in 1843, and soon afterward moved to Davenport, Iowa, where he died a highly respected citizen. Judge Patterson, of Lancaster, was married to his daughter.

The works were again started by some of the leading employees, among whom were James Curran and Connelly, and Dr. Barton Evans, of Wrightsville. William H. Kurtz, John G. Campbell, James Curran and Dr. Evans formed a co-partnership until 1847. Israel Gardner and Franklin Wright at one time owned the furnace until the property finally passed into the hands of W. D. Himes, of New Oxford.

The ores obtained from the banks near this furnace were limonite, turgite and iron hydrates generally, and contained forty-five per cent of metallic iron. Charcoal was used at the furnace for the reduction of these ores, and the heat for steam generation was procured by leading the ignited gases from the tunnel head beneath the boilers. The foundry iron made from a small vein of ore found in Lower Windsor at one time sold for \$55 a ton. The Slaymaker mansion and farm were owned for many years and improved by John H. Small of York. Recently they were purchased by L. E. Oleweiler.

The Wrightsville Iron Company, and later Skiles & Fry, of Lancaster, obtained considerable lump ore on George Keller's farm two and one-half miles north of East Prospect. The same firm worked Daniel Leber's bank nearby.

John Small's bank near Margaretta, was opened by Samuel Slaymaker. Lump and wash ore were about equal in proportion at this bank.

John Keller's bank, northwest of Margaretta, was opened by its owner, and 1,000 tons obtained during the six months it was operated.

James Curran's bank, one mile south of the furnace, was opened by Eckert & Guilford about 1840, and worked after them in order by George Heindel, John Givens and James Curran. The ore was a shelly limonite.

Barcroft's bank two miles northwest of the furnace was opened by Henry Y. Slaymaker, in 1840, and later leased to Mr. Eagle of Marietta. The ore obtained was of plate-like structure, hard, flinty and tenacious. Musselman & Watts worked this bank for some time and obtained 19,000 tons of ore, which contained thirty-three and one-third per cent metallic iron. Barley's bank one mile west was opened about 1867, and worked two years. In all several hundred thousand tons of ore were obtained in Lower Windsor from 1830 to 1890.

In Lower Windsor Township **Schools.** there are fifteen schools with the following names: Wills', Bittersville, Wrightsville, Benson's, Canadochly, Craley, Martinsville, Furnace, Brenne-man's, Fitzkee's, Yorkana, Kline's, Neiman's, Pikes Peak, Long Level.

The population of Lower Windsor in 1840 was 1,687; 1850, 1,923; 1860, 2,162; 1870, 2,429; 1880, 2,538; 1890, 2,764; 1900, 2,649.

Cabin Branch received its name from the fact that the Indians built cabins along its banks near the Susquehanna, on lands later owned by Samuel and William Burg.

The Wrightsville and Chanceford Turnpike, five miles in length, starts at the former place, and extends across portions of Hellam and Lower Windsor. The charter of this road was granted in 1881 to the company with permission to extend it to Brogueville.

The foundry owned by David Woodmansee, was located about two and one-half miles from East Prospect. A prosperous business was at one time done here. He became the first chief burgess of East Prospect.

About the time when Margaretta Furnace was in its prosperity, a store was started at this place by John Keyser, who kept it six years, and was succeeded by

Iron Ore Interests.

David Hengst, who afterward moved to Freeport, Illinois. The next proprietor was John Pentz, who remained eighteen years, and was followed by Reuben A. Paules, who kept it for many years.

The houses formerly owned by the proprietors of Woodstock Forge, and occupied by workmen, are owned by different individuals. There is an interesting hamlet surrounding this place.

Anstine's Fulling Mill was one of the early industries of Lower Windsor.

On Sunday, November 6, 1819, the corn and gig house of John Dritt, of this township, was destroyed by fire. A gig and 1,000 bushels of corn were burned.

Beard's Tannery, just beyond the stream called the head of Kreutz Creek, on the road from York to East Prospect, for nearly a century was a prominent industry in this township. It was started about 1800 by Daniel Hengst, of whom Frederick Burg purchased it and conducted the business until he sold it to Joseph Beard. In 1836, John E. Beard embarked in the business and continued nearly forty years. Frank and Harry Beard, his sons, succeeded him in the ownership of the tannery. The bark used was obtained in the adjoining woods.

About one and a half miles northeast of the borough of East Prospect stands an historic stone mansion built in 1758. The property in early days was owned by George Stevenson, an agent of the Penns who came to York as the keeper of the records in 1749 when York County was formed. Soon after the Revolution, the large house and the adjoining plantation were owned and occupied by Captain Jacob Dritt, a story of whose life is found on page 187. He engaged in the wine and liquor trade and had his products floated down the Susquehanna in arks or keel-boats. The basement of this large building was used as a wine cellar for many years. On account of its massive walls built for the purpose of being a secure place to store Captain Dritt's merchandise, this cellar was at one time believed to have been the site of a fort erected in 1735 by Col. Thomas Cresap, a leader of the Maryland intruders. It was in that year that Colonel Cresap erected a log house near the banks of the Susquehanna, four and a half miles south of

Wright's Ferry, the account of which is told in the chapter on Border Troubles, page 58. The stone house was owned for a long time by the Dritt family and in 1907 was the property of Barton Gnau. A short distance south stood another historic building also owned by the Dritt family more than a century ago.

MANCHESTER AND EAST MANCHESTER TOWNSHIPS.

Manchester Township was laid out under the authority of the Lancaster County Court in 1742, by Thomas Cookson, deputy surveyor, and his assistant. The original boundaries of the township were not clearly defined. Land as far west as the Bermudian Creek, was taken up within the limits of Manchester Township. After 1748 its area was confined to its present territory, and that of West Manchester and East Manchester Townships. It then contained possibly 300 inhabitants, a number of cleared and cultivated tracts, and here and there a few Indian wigwams. The native forests were a dense growth of oak, chestnut, hickory, ash and other trees. Its length was fifteen miles and its breadth four and a half miles, with the "Great Conewago and Little Conewago" as its northwestern, the Codorus as its southeastern and the broad Susquehanna as its eastern boundary, thus being almost surrounded by water. Newberry and Dover townships were north, and Hellam and Spring Garden, south of it. The first settlers in the northern part of the township were English Quakers, but the greater portion was settled by German immigrants, who soon became thrifty farmers. In 1783, Manchester Township contained 267 houses, 218 barns, 21 mills, small and large; 10 negro slaves, 3 redemptioners; 1,465 inhabitants and 29,723 acres not vacant. The northern boundary of Springettsbury Manor passed nearly through the centre of the original township, south of the fortieth parallel of north latitude, which crosses the county a short distance south of Emigsville. The township of West Manchester was laid out in 1799, and East Manchester in 1887.

The township at present is one of the most fertile and productive in the county. It contains very little woodland, and no waste land. The northern part is within

the mesozoic sandstone region and the southern part in the limestone belt. Cereals of different kinds grow abundant crops. For many years fine tobacco has been raised in large quantities in the eastern part of the township.

The following is a complete list

Tax List of the taxable residents of Manchester which included West Manchester and East Manchester, in 1783:

Philip Amend,
Reinhardt Bott,
Jonas Bott,
Abraham Bookhardt,
Michael Bentz,
Daniel Bekemer,
John Brown,
Conrad Becker,
Isaac Brenneman,
James Britches,
Andrew Bedman,
Widow Beirly,
Jacob Brown,
Valentine Bohn,
Nicholas Bahn,
George Bumbach,
Julius Burkhardt,
Joseph Bixler,
William Burns,
Philip Benedict,
James Berden,
Widow Cronmiller,
John Croll,
Nicholas Deb,
Andrew Dabber,
Thomas Dunn,
Michael Driver,
Michael Doudel,
Widow Doudel,
John Deltmer,
Peter Dinkel,
Frederick Eichelberger,
Michael Ebert,
George Eyster,
Elias Eyster,
John Emig, Sr.,
Valentine Emig,
George Eisenhart,
Conrad Entzinger,
Philip Ettinger,
Peter Elenberger,
Jacob Ehrman,
Michael Ebert, Jr.,
Martin Ebert,
Philip Ebert,
Widow Eichelberger,
John Emig, Jr.,
Michael Egly,
Michael Finfrock,
Godlieb Fackler,
Jacob Fiedl,
John Fetter,
Peter Faust,
George Frier,
George Fry,
Stephan Finfrock,
Frederick Fleker,
Joseph Krebill,
Dewald Gross,

Gerard Gavite,
Andrew Grass,
John Greybill,
Jacob Gottwaldt, Jr.,
Samuel Gross,
George Geiss,
Henry Gray,
Christopher Greenewald,
Michael Ginder,
Jacob Gottwaldt, Sr.,
Jacob Gardner,
John Guikes,
Hermanns Guikes,
David Grier, Esq.,
Philip Heckert,
Philip Heltzel,
Barnet Holtzapple,
Nicholas Hentz,
Andrew Hentz,
Erasmus Holtzapple,
Emanuel Harman,
Andrew Hershey,
Just Herbach,
Christian Heiver,
George Hake, Esq.,
Andrew Heak,
Jacob Heak,
John Humrichhauser,
Jacob Hahn,
Frederick Hoffman,
Jacob Heikler,
Michael Hahn, Esq.,
Ludwig Hectig,
Christian Harman,
Andrew Hoke,
Peter Hoke,
George Heihler,
Christian Heit,
John Heit,
Philip Hoffman,
Col. Thomas Hartley, Esq.,
George Ilgenfritz,
Martin Ilgenfritz,
George Irwin,
Jacob Jonathan,
Robert Jones, Sr.,
Robert Jones, Jr.,
Francis Jones,
James Johnston,
Elisha Kirk,
Caleb Kirk,
Valentine Krantz,
John Kauffman, Jr.,
John Kauffman, Sr.,
Godfrey King,
Casper Kerver,
Henry Keifer,
Philip Kreber,
Matthias Klein,

Jacob Kauffman,
Simon Koppheffer, Jr.,
Jacob Klingeman,
Jacob Philip King,
Jacob Knab,
Simon Koppheffer, Sr.,
Conrad Klein,
Henry Kauffman,
Christian Keller,
John Kitch,
Michael Kilb,
Valentine Kohlman,
Peter Knaub,
Baltzer Kohler,
George Krantz,
George Klingman,
Jacob Kern,
Andrew Kohler,
Henry Kreber,
Christian Landis,
Anthony Lehman,
Michael Low,
Leonard Lekcron,
Ignatius Leitner,
Frederick Lenhardt,
Peter Long,
Andrew Long,
George Leibenstein,
Kilian Lichtenberger,
Casper Lichtenberger,
George Lichtenberger,
George Lewis Leffler,
Ludwig Myer,
Frederick Miller,
Peter Marks,
Peter Menges,
George May,
George Maurer,
George Millen,
Michael Melhorn,
John Miller,
Samuel Miller,
George Metzger,
Nicholas Moore,
Adam Miller,
Charles Martin,
Jacob Kopp,
Michael Klein,
Henry Klein,
Nicholas Klasser,
Casper Knaab,
George Nailor,
Jacob Neaf,
Abraham Neaf,
Jacob Ottinger,
Peter Ottinger,
John Ottinger,
Henry Ort,
Jacob Opp,
Adam Quickel,
Frederick Remer,
Dietrich Rupert,
Stephan Reitingger,
Michael Remig,
Andrew Ritter,
Jonas Rudisilly,
William Reis,
John Reif,
Anthony Roth,
John Roth,
John Rosenbaum,
George Ringer,
Michael Ringer,

Baltzer Rudisilly,
Peter Riel,
Isaac Stoner,
Peter Sprengle,
George Sprengle,
Matthias Smeiser,
John Shrom,
Christopher Shlegle,
Andrew Smith, Sr.,
Andrew Smith, Jr.,
Daniel Strickler,
Peter Slultz,
Peter Smith,
Michael Shreiver,
John Shreiber,
Jacob Smith,
Jacob Smith,
(Tory lawyer)
Peter Senger,
Philip Snyder,
Peter Snyder,
Adam Schenk,
John Stab,
Frederick Shindell,
John Sherb, Sr.,
John Sherb, Jr.,
Henry Shultz,
James Spikeman,
Jacob Smyser,
Col. Michael Smyser,
Michael Sprengle,
Samuel Updegraff,
Ambrose Updegraff,
Nathan Updegraff,
Joseph Updegraff,
John Updegraff,
Widow Wogan,
John Welsh,
Francis Worley,
Henry Wolf,
Michael Welsh,
George Weller,
Nathan Worley,
James Worley,
Daniel Worley,
Francis Worley,
William Willis,
Jacob Worley,
Peter Wolf, Esq.,
Adam Wolf,
Nicholas Wyand,
Philip Wolf,
Sebastian Weigle,
Simon Witmeyer, Sr.,
Simon Witmeyer, Jr.,
Martin Weikle,
Leonard Weikle,
George Witterricht,
Michael Witterricht,
Philip Wintemeyer,
Jacob Weaver,
Casper Walter,
Jacob Wagner,
Adam Wilt,
George Welsh,
Henry Wmiger,
Jost Wahl,
Frederick Wever,
Valentine Wild,
Henry Walter,
Jacob Ziegler,
Philip Zeigler, Jr.,
Kilian Ziegler.

SINGLE MEN.

John Oldham,	David Bruckhard,
John Kann (blacksmith),	Philip Mohr.
Christian Reinhart,	Christian Mohr,
George Menges,	Andrew Kohler,
Philip Christ,	Jacob Bohn,
Andrew Ziegler,	Conrad Ginder,
Daniel Meyer,	Jacob Miller,
George Leckron,	Frederick Ehresman.
Michael Kauffman,	Jacob Ginder,
Martin Koppenhefer,	Ludwig Driver,
John Brown,	Frederick Shindle,
Frederick Heak,	Frederick Hummel,
Jacob Miller,	Jacob Meisel,
Adam Lichtenberger,	Joseph Kohler,
Nicholas Snyder,	

The population of Manchester in 1820 was 1,949; in 1830, 2,198; 1840, 2,152; 1850, 2,591; 1860, 2,695; 1870, 2,427; 1880, 2,636; 1890, 1,783; 1900, 1,556.

East Manchester. In the year 1885 the citizens of Manchester Township began to consider the question of dividing it. On November 22, 1886, in answer to a petition signed by a large number of citizens the county court appointed Wendall Gross, George Weaver and Daniel Brown commissioners to examine into the advisability of forming a new township. The commissioners reported favorably and their report was confirmed by the court January 8, 1887. The new township was named East Manchester.

Hoover's Church. On the 20th of February, 1822, Philip Hoover and Peter Hoover deeded forty-four perches of land for a consideration of \$1. to Martin Rudy, Michael Bixler, elders and trustees of the German Reformed congregation, and Peter Moore and Valentine Schultz, elders and trustees of the Lutheran congregation. On this land had already been erected a house of worship called "Christ's Church," in which by special requirements the services were to be held in the "German language and no other; to be used by the German Reformed and German Lutheran congregations, and a Society called Maniests." All services in the church were to be held "before candle light." The church is situated on one of the landmarks of Manchester Township, now in the village of Starview, two miles southeast of Mt. Wolf. It is known as "Hoover's Church." The exact time when the first log church was built is not definitely known, though supposed to be in

1819. The present house of worship which cost \$2,200 was built in 1875. The building committee were Jacob Hartman and John King, Reformed; Harris Gingerich and John Fry, Lutherans. A charter was obtained in 1844. Andrew Dessenberg and Jacob Fry of the Lutheran, and Christian Hartman of the Reformed congregation were trustees. Samuel Rudy was one of the first deacons of this church.

Lewis Mayer, James R. Reiley, John Cares, David Bossler, Daniel Zeigler, Rhinehart Smith, A. Wanner, Aaron Spangler, Arthur C. Ohl, and Irwin S. Ditzler of the Reformed church have officiated here.

The Lutheran congregation was served by Rev. C. J. Deininger from 1858 to 1866. Other pastors since have been P. Wanner, Peter Anstadt, E. Lenhart, W. S. Porr, and S. E. Herring. The church was remodelled in 1885 at a cost of \$1,300. There is a Union Sunday School connected with the church. A school house stood by the side of the first building and a parochial school kept in it for many years.

Jerusalem Church is situated between Mt. Wolf and New Holland, and was built about 1880, on land donated to the congregation by John Dessenberg. It was once burned and immediately rebuilt.

Schools. Before the public school system was accepted in Manchester a local plan was adopted and so-called "free schools" were established. They did not however, afford equal privileges to all classes. The poorer children were neglected. Several attempts were made by enterprising citizens to secure enough votes to accept the system under the provision of the act of 1834, but all such efforts were unsuccessful. The legislative act of 1848, which virtually recognized that every district in the state had accepted the system, brought Manchester into the ranks. At the spring election of 1849 which was then at Ludwig Kohr's Hotel, near Emigsville, the system was accepted, and Daniel Rodes, Henry Metzgar, George Matthias, John Emig, Dr. Adam Eisenhart and Andrew Lightner were elected directors. It was largely through the efforts of Daniel Rodes that the organization of the schools on the present basis was then effected. The conflict that arose was typical of what took place in some other townships, especially

in the German sections, where many people were averse to accepting the common schools, and preferred the subscription or parochial schools. Many in fact, preferred a shorter term than the law then required. A conflict arose when the directors met to organize in the town of Liverpool, now Manchester Borough. A large number of people assembled. Most of them came for the purpose of presenting objections to the plans. After some of the directors conferred, all except two determined to resign. Daniel Rodes, who was president, then read the law, which gave that officer the power to appoint any persons he selected to fill the vacancies, which resulted in holding the board together. At this juncture, Jacob Kirk of Fairview, who afterward became the first county superintendent of schools, happened along on his way to York. He was an ardent advocate of the system which had been in force in his township for fourteen years. He argued in its favor from experience as a director and a teacher. The board then went into executive session and laid a small tax. John Bower was appointed tax collector. His duty was not a pleasant one. In some cases he was obliged to levy on personal property in order to collect the tax, so violent was the opposition. In one or two instances a horse was sold. Eleven schools were put into successful operation and the state appropriation, \$100, received. The Mennonite church was rented. One school house in the township could not be rented. A house was built at Foustown. Augenbaugh's meeting house was rented, as was also a Methodist meeting house at New Holland. The rest were opened in such houses as could be obtained. The system soon proved a success. One of the most singular features of this history, was that the president of the board was publicly reprimanded by his fellow church members, and an effort made to have his name stricken from the church roll, on account of the interest he took to advance the cause of education. A faithful pastor came to his rescue and prevented action.

The names of the schools in Manchester in 1907 were: Foust's, Hoke's, Eisenhart's, Centre Square, Emigsville, Spring Dale, Lightner's and Augenbaugh's. The East Manchester schools for 1907 were: New

Holland, River Hill, Strayer's, Sipes', Jerusalem, Starview, Brillinger's, Bashore and Mt. Wolf.

New Holland. In 1804 Frederick Day, an English Quaker, made a plat of fifty-two lots and disposed of them by lottery. The town he called New Holland. In 1814 he laid out an additional section of 162 lots, which in the printed deeds, was denominated "New Holland continued." The village is situated on the Susquehanna River, at the mouth of one of the branches of the Conewago Creek, familiarly called "The Gut," and about three miles from the mouth of the Codorus Creek. Some of the first settlers in this locality, in 1734, were Quakers, and for a time, a tract of land was reserved by the Penns for a meeting house. For about thirty years New Holland was known as an important lumber centre. Teams came many miles from the south and west to purchase lumber, which was brought down the river and landed at this point. In 1807, Frederick Day built a large stone house which was later owned by Jacob Lichty, until it was removed in 1904. Mr. Lichty conducted the village store from 1863 to 1905. John Hyder kept the first store. New Holland became a post town named Day's Landing, in 1825, with Peter Dessenberg as postmaster. When a postoffice was established at Mt. Wolf, two miles distant, the one at New Holland was discontinued.

Adam Wolf was for many years a prominent justice of the peace, and had a large lumber yard and tannery at New Holland. Frederick Gable kept a store and owned a lumber yard. Joseph Schmidt also had a lumber yard. There were at one time four hotels in the town. Silver Lake Island a famous place for shad fishing years ago is located on the Susquehanna, near New Holland. The population of New Holland in 1907 was 400. In the early part of the century, it was supposed that New Holland was destined to become large, but its lumber interests ceased after the Northern Central Railway was completed in 1851. The cigar business is an important industry here.

The names of the streets running at right angles with the Susquehanna on Day's draft, when he founded the town, were King, Prince, Queen, York and Market. Those running parallel with the river were

Water, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Streets. Plans had been laid for a large town.

In 1905 four tracks were laid through the town by the Pennsylvania Railroad, being part of the main line for freight transportation between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

The geological formations around New Holland afford a pleasing diversion. Limestone crops out on John Wogan's farm, which is valuable when burned into quicklime. The red sandstone formation is quite prominent. A short distance west yellow sandstone protrudes to the surface. In the bed of the river, and on the cliffs, excellent specimens of dolerite are quite numerous. Along the cliffs on the south side of the stream are twin rocks, forty feet in thickness almost entirely exposed. They are huge specimens of silicious conglomerate formation. Nearby is a rock of similar structure 100 feet in length, forming an inclined plane with the stream.

Caesarville was the name given to **Wago**, a collection of half a dozen houses near the mouth of Rodes Creek, where it flows into the Conewago. About half a century ago an aged negro slave by the name of Caesar, who had been freed, dug a cave in a bank at this point, and used it as his place of abode. A saw mill was erected here in 1812 by Frederick Zorger. For many years it was owned by the late Daniel Kraber, of York, and was connected with Eib's Landing lumber yards. At this place, now known as Wago, the four tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad branch off from the Northern Central and cross the Susquehanna over the bridge at the mouth of the Codorus.

Among the early settlers west of the Susquehanna was Peter Eib, **Eib's Landing**, who took up the fertile land forming a delta between the mouths of the Conewago Creek. As the lumber interests up the river developed, a section of his farm became one of the most important landing places for this valuable product along the stream. There was a demand for pine lumber, and from this landing place, York and a broad area of country were largely supplied for more than half a century. But the importance of Eib's Landing declined when the steam saw-mills were

built at York Haven and Goldsboro, and when the Northern Central Railway was completed. As many as seventy-five teams were in waiting to load lumber in one day. For one mile along the bank were continuous piles of timber. Excellent shaved shingles could be purchased at \$6 per 1,000, and a fine quality of boards at \$8 and \$10 per 1,000 feet.

During the spring and summer, business was most flourishing. For many years there were three hotels to accommodate teamsters and lumbermen, "Yankees" as they were called, who brought the rafts down the Susquehanna. Lumber was conveyed on wagons by merchants who owned lumber yards in York, Hanover, Abbottstown, East Berlin, and as far away as Frederick, Maryland. There is nothing now left to mark this, probably the most historic spot in Manchester Township except the dilapidated remains of a few old buildings at a place where millions of feet of lumber were annually sold.

On part of the original Eib's **A Paper Landing** property, about the year 1800, a town was laid out, which the founder, from the number of streets planned, expected to grow into a prosperous city. It was laid out as the "Town of Manchester." Eighty-one lots of this proposed town, 50x100 feet each, were advertised to be sold for the direct tax of the United States, at Harrisburg, December 3, 1818. The town was planned at a time when the lumber and fishing interests of the Susquehanna led many land owners to suppose that their farms were to be the sites of flourishing cities in the near future. Two small houses, long since torn down, and an abutment beginning a bridge, is all there ever was to represent the "Old Town of Manchester on the Susquehanna."

The Gut is a regular freak of nature. Sometime, not long before the settlement of York County by the whites, the Big Conewago Creek, on account of high water, overflowed its banks, and cut a deep channel, two miles in length, causing the southern branch to flow into the Susquehanna at new Holland, while the main branch of the creek, flows into the river, three miles farther up the stream at York Haven. During times of high water, the Gut is a rapid

stream, but in dry seasons, it is sluggish and sometimes altogether dry. Within this irregularly shaped delta, is contained about five square miles of excellent alluvial soil. The "River Gut" is a branch half a mile in length, passing from the Gut to the Susquehanna. A singular phenomenon is illustrated: When the river is high, the water flows toward the creek, when the creek is high it flows toward the river. It is a true bifurcation.

Shad Fisheries. Nothing gave more interest to the river settlements in early days than shad fishing. On account of the purity of the water and the absence of many manufacturies along the river, the shad of the Susquehanna have long been famous for their delicious flavor, large size and nutritious quality. From York Haven to the mouth of the Codorus, the limits of the eastern boundary of Manchester Township, there was one continuous line of valuable fisheries. The season lasted from five to seven weeks. Usually, if the season were short, the largest amount of shad were caught. The shad pass up the river annually in large schools from the salt water of the Atlantic Ocean and Chesapeake Bay into fresh water to spawn. They cease to go up after the middle of June, and sometimes about the first of June. It was an interesting sight for fishermen to watch for a "school of fish" coming up stream, and then row around them in a skiff, leaving out a long seine, made with a network of large meshes, and quickly pull the seine to shore by the skiff, freighted with hundreds of these large fishes. Before catching a "draught" of fish, all fishermen were as still and motionless as possible, as the sense of hearing with fish is very keen, but when a large "haul" was made, it was a grand signal for a triumphant cheer, and the jolly fishermen were active in counting the number caught. As far back as 1815, these shad brought as high as twelve and one-half and fifteen cents each at wholesale. Dozens of wagons, owned by purchasers, were always ready to buy them at that price, and take them fifteen or twenty miles south and west to dispose of them. Some of the fisheries were along the shore, but the most profitable ones were near the small islands. The right of fishing was purchasable. Sometimes the

owners of islands in the river sold them, but reserved the right of fishing for shad. Lichty's two fisheries, near the mouth of the Conewago were famous, 1,500 shad being caught at one haul there, in 1825. "San Domingo," a small island of two acres surface, had a noted fishery. The entire island was swept away by an ice flood in 1830. The next in order down the stream were known as "Santa Cruz" and "Black Rock." The Indians were accustomed to catch shad here with large nets. In the days of its prosperity, Black Rock Fishery was owned by William Reeser, founder of the town of Liverpool. Haldeman's pool in the Chestnut Riffles, near the mouth of the Codorus, Forge Island, Center, Silver Lake, Small Island, and Bald Eagle fisheries were very profitable for many years.

Emigsville is situated along the line of the Northern Central Railway four miles from York and is built upon lands originally owned by John Emig, a prominent farmer and merchant who had been identified with various interests in Manchester Township. Soon after the railroad was completed in 1851, the station became an active business centre for the agricultural region surrounding. John Emig kept a store and post office, and acted as agent for the Railroad Company for many years and was then succeeded by his son, J. A. Emig. The fortieth parallel of latitude passes through Emigsville, which also lies on the northern limit of the great lime belt that crosses York County in a northeastern and southwestern direction. Quick lime for building purposes and for fertilizing lands has been burned in this vicinity in large quantities for the past fifty years.

East of the railroad stands the Union Chapel used by various denominations as a house of religious worship. A brick school building of two rooms has recently been erected.

Since the establishment of the wagon works and other industries here Emigsville has developed into a prosperous town of 500 inhabitants and is destined to become an important business and manufacturing centre in the township. In 1882, E. K. Emig and his brother, J. A. Emig, began the manufacture of one, two, and six-

horse farm wagons. They began on a limited scale and the business has gradually developed. In 1887 an incorporated company was formed under the name of the Acme Wagon Works, with E. K. Emig as president and general manager. With these increased facilities a prosperous business has been conducted, employing from ninety to a hundred men in the machine shop and wood working department. The National Tubular Axle Works are situated here. The business was incorporated in 1892 with E. K. Emig as president of the company.

The York Haven Street Railway Company completed its line in 1903 through Emigsville to Mt. Wolf running its first cars on March 21 of that year. The York Sanitary Milk Company conducts a branch of its establishment at Emigsville and has carried on quite an extensive business in the manufacture of pasteurized milk.

Brillinger and Swartz conduct a general store and are engaged in the sale of coal and other products. The post office is kept at this store. Harry Myers also conducts a general merchandising business.

One of the military companies of the township was called the "Manchester Guards," commanded by Captain Rodas in 1834. George Jacobs was first lieutenant, and Jacob Rudy second lieutenant. It existed for seven years. Manchester Township gave 200 votes majority for General Harrison for President of the United States in 1840. In 1856 there were but three votes for General Fremont, the first Republican candidate for the same office.

Emig's Grove Campmeeting Association organized in 1880, met regularly for nearly twenty years in a beautiful grove on the east side of the railroad midway between Mt. Wolf and Emigsville. The association purchased fourteen acres of land from John Emig and afterward bought thirteen more. Large wooden cottages were erected in the form of a semi-circle, amid the deep shades of this beautiful grove. Campmeetings for religious services were held during the month of August under the auspices of the United Brethren in Christ. The bishop of this denomination and other prominent clergymen took an active part in these annual meetings.

The cottages and other buildings were

burned in 1896 and the same year the campmeeting was removed to Penn Grove near Hanover.

Round Town is a hamlet of twenty or more houses, about three and a half miles from York, on the York and Lewisberry road. The houses are built nearly in the form of a circle, from which the name originated. A fine brick schoolhouse was built here in 1884. Frederick and Peter Kern were among the first to own property at this place. Cigar manufacturing has been carried on here by several small factories. In 1892, Grace Lutheran and Reformed Church was erected largely through the generosity of Samuel Small of York. Two congregations worship in this building. Services under the Reformed congregation have been conducted by supply clergymen. Rev. H. C. Bixler was the first pastor of the Lutheran congregation. He was succeeded in order by Rev. Romig and Rev. S. E. Herring.

Foustown is a collection of houses in the western end of the township in the centre of a fertile region.

The village of Mt. Wolf, nesting in a little valley, a half mile northeast of Manchester Borough, has become a centre of trade and industry. Being situated in a fertile agricultural region and having recently received an industrial boom, the future prosperity of Mt. Wolf is assured. The first postoffice in this vicinity was established in 1850 and was named Mt. Campbell in honor of John Campbell, a prominent lawyer of York, who was identified with Thomas C. Hamby of York and others in the construction of the railroad from York to Harrisburg, completed in 1851. Mt. Wolf is seven miles from York and the grade of the railroad from this place to the "summit," one mile to the south is fifty feet to the mile.

Two years after the railroad was completed from York to Harrisburg, Adam Wolf & Sons opened a store and also began the purchase of wheat, coal and lumber. The business was conducted by this firm, until 1863, when William Wolf the youngest son of Adam Wolf, was elected sheriff of York County, and removed to York where he died, before his term of office had

expired. Adam Wolf retired from business, when the mercantile and business interests of this place were continued by George H. Wolf, until his death in 1900. Since that time the same business has been carried on by his two sons. Henry and George A. Wolf, under the firm name of George H. Wolf Sons. For many years George H. Wolf Co., of which John Wogan was a partner, purchased large quantities of tobacco, raised in this vicinity. The flouring mill, a short distance north of the town is now run on the roller process plan, and owned by the Kochenour Brothers.

Mt. Wolf was known as a village and railway station for a dozen years before it was regularly laid out in 1867 by Samuel Hoff, a prominent citizen of the town. Daniel M. Ettinger of York, made a survey of thirty acres and laid it off into 165 lots. The population in 1907 was 350. Three industrial establishments have recently been founded. In November 1899, the Mt. Wolf Furniture Company was incorporated with a capital of \$18,000. The entire stock was purchased by citizens of the town. Henry Wolf was chosen president of the company; A. H. Diehl, secretary; J. G. Kunkle, treasurer; George A. Wolf, William D. Linebaugh, I. Parke Wogan, J. M. Rodes, with the officers composed the board of directors. This company has done an extensive business in the manufacture of sideboards, which have found a ready sale. About eighty workmen are regularly employed in the three-story building used as a factory.

The Pennsylvania Wire Cloth Company erected a factory 180x90 feet with an annex of 60x90 feet in the year 1905. They began operations with C. L. Hoff, president; W. H. Ottemiller, vice-president; Henry Wolf, treasurer; George A. Wolf, secretary. These together with W. S. Schroll, M. G. King and H. L. Eichinger form the board of directors.

The Mt. Wolf Shirt Company was organized November 29, 1899, by Henry Wolf, George A. Wolf and C. H. Hummelbaugh. About thirty hands are employed.

The grist mill a short distance north of the village was built in 1813 by John Rodes, a Mennonite preacher. It subsequently passed into the hands of John Gross, George Mathias and J. M. Rodes. In 1820 Chris-

tian Rodes built a fulling mill, a short distance above Mt. Wolf and for many years manufactured woolen cloths for the neighboring farmers. It was later owned by Zebulon Rodes, a grandson.

The name Mt. Wolf originated in 1852 when the postoffice was removed from Mt. Campbell, half a mile down the railroad to the store of Adam Wolf and Sons. George H. Wolf was the postmaster for a period of thirty years continuously, except during the administration of President Johnston when Andrew Bongeay held the appointment. The postmasters of recent date in order of succession have been Jacob Nes and Henry D. Hoff.

The Church of the United Brethren in Christ was erected in 1870, under the direction of Henry Hoff, Sr., John Spahr and Samuel Bear, as the building committee. Including the bell, it cost \$2,800. It was dedicated the same year by Rev. William B. Raber. The pastors have been W. H. Craumer, S. T. Wallace, George W. Beatty, Alexander Tripner, A. H. Rice, I. H. Albright, Thomas Garland, A. H. Shank, W. H. Shearer, J. W. Housman, D. W. Solenberger, M. J. Heberly, E. H. Hummelbaugh, J. E. B. Rice, H. L. Eichinger, A. B. Mower.

The York Haven Street Railway Company extended its line from Manchester Borough to Mt. Wolf in March 1903.

One of the early settlers of this section of York County was John Wogan, who obtained a survey for 318 acres of land situated between Mt. Wolf and New Holland, June 18, 1737. In his will dated December 20, 1747, he bequeathed to the Protestant church 100 acres of land. The balance of his estate was left to his widow Ann and his brother Jacob Wogan. Jacob Wogan in his will dated July 11, 1776, bequeathed to his wife Ann and his son George, an estate of 318 acres. Ann Wogan, his widow, died December 4, 1798. The other children of Jacob and Ann Wogan were: Margaret, married to George Test; Isabella, married to Samuel Day, and Anne, wife of John McCarley. George Wogan, the son of Jacob Wogan, died in 1832, leaving four children, Jacob, John, George and Ann. George Wogan the youngest of these sons, inherited the homestead farm and late in life moved to York, where he died in 1878,



Samuel Lichtenberg

leaving two children, John H. and Annie. The land originally taken up by his paternal ancestor and now owned by John H. Wogan, has been in the family name since it was first purchased from the heirs of William Penn, in 1737.

SAMUEL LICHTENBERGER was born on the old family homestead in Manchester Township, September 16, 1833. He is a descendant of a family of York county whose members have always used their influence for good in the different communities in which they have resided. Casper Lichtenberger, his grandfather, passed his days as a farmer in Manchester Township. George Lichtenberger, father of Samuel, spent his entire lifetime in the same township. He married Mary, daughter of Casper Laucks, the Laucks family also having been prominent for generations in the township. Their family consisted of ten children, one of whom died in infancy. Of the remainder, the two still surviving are: George, a retired farmer of Manchester township; and Leah, wife of Allen Litzenger, of Decatur, Illinois. The father of the family died in 1854, at the age of fifty-nine years, the mother dying in 1889, at the age of eighty-nine years.

Samuel Lichtenberger passed his youth in the duties which come to the average boy on a farm, meantime securing a good common school education, and developing a physical frame and state of health which made the foundation of his success in later years. On coming to his majority he continued farming with such success as to accumulate capital for investment. As the years passed he improved the opportunities presented, and finally, in 1883, became associated with others in the organization of the Drovers and Mechanics National Bank. He was one of the first board of directors. In 1901 he was chosen to the office of president, in which he continued to serve until his death, January 25, 1905, at the age of seventy-one years. Mr. Lichtenberger was possessed of a keen judicial cast of mind, quick to see the possibilities of a financial venture, but conservative and careful in his investigation before making final investments.

Mr. Lichtenberger recognized the demands made upon every citizen of prominence in a community and was the leader

in any plan having for its object the uplift of humanity. He interested himself especially in the matter of improving the educational system of his township. In religious affairs he was a member and liberal supporter of the Lutheran Church. He voted for and supported the policies of the Republican party.

October 23, 1855, Mr. Lichtenberger was married to Miss Susan Rutter, daughter of John Rutter, a well-known farmer of Manchester Township. To this union were born eight children, three of whom are deceased, Frank dying in infancy, Samuel living to the age of nineteen years, and John R. (of Mechanicsburg) dying at home September 30, 1905, at the age of forty-four. Those surviving are: George A., of York; Augustus H., Mary F., Emma E., and Charles, of York. The mother of this family died July 22, 1904, at the age of seventy-two.

MANHEIM TOWNSHIP.

Manheim situated, in the southwestern section of York County on the Maryland line was laid out in 1747 by authority of the Lancaster court, two years before York County was organized. When Manheim Township was first surveyed it embraced a large territory including Manheim, West Manheim, Penn and Heidelberg townships in York County, and portions of Union and Conowago in Adams County. There were a few titles given to part of the present area of Manheim Township under Maryland authority as early as 1732. The Temporary Line between Pennsylvania and Maryland was not run until 1739. During the following three or four years a colony of thrifty Germans from the Palatinate, and a colony of Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren from the Upper Rhine settled in this region. Their descendants now own and occupy these fertile lands and many of them still speak the language which their ancestors brought with them from Germany. Michael Danner was a leader among the Dunkers. He was born in the Grand-Duchy of Baden near the historic old town of Manheim on the Rhine. When he settled in this region in 1740 he purchased from the proprietors of Pennsylvania a large tract of land within the present limits of Manheim and adjoining townships. When the town-

ship was organized he requested the Lancaster court to name it "Manheim" in honor of the city near his home in the Fatherland. Two years later Michael Danner's name headed a petition of German signers for the organization of a new county seat west of the Susquehanna. As he was one of the leaders among the Germans in the southwestern section of the county, and George Swope of York was the leader among the Germans in that region, these men were appointed two of the five commissioners to lay off the county of York in 1749. The other three members of the commission were all Quakers.

Heidelberg Township was cut off from Manheim in 1750 and then included the site of the borough of Hanover. It was a narrow strip of land embracing nearly the whole area of what was then known as "Digges' Choice" which was a tract of 10,000 acres taken up under Maryland title in 1729. From 1750 to the year 1716, Manheim Township, nearly surrounded Heidelberg on the southern, eastern and northern sides. During the latter year, in answer to a petition signed by a number of prominent citizens, the northern part of Manheim was annexed to Heidelberg. The names of these signers were Daniel Dubs, Andrew Garret, Peter Overdier, John Thoman, Christopher Wolford, Conrad Sherman, Andrew Robenstein, Charles Warner and Henry Sherman. By order of the court in answer to this petition, Manheim was reduced to include its present area and that of West Manheim which was organized in 1858.

In the year 1816 Jacob Albrecht and Valentine Wentz each owned an oil-mill in Manheim; Daniel Dubs, an oil-mill and hemp-mill; Jacob Keller an oil-mill and paper-mill; Jacob Snyder a paper mill; Adam Schleeder a fulling and carding-mill; Peter Reider and John B. Wentz, each a tanyard; Conrad Sherman a tanyard and distillery, and one slave, the only one in the township.

The township as at present formed is bounded on the north by Heidelberg, on the east by Codorus, on the south by Maryland and on the west by West Manheim. The land is undulating, but in general is fertile and productive. The Western Maryland Railroad passes along its eastern and southeastern borders.

The following is a complete list of the taxable inhabitants for the year 1783, in Manheim Township, which then included what is now West Manheim, Heidelberg and most of Penn Townships:

Bernhardt Albrecht,	Michael Fuhrman,
George Apple,	Philip Forney's widow,
Christopher Africa,	Marks Forney,
Nicholas Bucher, Jr.,	Conrad Felty,
Daniel Bauser,	Valentine Fisher,
Martin Bruckard,	John Felty,
Adam Brumgard,	John Felix,
Christian Bachman,	Adam Forney,
Christopher Bachman,	Jacob Flickinger,
Nicholas Bricker,	Samuel Flickinger,
Joseph Bollinger,	William Gerhardt,
Jacob Bauer,	Adam Craumer,
John Bose,	George Cody,
Peter Baum, Jr.,	Peter Gundy,
Jacob Bauman,	John Gerber,
Peter Baum,	Frederick Gelwix,
John Bose,	Martin Geminter,
Henry Bauman, Jr.,	Peter Good,
Michael Bear,	George Gelwix,
Jacob Bear,	Christian Gerhardt,
Anthony Bricker,	Phillip Houck,
Henry Bushy,	Jacob Houck,
Nicholas Bucher,	Michael Hower,
John Bowman,	Jacob Hedrick,
Henry Baumgardner,	Michael Hoffacker,
Jacob Bollinger,	John Hinkel,
Jacob Burkhard,	John Herder,
John Byer,	Anthony Hinkel,
Mathias Blocher,	Henry Hering,
John Bickler,	Henry Hoff,
Philip Bodenfeld,	Christian Hershy,
Christian Bechtel,	John Hershy,
John Brodbeck,	Adam Hubbert,
Henry Bowman, Sr.,	Michael Hoffman,
Felty Berger,	Peter Hoffman,
Henry Bollinger,	Adam Hoffman,
Stoffel Bricker,	Samuel Harnish,
Henry Byer,	Casper Hock,
Andrew Beads,	Francis Heimse,
Jacob Baum,	Frederick Heiner,
John Calhoon,	Jacob Heagy,
Daniel Doll,	Ludwig Herdie,
Henry Dewald,	Andrew Holl,
Henry Danner,	Conrad Hains,
Widow Danner,	Yost Hoffman,
Daniel Dubs,	John Jones,
John Dierwachter,	Thomas Kelly,
Oswald Dubs,	Widow Kaufelt,
Joseph Decker,	Andrew Karg,
Adam Eichelberger,	Peter Koch,
Leonard Eichelberger,	John Kroh,
Michael Ehrhard,	George Koch,
Jacob Ebersole,	Andrew Koch,
John Eppley,	Jacob Kraft,
Peter Epply,	Henry Klein,
Matthias Epply,	Helfrich Kramer,
John Eyler,	Adam Kraver,
Way Ernst,	Gerhard Kraver,
Jacob Fuhrman, Jr.,	Gabriel Kraver,
John Fauble,	Peter Krum,
Valentine Fuhrman,	Nicholas Keefaber,
Jacob Fuhrman,	Jacob Kochenaur,
Christian Foss,	Peter Kepingler,
Adam Fisher,	John Kitzmiller,
Henry Felger,	George Kitzmiller,
Adam Funk,	John Kair,
George Fox,	Michael Karl,

Christian Kemmerly,
 Peter Kaa,
 George Keller,
 David Kibler,
 Samuel Kelly,
 Mathias Lower,
 Frederick Long,
 Martin Long,
 Jacob Long,
 Nicholas Lengle,
 Widow Leining,
 Henry Leinert, Sr.,
 Henry Leinert, Jr.,
 Alexander Leinert,
 Henry Leish,
 Martin Layer,
 Michael Mosser,
 Melchoir Myers,
 Peter Malsbach,
 Philip Miller, Jr.,
 Adam Martin,
 Henry Martin,
 Joder Masemore,
 Philip Miller,
 George Matter,
 Frederick Myer,
 William Michael,
 George Meilheim,
 Jacob Moshrosh,
 Philip Morningstar,
 James Miller,
 Philip Moul,
 Jacob Nunemacher,
 Mathias Nace,
 Nicholas Newman,
 Michael Newman,
 Christian Rohlman,
 Jacob Reinhard,
 William Reineman,
 George Rohlman,
 Hophel Racky,
 Jacob Runkel,
 Ludwig Runkle,
 Casper Reineiker,
 Andrew Rudisill,
 Conrad Reinhard,
 Ludwig Rudisill,
 George Reinhardt,
 John Rauenzahn,
 Henry Richel,
 Widow Ravenstein,
 Michael Roth,
 John Shead,
 William Speice,
 Widow Slothower,
 Widow Sholl,
 Adam Smith,
 William Strauck,
 John Shenck,
 Dewald Sneyder,
 Tobias Steir,
 Adam Shorb,
 Hill Savige,
 Michael Stephen,

John Summer,
 Adam Schmetzer,
 John Schwartzbach,
 Christopher Sneyder,
 Bernhard Sterner,
 Peter Sabel,
 Jacob Sherman,
 Conrad Sherman,
 Adam Sower,
 Conrad Sherertz,
 Ludwig Sherertz,
 John Sheirer,
 Christopher Shrod,
 George Smith,
 Anthony Slothauer,
 Jacob Stambach,
 Michael Slothauer,
 John Snyder,
 Christopher Sower,
 John Shawk,
 Sebastian Steinbrecker,
 John Studebecker,
 Peter Stambach,
 John Throne,
 Jacob Thome,
 Abraham Throne,
 Casper Trump,
 Abraham Trump,
 Michael Uland,
 Daniel Utz,
 Adam Wagner,
 Michael Wentz,
 Philip Wollfahrt,
 Widow Wirking,
 Philip Wirking,
 Valentine Wirking,
 Melchoir Werner,
 George Werner,
 Nicholas Wolfgang,
 Christopher Willet,
 John Wampler,
 Jacob Wildesin,
 Samuel Wildesin,
 Michael Weinbrecht,
 John Welty,
 Yost Wagner,
 Peter Wagner,
 Ludwig Wagner,
 John Winter,
 Christian Wunner,
 Valentine Wentz,
 William Wadsworth,
 John Wise,
 Frederick Wentz,
 Henry Yager,
 Leonard Yenawein,
 John Yekis,
 Charles Young,
 Daniel Zuber,
 Anthony Zanker,
 George Zacharias,
 John Zimmerman,
 Christian Zimmerman.

Miller, Abraham,
 Maseiheimer, Nicholas,
 Mattes, George,
 Nounemacher, Gotlieb,
 Newcomer, Jacob,
 Plegler, Ludwig,
 Runkel, John,
 Rauser, Christian,
 Stambach, Jacob,
 Sneyder, Christopher,

Sterner, John,
 Shench, Henry,
 Stier, Henry,
 Stier, John,
 Thome, Henry,
 Wirt, Jacob,
 Willet, Jacob,
 Willet, Anthony,
 Werner, Philip,
 Werner, Charles.

The population of Manheim in 1820 was 1,305; in 1830 was 1,361; in 1840, 1,528; 1850, 1,806; 1860, 1,091; 1870, 1,159; 1880, 1,293; 1890, 1,258; 1900, 1,226.

Marburg is a hamlet near the centre of Manheim Township and was named in honor of a town in Germany. John S. Gallatin, of York, opened a store at this place before 1860 and conducted a mercantile business here during the Civil War. He has been succeeded in order by the following persons, who have carried on a general store at Marburg: Jesse Bortner, A. S. Thoman & Bro., and Dubs and Wagner. Since 1890 Daniel S. Dubs, who represented York County in the State Legislature from 1890 to 1894, has conducted the mercantile business in this village. A. S. Thoman was the first postmaster, the office being established August 18, 1884. Since his retirement Daniel S. Dubs has held that office with the exception of four years while he was a member of the legislature. During that period, his brother, William S. Dubs, was postmaster.

Black Rock village, largely composed of a settlement of German Baptists, is situated in the extreme southern part of Manheim near the Maryland line. The Bachman Valley Railroad traverses this region. A. R. Wentz and Company carried on the mercantile business here for many years and was succeeded by Peter Lucabaugh & Son.

The German Baptists were among the early settlers of this region and originally belonged to the Codorus Church founded in 1758. For more than a century, the people of this denomination worshipped in houses and barns. Meetings were held for many years in the barn of Henry Hoff, one of the bishops of the church. In 1878, a brick meeting house was built near the Maryland line, about a third of a mile from Black Rock Station. A large burial ground adjoins the meeting house. Some of the early preachers of this congregation were An-

SINGLE MEN.

Africa, Michael,
 Baumgardner, Jacob,
 Bloger, John,
 Bucher, John,
 Brungard,
 Evanstein, Dewald,
 Ernst, John,
 Felty, Dewald,
 Furney, Christian,
 Geminter, Adam,

Hok, Philip,
 Kinger, Philip,
 Klein, John,
 Long, John,
 Long, Samuel,
 Long, Conrad,
 Morningstar, George,
 Miller, Edward,
 Minnich, Jacob,
 Miller, Henry,

drew Miller, J. Shamberger, Joel Miller, Aaron Baugher and Joseph Price. The pastors in 1907 were Edward S. Miller, Aaron Baugher, Jr., and George Baugher.

S. B. Hoke owns a station at Hoke's Station on the Western Maryland Railroad, where he is also postmaster.

Churches. St. Paul's Lutheran and Reformed Church known in the community as "Dubs' Church"

is the centre of interest in Manheim, for in this building most of the people of the township have worshipped for three-fourths of a century. Rev. Samuel Gutelius, pastor of the Reformed Church at Hanover, preached for a time in David Runkle's dwelling-house. Both Reformed and Lutheran clergymen held services for several years in what is known as Wildasin's school-house. In 1853 a brick church was built. The Lutheran clergymen, since the time of organization have been Revs. D. P. Rosenmiller, M. J. Alleman, P. Warner, S. Yingling, D. J. Hauer, and J. A. Metzgar. The Reformed congregation has been served by Revs. Samuel Gutelius, Jacob Sechler, J. C. J. Kurtz, J. D. Zehring, S. F. Laury, and J. H. Hartman.

The Lutherans under the care of Rev. J. A. Metzgar during the past twenty-five years have increased and prospered and in 1907 numbered 382. The Reformed congregation with Rev. J. H. Hartman as pastor for the same period has also been in a prosperous condition and now numbers 362 members. The Union Sunday School held regularly in this church has always been well-conducted and has exerted a good influence. In 1902 the brick structure built in 1853 was torn down and a handsome brick church building erected at a cost of \$11,000. Rev. J. A. Singmaster, D. D., of Gettysburg and Rev. Charles M. Stock, D. D., of Hanover, assisted the pastors at the dedicatory services when the entire debt on the church was paid.

St. John's United Evangelical Church in Manheim Township was organized in 1904, when the congregation had fifty members, and the Sunday School fifty-five members.

The United Evangelical Church built a house of worship near Hokes' Station on the Western Maryland Railroad in 1904.

Runk's Sunday School Chapel built near Black Rock in 1904 has since been used as

a house for religious worship by Lutheran, Reformed, Evangelical and German Baptists.

Schools. Down to the year 1870, Manheim had refused to accept the common school system. For several years the people had elected school directors, after the manner prescribed by law, but with the understanding that the law was not to be put into force. The township was not, however, without school houses and schools. In the autumn of 1870, Stephen G. Boyd, then county superintendent, paid the township a visit to confer with, and if possible, induce the board to accept the law. He found such members as he met friendly to the cause of education, and one of these members, Cornelius R. Wentz, secretary of the board, especially favorable to the acceptance of the system.

Arrangements were at once made for a meeting of the board at an early day, which convened at a time appointed, and after an interchange of views, and a full explanation of the workings of the law, by the superintendent, decided to adopt the system without further delay. An examination of teachers was held for the township and the schools put into operation. There are at present seven schools, as follows: Wolfgang's, Black Rock, Miller's, Snyder's Nace's, Zumbrum's, Summitt.

Early Mills. Dubs' Mill situated on a branch of the Codorus near Marburg, is one of the landmarks in the southwestern part of the county. In the year 1752, Ludwig Solomon Miller, a German from the Palatinate, obtained a warrant for a tract of 275 acres from the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, paying for it the sum of 42 pounds, 12 shillings and 1 pence, or about \$210. It was in Manheim Township. The land warrant was given under the authority of John, Thomas and Richard Penn, who were the sons of William Penn. A deed was given to Miller in 1769 which was signed by John Penn, who was then governor of Pennsylvania. The property adjoined the lands of Oswald Dubs, Henry Gilmore and Henry Herring. Soon after Miller purchased this tract, he erected along the stream one of the pioneer grist mills in this region. In 1774, he sold this mill property and the 275 acres of land

to John Hinkle, a blacksmith from Germantown, Pennsylvania, for the sum of 900 pounds or about \$4,000. The deed of transfer was written by Colonel Richard McAllister, the founder of Hanover and was witnessed by Archibald McClean of York, a deputy surveyor for the Province of Pennsylvania.

In 1787, four years after the Revolution had ended, John Hinkle sold this mill to Anthony Hinkle and John Fissel for 1,200 pounds. The deed was written by Jacob Rudisill, of Hanover, one of the associate judges of York County, and recorded by Jacob Barnitz, a soldier of the Revolution, wounded at the battle of Fort Washington.

After this period it was divided into smaller tracts, and in 1790, Anthony Hinkle became the owner of the mill property and all the water rights of this place. In 1818, the original tract of 275 acres, and additional lands, in all 402 acres, were purchased by John L. Hinkle and William L. Hinkle, sons of Anthony Hinkle, for the sum of \$16,000. John J. Hinkle, who resided at Hanover, served as one of the associate judges of York County, from the year 1818 to 1841. In 1833, Judge Hinkle disposed of all his interests in the property to his brother William L. Hinkle. Henry Rohrbach purchased 116 acres, including this mill property for the sum of \$7,850, from William L. Hinkle. In 1841, Adam Nace bought the property from Henry Rohrbach for the sum of \$7,400. Michael Bucher, an intelligent citizen of Hanover, and a justice of the peace, wrote the deed. For a long period it was known as Nace's Mill. The present owner, William S. Dubs, purchased the property several years ago.

Daniel Dubs owned 300 acres of land adjoining the Hinkle mill property. He also owned an oil mill, distillery and large cider mill. At his death the property was bequeathed to William Dubs who divided it into three tracts. The mill property was sold to William S. Mitzel, who later disposed of it to John R. Stine, A. J. Snively and Pius Wilt. In 1907 the property was owned by Adam R. Worner.

About 1792 Jacob Keller who owned 700 acres of land in Manheim Township, erected the first paper mill known to have existed

west of the Susquehanna. It stood in Manheim Township near Green Ridge. At this pioneer mill, a fine quality of foolscap paper was made. Jacob Keller erected a large stone house at the same time he started his paper mill, and some years later built a saw mill and distillery nearby. In 1907 the dwelling house was owned and occupied by Noah P. Runkle. The distillery was turned into a dwelling house and was owned by Jacob H. Snyder.

Jacob Albright about 1800 erected a paper mill and began the manufacture of wrapping paper and foolscap paper. He also owned a distillery in connection with this paper-mill. In 1841 both these industries were purchased by Mr. Shutt who changed the paper mill into a grist mill and a saw mill. J. Hoffacker bought the mills and was succeeded in the ownership of them by George B. Snyder and Wesley Allison. After the death of Wesley Allison the property came into possession of Jacob Allison. He sold it to Daniel W. Miller who added a cider mill. Jacob Allison meantime became the owner of a grist mill farther up the stream.

Jacob Albright at an early date also owned a distillery and oil mill situated on the Middle Branch of the Codorus. The mill for making flaxseed oil was discontinued about 1822 and the distillery in 1849. Upon the same site a grist mill and a saw mill were erected. The succeeding owners were: Adam Trone, Levi D. Hartman, Levi P. Trone, J. B. Peterman and Levi R. Snyder.

John R. Albright owned the last distillery in Manheim Township. It ceased to be operated in 1877.

William Runkle owned a distillery which was closed out in 1873.

Valentine B. Wentz erected a grist and saw mill on the Maryland Line near the village of Lineboro in 1842. This property in late years has been owned by Jacob W. Dubs. A canning factory has recently been erected at Lineboro.

Jacob P. Werner erected a grist and saw mill in 1849. The successive owners have been Manasses Sheffer, Charles Brandt, E. T. Masemore, Henry Dusman, H. A. Frey and Jacob Allison. This mill stands at the head waters of the Codorus Creek on the Middle Branch.

MONAGHAN TOWNSHIP.

The township of Monaghan, as originally laid out in 1745, extended across the entire northwestern section of York County. It then embraced the areas of the present townships of Monaghan, Carroll and Franklin. The settlers of this region were largely Scotch-Irish, a kind of overflow of the migration of that race into the Cumberland Valley which began in 1735. The original Monaghan Presbyterian Church, which is situated near Dillsburg, was the centre of interest to the pioneers who came to this region from the north of Ireland. Some of them came from the township of Monaghan, in the County of Ulster, and for that reason the name of Monaghan was given to this township which was laid out by authority of the Court at Lancaster, four years before York County was organized. For a period of sixty-four years Monaghan retained its original boundaries until 1809, when the western portion along the South Mountain, was erected into the township of Franklin. In 1831, Carroll Township was formed out of the western part of Monaghan and the eastern part of Franklin. This division made Monaghan one of the smallest townships in the county.

Among the first settlers in the present area of Monaghan coming either from England or Ireland, were the McMullens, Dares, Baileys, Parks, and Elliots. Later some German families came to this region among whom were the Myerses, Kimmells, Hartmans, Shaffers, Fortneys and Brennemens. Dennis Cannon settled in this township in 1800. One of the landmarks of Monaghan Township is a house built by Benjamin Elliot in 1769, owned for many years by Jacob Bigler.

Lime was used as a fertilizer in this township from the early part of the last century. At first it was hauled from kilns in Cumberland County. The first kilns in Monaghan were erected on the farm later owned by G. D. Shaffer. A kiln was built on the McMullen farm about the same time. In recent years phosphates have been used extensively. From the year 1800 until 1850 considerable whiskey was distilled from corn and rye grown in Monaghan Township. Establishments of this kind existed for many years on the Bailey, Rice,

Fortney, Williams, Smith, Coover, Myers and Cannon farms. A distillery for making apple and peach brandy stood for many years on the Cocklin farm.

Monaghan furnished many brave soldiers to defend and preserve the Union in the War of the Rebellion. Some of her sons lie on southern battlefields. Five died in Andersonville prison, and many bear the scars of battle as evidence of their valor.

The population of Monaghan in 1820 was 1,158; in 1830, 1,214; 1840, 770; 1850, 990; 1860, 1,030; 1870, 1,028; 1880, 1,055; 1890, 923; 1900, 847.

The following is a list of the Tax List taxable inhabitants of Monaghan in 1783, which then included Carroll and Franklin:

Henry Arndorf, 130 acres	£200
James Anderson, 1 still	211
Michael Alker	
John Anderson, 50 acres	25
Albert Andrew, 150 acres	242
Daniel Brinkerhoof	8
Edward Brady	2
Michael Brady, 20 acres	20
Daniel Bailey, 50 acres	116
Wendal Baker	42
Adam Brumer	27
James Brawly, 43 acres	53
Christian Baker, 50 acres	76
William Beans	23
Robert Bole	23
John Brown	23
Hugh Beans	24
Thomas Beans, 100 acres	150
James Beans, 100 acres	116
Samuel Beans, 100 acres	100
Robert Beans, 100 acres	100
Thomas Beans, Jr.	146
Richard Blackford, 182 acres	148
Charles Byars, 100 acres	148
Elizabeth Braken, 140 acres	151
Joseph Bash, 30 acres	48
Jesse Cook, 105 acres, 1 tanyard	148
Taylor Conrad, 140 acres	166
Amelia Cleveland	13
Robert Cunningham, 74 acres	98
William Colston, 100 acres	173
Charles Colston, 300 acres	583
David Colston, 100 acres	161
William Camlon, 160 acres	200
Christian Coiner, 24 acres	33
Patrick Campbell, 118 acres	162
Archibald Campbell	
Henry Coiler, 70 acres	23
John Carothers, 297 acres	395
Benjamin Cable, 166 acres	209
Thomas Campbell, 200 acres	200
William Crawford, 42 acres	25
Robert Crawford	16
Nicholas Coulson, 100 acres	172
Ann Daugherty, 80 acres	80
Jacob Deardorff, 132 acres	465
Jacob Deardorff, 180 acres	
Isaac Deardorff, 150 acres	485
Henry Deardorff, 100 acres	
Joseph Dixon, 1 tan-yard	30

Alexander Donaldson, 1 tan-yard	9	Andrew Peterson, 100 acres	17
Thomas Dill, 130 acres	173	William Patterson	17
Col. Matthew Dill, 350 acres, 1 slave, 1 still	504	William Potter, 130 acres	159
John Develin	21	Philip Pence	4
Mathew Dill, Jr.	19	John Prince, 240 acres	334
James Dill, 650 acres, 2 slaves	992	William Porter, 80 acres	188
John Eickinger, 50 acres, 1 tan-yard	104	William Parks, 190 acres	309
David Eyles		Richard Peters, 1,300 acres	975
Isaac Elliot, 1 tan-yard	46	Henry Pearson	193
Benjamin Elliot, 100 acres	102	Vincent Pearson	14
Robert Elliot, 200 acres	270	Samuel Pedan, 190 acres, 2 slaves	228
Joseph Elliot, 250 acres	335	James Quigley	51
Henry Finley	8	Jacob Reeve, 162 acres	202
George Fry	59	George Riess, 45 acres	63
Thomas Fullerton	12	Jacob Richardson, 85 acres, 2 slaves	448
William Fisher	3	George Ross, 280 acres	63
Joshua Fresher	120	William Renolds, 50 acres	70
Anthony Fisher	18	Thomas Robinson, 100 acres	123
James Fisher, 50 acres	91	George Steel, 200 acres	65
William Godfrv, 642 acres, 1 slave	797	Isaac Steel, 10 acres	9
Alex. Galacher	18	Jacob Shull, 100 acres	90
William Garrettson, 290 acres	362	Jacob Smith, 150 acres	121
William Grist, 100 acres	488	William Squib	20
Daniel Grist	550	Daniel Spontle	7
Casper Groob, 100 acres	58	Philip Smith, 5 acres	14
George Heikes, 103 acres	143	Gabriel Smith, 100 acres	220
Isaac Hodge	19	Henry Stauffer, 200 acres	375
Stoffel Hoffman, 90 acres	63	Henry Shafer, 93 acres	65
Peter Haushalter, 309 acres, 1 slave	533	David Shoeman, 3 acres	127
George Heikes, 100 acres	119	Nicholas Shadow, 150 acres	175
George Hopple, 50 acres	90	Rudolph Stiers, 60 acres	93
Bailiff Kennedy, 170 acres	203	Godfrey Steel, 107 acres	122
John Kerr, 100 acres	123	Barnet Sneider	12
John Kneisly, 58 acres	53	Andrew Sans, 30 acres	22
Philip King	23	Daniel Stanton	10
Christopher King, 250 acres	300	John Thompson, 100 acres	126
James Kitley	194	Francis Travlet	12
John Kennedy, 76 acres	99	Allen Torbet, 250 acres	207
Peter Keiser, 100 acres	129	John Trough	11
George Lenhardt, 100 acres	78	Andrew Wilson, 600 acres, 2 slaves	1,026
William Lemer, 103 acres	82	Lewis Williams, 180 acres	230
Mathew Long	14	Andrew Wilson, 287 acres	241
Abraham Lobach, 126 acres	270	John Wilson	18
Jacob Lerew, 100 acres	258	John Williams, 200 acres	450
Henry Lever, 100 acres	65	Joshua Williams	
James Livingston	12	William Webster	14
William Lemer, 200 acres	394	Daniel Williams, 300 acres, 1 still, 1 slave	382
Henry Logan, 150 acres	441	John Williams, 100 acres	113
Byron McDonnel	8	James Wilson, 110 acres	95
Joseph McDowel	16	John Wilson, 200 acres	374
William Mitchel, 308 acres	371	Abraham Williams, 247 acres	345
Hugh McMullen, 50 acres	103	Andrew Williams	19
Hugh Moore		Joseph Wilson	26
Samuel McClure	40	Amos Williams	129
Henry Miller, 10 acres	37	Edward Williams	3
John Miller, 190 acres, 1 still	257	Henry Wales, 130 acres	176
George Miller, 100 acres	101	Ludwig Zimmerman, 445 acres, 1 still	642
John Miller	13		
Stoffel Moody, 50 acres	45		
Michael Mumper, 400 acres, 1 slave, 1 still	637		
George Messersmith, 40 acres			
John McGriffith	4		
Peter Myers, 3 acres	10		
Daniel Miller, 140 acres	162		
George McMullen, 80 acres	140		
Daniel McCurdy, 107 acres	147		
Robert Moody	16		
William Mills	6		
Samuel Nelson, 161 acres	290		
Jerry Newman	5		
Samuel Nisely, 100 acres	80		
Edward O'Hail, 70 acres	80		
John O'Hail, 143 acres	168		
John Oldshoe, 20 acres	169		
Benjamin Oram, 150 acres	169		
Lawrence Oats, 40 acres	38		

SINGLE MEN.

Peter Brunner,	William Turner,
Jacob Brunner,	Alexander Wilson,
Jacob Wagner,	Robert Torbet,
John Heiser,	Henry Deardorff,
Joseph Moulen,	Obediah Pedan,
George Ross,	Joshua Williams,
Richard Ross,	Robert Ayers.

The farm of Daniel Landis was first surveyed by Roger Cook, in pursuance of a warrant dated June 23, 1746, by Thomas and Richard Penn, and after the lapse of over one hundred years, the first ore was discovered when the

land was in possession of Mrs. Mary Knisely.

An Englishman by the name of Bosworth obtained the first lease on the property in the year 1839, but did not develop the mine, and sold his lease to Governor Porter, of Harrisburg, who worked it successfully and hauled the ore to Harrisburg on wagons for a few years, and after that to Shiremantown, and the ore was shipped over the Cumberland Valley Railroad. Mrs. Knisely received twenty-five cents per ton royalty. About the year 1873 the farm and ore bank came into possession of Mr. Landis and his first lease was given to H. O. Shelly, April 18, 1874, who mined about 1,300 tons, when he sold out to Jackson C. Fuller of Philadelphia, January 10, 1875, for \$2,500. At this time there was only one opening and no machinery; and about 500 tons of ore were mined. Mr. Landis made a lease to J. C. Fuller January 15, 1875, who held the property under a lease until November, 1882, and mined about 7,000 tons of ore. In October 1883, Mr. Landis leased the bank to H. O. Shelly. The vein was from ten to fourteen feet in thickness. The ore was magnetic. This bank has not been operated since 1890.

Siddonsburg. Siddonsburg lies near the centre of Monaghan Township and is nearly a mile in length. The southern part is called Mount Pleasant, which is situated on an eminence overlooking a large extent of country. Round Top on the borders of Monaghan and Warrington townships is only a short distance away, and its elevation above the sea level is 1,110 feet. Benjamin Siddon and William Divin conceived the idea of founding a town in 1825, and it was named after the former. James G. Frazer was the first postmaster, being appointed in 1826, and continued for many years. J. A. Myers has been postmaster for a quarter of a century, and also owns a store. Dr. Wingert practiced medicine here for a third of a century. He was succeeded by Dr. William R. Prowell who practiced here for ten years, and then removed to Steelton, Pa.

A pottery existed in Siddonsburg for many years. It was originally started on a farm owned by Jacob Cocklin. After the building was destroyed by fire, the business was removed by John Elcock, its owner at

that time, to Siddonsburg. Samuel Myers soon afterward became the owner of this industry. Moore & Bushey began to manufacture coaches, buggies and sleighs on an extensive scale at Siddonsburg. This establishment was later owned by Jacob Moore, son of John Moore of Fairview Township, who served as associate judge of the courts of York County.

Andersontown. Andersontown is situated about two miles south of Lisburn, and two and a half miles east of Siddonsburg. It was named in honor of Rennox Anderson, who built the first house. A postoffice was established at this place about 1875, and Jacob A. Sultzberger was the first postmaster, and also owned a general store. Stores have since been conducted by Adam Bell and others. Most of the inhabitants of the village are engaged in the cultivation of grapes, raspberries and strawberries, which find a ready sale in the Harrisburg markets. Peaches are grown abundantly in this region. H. Dietz conducted a coach shop at this place.

John Eichelberger, a leading citizen of Monaghan Township served as justice of the peace from 1847 to the time of his death in 1897, a period of fifty years. His father, John Eichelberger, commanded a company of troops that served in the War of 1812.

George Pollinger who served as register of wills of York County from 1873 to 1876 was a resident of Siddonsburg. Levi M. Myers, also a resident of this village was a member of the State legislature in 1903-4.

George Dare who served as associate judge of the courts of York County from 1841 to 1846, was born near Lewisberry in 1789. He resided in Monaghan Township most of his life and died in 1863.

David J. Williams, a member of the York Bar, who served as district attorney, was a native of Monaghan Township. Charles Williams of this township, served as a member of the State Legislature.

The saw mills of P. Laucks, near **Mills.** Bowmansdale, Levi Lantz, on the Yellow Breeches, and L. T. Fortney on a small stream, a short distance southwest of Mount Pleasant, sawed a great deal of the local timber into lumber for home use.

One of the first grist mills within the

present limits of Monaghan Township was a small log structure, with an undershot wheel, built by William Parks on the Yellow Breeches. After some years, the log building was torn down and a stone one built, with the same undershot wheel for motive power. John Gardner, a leading member of the York Bar, at one time owned this mill. The undershot wheel was exchanged and a "center discharge" was used up to 1882, when P. Laucks put in two thirty-inch turbine wheels. The capacity of this mill is 1,200 bushels per day when in operation twenty-four hours. F. H. Godhart who succeeded in the ownership of this mill increased its capacity and added modern improvements.

Watts' Mill is situated three-fourths of a mile northeast of Siddonsburg. Robert Bryson built a grist mill on the site of Clark's saw mill but it was destroyed by fire, after which the present mill was built by Mr. Bryson, who also built ovens for drying corn, and manufactured it into meal. He furnished hundreds of barrels for the city markets.

The common school system under act of 1834, was accepted in Monaghan Township in the year 1836, and the subscription schools that were in use prior to the adoption of free schools, were not very well patronized. There are five schools known as Siddonsburg, Porter's Filey's, Anderson-town and Myers.

Fruit Culture. Monaghan is the banner township in York County for growing apple and peach trees, which have been known to bear an abundant crop since the earliest recollection of the oldest inhabitants. Since 1870, the cultivation of small fruits such as the raspberry, strawberry, blackberry and the grape has been a very profitable business and has occupied the attention of nearly all the farmers in the township. Jacob Cocklin, who was born in Upper Allen Township, Cumberland County, in 1797, and lived to the advanced age of ninety years, raised more fruit in his time than any other person in York County. He was also interested in arbor culture on a very extensive scale. Observing that the soil and climate of Monaghan Township was well adapted for pomology and arbor culture, Mr. Cocklin, planted his first apple orchard in 1827. The

next year he took up his residence in Monaghan. During the succeeding forty years, he introduced and cultivated 180 varieties of apples, 120 varieties of peaches, eighty varieties of pears, forty varieties of cherries, and ten varieties of apricot trees, besides many other kinds of fruit, timber and ornamental trees. He began the cultivation of the peach about 1830, and raised his largest crop in 1846, 1,500 bushels of peaches which he sold for the sum of \$980. He also made at a local distillery thirty-five barrels of peach brandy, which he disposed of at the rate of seventy-five cents a gallon. He was one of the pioneers in raising small fruits, and at one time had ten acres planted in raspberries alone. The fruit industry of Monaghan became very profitable, and as early as 1884, the statistics show that 73,000 quarts, or over 2,280 bushels of strawberries; 39,900 quarts or over 1,246 bushels of raspberries; 3,000 quarts of blackberries and about seven tons of grapes were marketed yearly from this township.

During the past twenty years, fruit growing in Monaghan has continued to prosper. Peaches have produced abundantly whenever that fruit grew elsewhere in Pennsylvania. The small fruits have also been readily sold in the local markets. Since 1890, the cultivation of the plum tree has been quite successful. Peaches, strawberries and plums have been more profitable than any other kinds of fruit. The insect known as the "scale" came to this township when it appeared elsewhere in Southern Pennsylvania. When peach trees are attacked by this plague, they die after they have grown two or three crops. In order to economize, farmers of Monaghan plant an orchard with peach trees which last about four years. Plum trees are planted in parallel rows; these last about eight years, producing three or four crops. About the same time that the plum and peach trees are set out, apple trees are planted in the same orchard. The prudent farmer can thus have a continuous crop of either peaches, plums or apples, on the same land.

Eli H. Cocklin succeeded to the ownership of the Cocklin homestead, near Siddonsburg, and continued the fruit-growing business. John A. Cocklin, son of Eli, B. H. Cocklin, B. F. Cocklin and John Cocklin, own large orchards, some of which are

in adjoining townships. Other farmers in Monaghan who are extensive growers of apples, peaches, pears, plums and small fruits, are Jacob H. Myers, John R. Myers, Levi M. Myers, Russell Myers, Henry K. Forry and Alfred Eichelberger.

The most popular varieties of apples are York Imperial, Ben Davis and Grimes' Golden. The Kiefer pear produces abundantly. The varieties of strawberries raised within recent years are the Gandy, Bubach and Gregg.

Churches. The Lutheran and Reformed Church known as "Filey's Church" was named in honor of the person who donated the ground. This church was organized about 1800. The first building was of logs, and served as a school and church. It had two rows of desks along the side walls, facing the centre desks. The pulpit was a concavo-convex, or like a goblet cut through the centre, it being usually called the "bird cage."

In 1838, it was thought advisable to erect a brick church building of modern architecture. The members of both denominations elected a building committee, two of each denomination, to erect a union church. The building committee was composed of Jacob Hartman, David Fortney, Jacob Coover, and Jacob Heikes. The cornerstone was laid August 20, 1838, and the church was dedicated the same year. Since 1838, the two congregations have been served by the following pastors: Revs. Kempfer, Focht, Rightmyer, Bricker, Dasher, Seifert, Winton, Dietrich, Heilman, Day, Minter, Stump, Ehrhard, Smith, Wiles, Helfrick and Kale. In 1907 Rev. H. A. Althouse was pastor of the Reformed congregation and Rev. George Eveler of the Lutheran congregation.

The Church of God at Andersontown was organized about 1830. Rev. John Winebrenner, the founder of this denomination, was originally a clergyman in the German Reformed Church. He preached on certain occasions in Andersontown and vicinity. This denomination, according to doctrine and discipline, is an order of Baptists, with no definite creed, but "acknowledges and receives the infallible teachings of the inspired word of God, as a guide in all matters of Christian faith and practice."

The names of the first members of the

church at Andersontown were John Hutton, William Tate, Jacob May, John Ayers, Samuel Arter, Henry Beck and a few others. More members were gradually added, among whom were John P. Wiley, Jacob Traver and wife, George Wiley and wife. In 1842, a revival under the labors of Revs. McElroy, William Miller and D. Maxwell, resulted in the addition of many new members, William Anderson and Mrs. Mary Kline being among the number. In 1843, a revival of three months' duration resulted in the addition of more than 100 members. Prior to 1848 the services were held in the schoolhouse. During that year a new frame church was built, Elder S. Fleegle being the minister. In 1871, the building was encased in brick. Rev. W. J. Shaner was pastor of this circuit in 1907.

Mount Pleasant Bethel was organized in 1843, in an old building opposite the hotel later kept by W. K. Burns in Siddonsburg, by members, principally, of the church at Andersontown. The first ruling elders were George Myers and James Machlin. Thomas Kerr donated a small tract of ground, and in 1844, a frame meeting house was built, at a cost of about \$500. The original number of members was twelve. In 1850, a brick church called Mount Pleasant Bethel was built in the upper end of Siddonsburg, at a cost of \$2,300. In 1882, during the pastorate of Elder H. E. Reeve, the building was remodeled at an expense of \$1,100.

Andersontown and Siddonsburg are appointments on a circuit, and are supplied by pastors appointed by the annual East Pennsylvania Eldership of the Church of God.

For much of the information relating to the history of Monaghan, the author is under obligations to James W. Shaffer.

NEWBERRY TOWNSHIP.

In the year 1722, Sir William Keith, then lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania, laid off the first tract of land, west of the Susquehanna. It was situated along the river, above Wrightsville. He called this tract, "Newberry" and that is the origin of the name of this township. The Quaker meeting records of Chester County state that the first Friends to settle west of the river located at a place called "Newberry." This record was made in the year 1734, and in

1738 these Quakers petitioned for a meeting for religious worship at the present site of Newberrytown.

The settlement of the northern part of the county by the Quakers began at the same time that the Germans commenced to take up the lands in the valley of the Codorus, between the present sites of Hanover, York and Wrightsville.

There were no township boundaries laid out during the first eight years that white settlers occupied the region north of the Conewago. In 1742, about one hundred settlers west of the river and north of the Conewago Creek, petitioned the courts at Lancaster for the erection of a township. Their petition was granted and during that year the township of Newberry was laid out from a survey made by Thomas Cookson, one of the deputy surveyors for the Province of Pennsylvania.

The original area of Newberry Township including the present township of that name, Fairview Township, and the northern part of Manchester and East Manchester.

Nathan Hussey, a prominent First Quaker, had settled near the mouth of Fishing Creek in 1734, and opened a ferry there. He became one of the commissioners to lay out York County in 1749. John Day was appointed justice of the peace for Newberry Township in 1742, and in 1749 was the president judge of the first court held in the county of York. He was also a member of the Society of Friends and a man of intellectual attainments. The tract of land which he took up in 1735 was called Manchester from whence came the name of the township. When Manchester Township was laid out in 1745, it included the southern part of the original township of Newberry. Who the earliest settlers of the Redland and Fishing Creek Valleys and the adjoining region of Newberry were, can be best shown by referring to a marriage which took place at the home of Justice John Day, on May 29, 1740. On this occasion, Theodate Seal was married to Robert Hodgins by the ceremony of the Society of Friends. The persons recorded to have been present at this ceremony were: Anne Hussey, Nathan Hussey, John Hussey, Christopher Hussey, Content Garretson, Ann Day, John Day, Thomas Fioland,

Peter Worrall, Thomas Cox, John Noblet, Ann Noblet, Ann Hussey, Margaret Hussey, John Garretson, William Cox, Samuel Cox, John Baley, James Ashton, Charles McAhele, Patrick Carson, Rebecca Bennett, Hannah Fincher, Mary Cox, Rebecca Cox, Esther Davis, Anna Garretson, Martha Garretson, Sarah McAnable, Elizabeth Price, Margaret Carson, James Clemson, Francis Flincher, Joseph Bennett, William Garretson, Joseph Garretson, William Griffith, James Moore, Thomas Riley, Jacob Youngblood, William Baley, James Baley.

The first names in the list were the relatives of the persons married.

Most of the fertile lands of Newberry and adjoining townships were taken up soon after the arrival of the first Quakers. There were 2,000 followers of William Penn living west of the Susquehanna as early as 1760. Before the Revolution, many of them migrated to Virginia and to the central part of North Carolina. An article in relation to this religious body will be found in the early chapters of this volume, to which the reader's attention is directed.

In 1767 Matthias Ressler, by authority of County Commissioners, Thomas Stockton, Joseph Updegraff and Hugh

Denwody, took the assessment of Newberry Township which then included Fairview. A complete list of the taxable inhabitants for that year is given below. This is the earliest tax list in existence taken in that township. Most of the persons named in the list were among the first settlers in the upper end of York County.

Ashbridge, George
Ashton, William
Anderson, William
Bare, Jacob
Baxter, William
Brown, John
Brown, Henry
Beard, Matthias
Bonine, James
Bonine, Thomas
Bayley, Daniel
Blazer, John
Beck, George
Boyd, George
Brooks, William
Bennington, John
Barnet, James
Burrer, Michael
Black, Michael
Cram, Martin
Crone, Simon
Condricke, Darby

Copland, David
Clayton, Henry
Crocket, William
Crone, Philip
Carron, Michael
Cox, John
Clemson, John
Cannon, Thomas
Carrel, Christopher
Cuvard, Abraham
Chaffin, John
Chamberlain, Jonas
Deveny, Cornelius
Deveny, Michael
Davis, David
Driver, James
Ensminger, David
Ensminger, George
Ensminger, Henry
Elliot, Benjamin
Elliot, James
Elliot, Alexander

Evans, Daniel
 Ernestmyer, George
 Fisher, James
 Freeman, Nathaniel
 Garretson, John, Sr.
 Garretson, John, Jr.
 Goosehorn, George
 Grimes, Daniel
 Glancey, Torrence
 Garretson, William
 Grove, Samuel
 Grove, John
 Good, Peter
 Gorlick, John
 Horse, Jacob
 Hoover, Joseph
 Humble, Garret
 Hussey, Richard
 Hussey, Jediah
 Hussey, John
 Hepsa, Jacob
 Housse, Benjamin
 Hunter, Thomas
 Hutton, Joseph
 Hero, Peter
 Harris, Samuel
 Harris, George
 Harris, John
 Hambleton, Francis
 Hambleton, Alexander
 Hoffman, John
 Ishbogh, Simon
 Jennings, Thomas
 John, Samuel
 Jones, Samuel
 Johnson, George
 Kuerzter, Baltzer
 King, Christopher
 Knafe, Peter
 Kennieff, Barney
 Landis, Henry
 Love, James
 Love, Robert
 Loghman, Henry
 Leamon, John
 Lewis, Samuel
 Lewis, Ellis
 Lewis, Henry
 Lehorn, Leonard
 Lockery, Patrick
 Mills, Robert
 Minsberger, Martin
 Miller, Adam
 McCrey, Hugh
 Miller, Robert
 McAdams, John
 McAdams, Thomas
 Miller, Samuel
 Miller, Robert
 McCrery, Elizabeth
 Martin, Jacob
 Mills, James
 Moore, Samuel
 Michael, William
 Martin, Andrew
 Myers, Jacob
 Mathers, Jim
 McNeale, James
 Mapping, James
 Morgan, John
 Morgan, William
 Means, Isaac
 Mains, David
 Noblet, Ann
 Nealer, James
 Pike, Isaac

Pike, John
 Pike, Abraham
 Prunk, John
 Provent, Jacob
 Plough, John
 Pepper, Joshua
 Pugh, Thomas
 Peters, Richard
 Persel, Benjamin
 Pumpa, George
 Pots, John
 Quiggel, Philip
 Rodgers, Ellis
 Rubel, Matthias
 Rucker, John
 Richey, James
 Remer, Abraham
 Rasler, Matthias
 Richman, John
 Ryon, Cornelius
 Ryon, John
 Rennals, William
 Rankin, James
 Rankin, John
 Rafe, Jacob
 Rankin, William
 Riggie, George
 Rosenberry, Henry
 Shelley, Peter
 Shelley, Jacob
 Silver, Joseph
 Shetter, Jacob
 Shetter, John
 Stanton, Daniel
 Spade, John
 Sharp, James
 Sharp, Thomas
 Smith, Thomas
 Smith, James
 Sands, John
 Shultz, Felty
 Spence, George
 Stop, Matthias
 Shafer, John
 Saylor, Christian
 Toland, James
 Thorley, Abraham
 Thorley, George
 Tensil, John
 Taylor, Joseph
 Thompson, Lambert
 Thompson, Mordecai
 Thompson, Howell
 Valentine, Jacob
 Wire, Ludwig
 Wile, Peter
 Winery, Robert
 Winery, Thomas
 Wilson, William
 West, Charles
 Welsh, James
 Webb, John
 Willis, Henry
 Willis, William
 Wallace, Samuel
 Wilkeson, John, Jr.
 Wilkeson, John, Sr.
 Way, William
 Welch, Margaret
 Way, David
 West, Isaac
 Wilkeson, Robert
 Willeby, William
 Weaver, Isaiah
 Yarnel, John
 Young, William

Newberry in 1783.

In 1783, Newberry Township contained 33,107 acres of assessed land; had fifteen grist and saw mills; 296 dwelling houses—three more than the town of York then had and more than any other township in the county. The population at this time was 1704, nearly all of whom were Quakers. Since the formation of Fairview in 1803, the area of Newberry is about one-half its original size.

John Ashton, Cephas Atkeson, James Bain, Jacob Burger, Andrew Donaldson, Joseph Thatcher, Henry Krieger, Christopher Heingardner, Adam Holtzapelle, William Hanna, John McCreary, Thomas McCaddams, Hugh McKee, George Michael, John Ross, Jacob Rife, George Spence, Adam Shullar, Hugh Danner, Herman Updegraff, James Willis, William Willis, Jesse Wickersham, John Wilson, Thomas Watkins, Absolom Hall, and Thomas Whinnery, all residents of Newberry (which then included Fairview), were weavers. There were at this time 821 sheep owned by the farmers of this township. Jacob Epply was a chair-maker; William Baxter and John Driver were wheelwrights; Adam Collpretzer, William George, James Hancock, George Kay, coopers; Thomas Warren, Samuel Nelson, John Mills and John McMasters, carpenters; Samuel Grove, gunsmith; Joseph Taylor, wagon-maker; Jacob Burger, James Elliott, Jacob Manly, Andrew Miller, Ellis Rogers, George Snyder, cordwainers (shoe-makers); John Willis and David Jenkins, masons; Edward Jones, saddler; Isaac Bennett, Jesse Hays, Matthias Rastler and William Randalls, tailors; Elizabeth Chesney (widow of William Chesney) owned four houses, 470 acres of land, one distillery, seven negro slaves, six horses, seven cows, twenty sheep, and a ferry—entire valuation 2,620 pounds in money, which was the highest in the township. The ferry mentioned extended across the Susquehanna below the present site of New Market, in Fairview Township, and the land owned was afterward known as the Simpson property, later as the Haldeman estate. Eli Lewis, who afterward founded the town of Lewisberry, owned 850 acres of land, six dwelling houses, all valued at 1,018 pounds; John Prunk owned three dwelling-houses, 250 acres of land, a saw-

mill and a grist-mill, three horses and six cows, all valued at 1,104 pounds. His property and mill were located at the site of Goldsboro. The town was not built until sixty-five years after this date. Henry Krieger owned seventeen acres of land, a ferry, and the property at the Conewago Falls, where, through individual enterprise, considerable improvement had been made. It was afterward the site of Conewago Canal Company, and later the York Haven Company. The entire valuation of Krieger's property was 1,018 pounds. Henry Fory owned land valued at 1,006 pounds; John Harman a tan-yard and 200 acres of land, valued at 863 pounds; John Nichols 250 acres of land and two dwelling houses worth 664 pounds. Saw and grist mills were owned by Christian Fox, Godlove Fisher, John Harman, William Love, James Mills, William Michael, John Prunk, Martin Shetter, and William Willis. The blacksmiths of the township were Jacob Highman, James Hancock, Samuel Keller, William Malsby, Anthony Moore, Anthony Phillips, Valentine Shultz, Frederick Shurger, Nathan Thomas and John Wire. Edward Jones was the only saddler; Dr. Robert Kennedy was the only physician regularly authorized to practice, who then resided in the township. Lawrence Frost, who came from Chester County, taught a successful school for the Quakers, during the Revolutionary War, and for twenty years before. He was possessed of a good English education. James Webb owned the Middletown Ferry which was chartered in 1762. Some of the prominent land owners and farmers, whose descendants still reside there were William Ashton, John Atticks, Thomas Brinton, Adam Bower, William Bratton, Christopher Coble, Simon Crone, Jacob Drorbaugh, George Ensminger, Philip Fetrow, John Fetrow, Joseph Glancey, Cornelius Garretson, John Garretson, William Garretson, Jacob Hart, John Hursh, Joshua Hutton, Robert Hammersly, William Hunter, Andrew Klein, Michael Kern, Henry Kiester, Ezekiel Kirk, Hugh Laird, John Mills, John McCreary, Robert Miller, George Maish, Jonathan McCreary, George Miller, Henry Mathias, George Mansberger, John Nicholas, William Nailer, Samuel Nelson, John Plow, John Postlewait, Michael Pollinger, John Rankin, Sam-

uel Ritcheson, Jacob Rife, William Prowell, John Singer, Jacob Shelley, Christian Stoner, John Starr, James Shannon, Abraham Shelley, William Thorley, George Thorley, Joseph Taylor, Jacob Tate, William Thorp, Nathan Thomas, Darrick Updegraff, Samuel Vernon, Joseph Welsh, William Wilson, Robert Walker, James Welsh, Andrew Welsh.

The population of Newberry Township in 1820 was 1,794; 1830, 1,856; 1840, 1,850; 1860, 2,182; 1870, 2,144; 1880, 2,228; 1890, 2,238; 1900, 2,101.

The Friends. Quakers from Chester County, belonging to Kennett Meeting, began to settle in the region now embraced in Newberry and Fairview townships, as early as 1734. They met together at their cabins in this settlement for religious worship soon after these pioneer homes were built. Immediately after the first settlers had cleared small tracts of land and built their cabins, they sent for their wives and families. In 1738, a number of Quakers received a permit from the Sadsbury Monthly Meeting in the eastern part of Lancaster County, to hold preparative meetings, west of the Susquehanna. This occurred four years before Newberry Township had been laid out by authority of Lancaster County, to which the region west of the Susquehanna belonged until 1749.

The Preparative Meetings were successful and these early Quakers obtained permission from the Concord Quarterly Meeting of Chester County, to erect a house of worship in 1745. The site of Newberrytown being a central point, for these Quakers to meet, they decided to erect the first meeting house west of the Susquehanna, along the hillside overlooking the fertile valleys which were then occupied by members of the Society of Friends who had migrated here from Chester County.

In 1811 the Society built a house of worship two miles east of Lewisberry. The stone meeting house in Newberrytown was sold about 1820 and has since been used as a private residence.

A graveyard covering an area of one acre is situated at the east end of Newberrytown. In this sacred spot a large number of the early settlers of Newberry and Fairview townships were buried.

Newberrytown. Newberrytown was laid out by Cornelius Garretson, in the year 1791. It is situated near the centre of Newberry Township, on a ridge of trap formation nearly two miles in width, and extending from a point north of Lewisberry to York Haven. On many parts of this ridge are huge boulders of dolerite. A survey was made and forty-three lots laid out by the founder of Newberrytown. Soon afterward the following named persons purchased one or more lots: James Garretson, Henry Krieger, John Wilson, William Kline, William Wickersham, Samuel Miller, William Bratton, Christopher Wilson, Herman Kline, William Underwood, Zephaniah Underwood, Elisha Kirk, Cornelius Garretson, John McCreary, Samuel Garretson, Jane Willoughby and Eli Lewis. Nearly all of these persons named were Quakers. Some of them, or their ancestors, had settled in the vicinity about fifty years before the founding of the town. Henry Krieger was of German origin, and for many years served as justice of the peace. Zephaniah Underwood and his son were teachers among the Friends. They belonged to the Warrington Meeting. The streets named in the original plat were Main, on the road to Glancey's Ferry, on which the town is built, Union, Mill and Front Streets. Being located on the road leading from Lancaster to Carlisle, crossing the Susquehanna at a ferry, chronologically known as Galbreath's, Lowe's, Glancey's and finally as the York Haven Ferry, Newberrytown became an important stopping place. In 1794 about 1,000 soldiers, known as the "Whiskey Boys," passed through the village on their way to Carlisle, where they joined the army that was reviewed by President Washington, and marched to the western part of Pennsylvania, to quell the whisky insurrection. Benjamin House accompanied them as a volunteer soldier. He lived in the immediate vicinity. There were others who did the same, but their names cannot now be ascertained. The soldiers came from Philadelphia and the eastern counties. It was during the month of October. They encamped one night in a meadow one mile northeast of Lewisberry, and the next day crossed the Yellow Breeches Creek at Lisburn, thence to Carlisle.

Among the Revolutionary soldiers of Newberry and vicinity were William Kline and Frederick Byers.

William Kline, always known as "Billy" Kline, was one of the original lot owners of the village. In the Continental army he served in Colonel Anthony Wayne's regiment, Captain Frazer's company, from December 1775, until March, 1777. He lived to a good old age, and died about 1830. He was accustomed to tell many thrilling stories of the daring bravery of his famous commander. In 1781 he joined General Wayne's army at York, on its march to the south.

Frederick Byers served in the detachment under Colonel Almon, from 1777 to 1779, when he enlisted in a corps of cavalry under Captain Selinki, and under command of Count Pulaski. He served in the corps until nearly the whole of it was destroyed. He lived until after 1820.

When York Haven was in its glory as a manufacturing centre, the mail for Newberry and vicinity was obtained at that place. In 1826 Thomas Wickersham secured the establishment of an office here. It was on account of the postoffice that the name then became Newberrytown. At this time John Hays, then a youth, obtained a contract to carry the mail from York Haven to Newberrytown, once a week. Thomas Wickersham continued postmaster for ten years or more, and was succeeded by Adam Stevens, Jesse Hays, John Crull, Jacob Wolf, John B. Crull, Dr. Alfred Myers, Mrs. Crull, Servatus Hays and William H. Eppley.

The first store in the village was kept by Henry Krieger in 1792 in the house, afterward remodeled and recently owned by Mrs. Jane Herman. Henry Kister, Charles Bishop, Mills Hays, Jesse Hays, Joseph McCreary, John Crull, Martin Crull, J. Miller, George Beck, David Updegraff, Servatus Hays, Ambrose Brubaker, and William H. Eppley have each conducted the mercantile business in Newberrytown.

During the year 1831, Jacob B. Wolf introduced the manufacture of cigars in Newberrytown. He came from Strinestown, and brought with him a number of workmen, who had learned the trade. Christian Shelley married a daughter of Jacob B. Wolf, and embarked in the business on

an extensive scale. Abraham Brinton and Joel Brinton did a large business, and Alexander Frazer, at one time, employed about fifty workmen. Some of the other manufacturers have been as follows: Julius Kister, Kurtz & Taylor, D. H. Kister, David Updegraff, C. E. Bare, H. S. Byers, A. K. Whisler, R. W. Lease and Koch & Son; Crull Hays engaged in the manufacture of cigar boxes.

A lost industry to the village is the manufacture of pottery ware, which was begun by Thomas Wickersham, who for many years employed about half a dozen men. He began his pottery about 1830, and continued until 1851, when he moved to Keokuk, Iowa. In 1838, and one or two years following, he became prominently identified with the raising of silk mulberry trees, but like the experiments of many others in the Redland Valley, and in fact in many other places, it did not prove a success. Jesse May purchased the pottery and worked it. He was followed in the same business by Jesse and Julius Meredith. It was discontinued before 1870.

Cornelius Garretson and Hannah, his wife, in 1803, presented to "the inhabitants of the town of Newberry, and for and in behalf of those persons who may at any time hereafter attend the meetings of the Society of Friends, or for persons who may pass through the town for other causes," a well of water lying near the meeting house. Around this public well were three large troughs where the Quakers watered their horses, when they came to the weekly or monthly meetings. This well has been used for nearly a century.

The earliest schools in Newberrytown were conducted under the direction of the Friends' Meeting. For thirty years or more the village school house stood on the south side of Main Street. A few years ago a commodious school building was erected at the forks of the roads, leading to Goldsboro and York Haven. L. M. Herman has been the teacher in this school for many years.

The Union Meeting House was located a short distance northeast of Newberrytown. In 1833 the house was built by the Methodists, United Brethren in Christ, Baptists and Church of God. It was used until 1884. The first Sunday School of the vicinity was organized in it, and the same building, for

a long time, was also used as a school house. Jacob G. Kister, John S. Nichols and John Machlin were the first trustees. Mills Hays was secretary and treasurer. The land was purchased from John Ort.

Bethel Church in the village was built in 1856. Rev. Carlton Price was then pastor. The building committee were Jacob F. Krone, Christian Shelley, Jacob B. Wolf and Samuel McCreary. This church is a part of the East Circuit of the Church of God, and is served by the same pastor as Goldsboro Bethel.

St. Paul's Church, of the Evangelical Association, was built of an excellent quality of native sandstone, under the auspices of the Evangelical Association, in 1873. The building committee were the pastor, A. W. Kramer, H. S. Byers and H. M. Whisler. The cost was \$2,500. Rev. U. T. Swengel preached the dedicatory sermon, in February 1874. Among the early preachers were John Irvine, E. Swengel, A. Stapelton, Samuel Davis, and L. Dice. The church occupies a commanding position on an eminence overlooking the beautiful Fishing Creek Valley, to the north, the picturesque Susquehanna and the fertile fields of Dauphin and Lancaster Counties on the east.

Plainfield Bethel is a church building situated in the lower end of Fishing Creek Valley. It was erected in 1850 upon land deeded to the Church of God by Michael Burger to William Kremer, Samuel Kister and Daniel Shelley, trustees for the congregation. The church was organized by the followers of John Winebrenner, who founded the Church of God, and the congregation has since been served by ministers of that denomination.

Pleasant Grove United Brethren Church, in the southeastern part of Newberry Township near the borough of York Haven, was erected in 1872. It is a neat and commodious house of worship. The congregation is in a prosperous condition. The pastor in 1907 was Rev. H. H. Heberle who is also pastor of the church at York Haven.

For more than half a century, Lewisberry and Newberrytown were the places of meeting for the people of the Fishing Creek Valley, which obtained its name from the winding stream that drains it. The earliest settlers called this the Y Creek,

because the two branches which unite with the main stream of the creek outline the form of this letter. Among the first settlers of this valley, beginning as early as 1734, were the Healds, Halls, Barnes, Whinnerys, Husseys, Warrens, Millses, Maulsbys and other members of the Society of Friends. The Wickershams, Prowells, Fetrows and Fishers came at a later period. Edward Shippen of Philadelphia obtained warrants for several large tracts of land in the valley. Zachary Butcher and David Richardson made some of the earliest surveys of land in this region. Joseph Wickersham, who lived for more than half a century above Yocumtown and whose memory dated back to the year 1810, related the following story, told him by his ancestors:

"Having few wagons some of the pioneer farmers sawed rings from the trunks of gum trees for wagon wheels, threshed the first crop of wheat with the flail, and separated the grain from the chaff by means of linen sheets. By placing both together, and throwing them up in the air, a gentle breeze would separate the chaff from the wheat."

Joseph Glancy, who had opened a ferry across the Susquehanna and afterward served as county commissioner, was largely instrumental in having public roads laid out through this region. As early as 1765 William Naylor built a fulling-mill on the Fishing Creek, one mile southeast of Yocumtown, where he carded the wool grown by the farmers for both the Redland and Fishing Creek valleys before the Revolution. About 1800 an additional mill for making woolen cloth and blankets was erected. Elijah Yocum about 1815 became the owner of this mill. He was one of the earliest Methodists in this vicinity, and erected a meeting house close by his mill. In this plain house of worship many traveling clergymen preached the doctrines of John Wesley. About 1825 a log school house, neatly weather-boarded, was built in Yocumtown. It stood on the site of the present village church, and was used for more than half a century for school purposes and religious services. Among the first to preach here was Rev. John Winebrenner, who founded the Church of God in 1830. Many of his followers also preached in this building, which was used for school purposes and for religious ser-

vices for more than half a century. Ministers of the Church of God and the United Brethren have conducted services since the time of its erection. The meeting house along the Fishing Creek was changed into a Clover Mill, and used for that purpose until it was burned down. The fulling and carding mill was afterward owned by the Arnold Brothers, Ginder, Heathcoate and others until the business was discontinued. Farther down the stream the first grist mill of the neighborhood was built as early as 1750 and still continues in operation as the property of Samuel Fetrow. To the northwest of Yocumtown, Jacob Bare erected a grist mill, which during the ownership of Joseph W. Prowell, was changed into a roller process mill. Farther up the valley along a small branch of the creek, Samuel Prowell, a leading citizen of the valley, built a grist mill in the year 1800. It was owned for many years by his son, Samuel B. Prowell, and later by John Eichinger. For a long time a distillery stood on the farm of John Fetrow. The small copper-stills were owned by few of the farmers in this valley between the year 1780 and 1820.

Thomas Mills built the first house on the site of Yocumtown. Elijah Yocum was the next person to take up his abode in this place. He built a house and blacksmith shop in 1816. Daniel Brookhart, Lee Montgomery, James Mills and Isaac Yocum were among his first neighbors and they called the village Yocumtown. Samuel Kister conducted a tannery in this village for a long period, and he was succeeded in the ownership of it by his son, Clinton Kister, who served as orderly sergeant in the 130th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and afterward carried on an extensive tanning business in Central Pennsylvania.

The earliest physician known to have practiced the healing art in the valley was Dr. Kennedy, who resided in this township before the Revolution. Dr. Watson was another physician of the valley and he was succeeded by Dr. Gorgas, who became a Second Adventist and preached the doctrine of Millerism, which predicted that the world would end in the year 1843. Dr. Warren practiced medicine in this valley for twenty years or more and then moved to the vicinity of Gettysburg, where he died at the age of ninety years. Dr. William E. Swiler set-

tled in Yocumtown just before the Civil War in 1857 and continued his profession at this place until his removal to Mechanicsburg about 1893. He was succeeded by his son, Dr. Robert Swiler. Dr. I. H. Betz, Dr. Andrew R. Prowell, Dr. William R. Prowell and Dr. John Thorley grew to manhood in this vicinity and practiced elsewhere. They were students of Dr. William E. Swiler. Captain Cortland Prowell and Lieutenant Samuel Prowell who served with credit in the Civil War were residents of the Fishing Creek Valley.

Edward W. Hammond, vice president of the American Forestry Association, was born at Lewisberry December 30, 1835, son of Hervey Hammond, a prominent citizen of that borough. In 1860 he moved to the Pacific Coast and at the opening of the Civil War enlisted in the United States navy, in which he served for a period of three years. After the close of the war he attended Willamette University from which he was graduated with honors. Mr. Hammond spent the remainder of his life in scientific pursuits and in studying the forestry of Oregon. By his writings he interested the public in the commercial value of forests of the Cascade range in the state of Oregon. He devoted the last ten years of his life in directing his energies toward the preservation of the forests and their utilization for the benefit of mankind. His efforts were highly appreciated, not only by the inhabitants of the Pacific Coast, but also by the United States Government. He died at Wimer, Oregon, April 29, 1900.

James G. Glessner, a prominent member of the York County Bar, was born at Lewisberry, and obtained his early education in that borough, where he grew to manhood. After teaching school for a short time he studied law and soon won success in his profession. In 1904 he was elected district attorney for York County, being the first Republican who ever held that office.

The Middletown Ferry was originally Hussey's Ferry, opened in 1738. Many of the early Quakers crossed the river at this place, which was an important ferry in colonial days. Middletown was once the site of a Shawanese Indian village. They also had an encampment near the site of Goldsboro. Middletown is midway be-

tween Lancaster and Carlisle, and was laid out in 1755, about thirty years before Harrisburg.

Some of the English Quakers crossed the Susquehanna here as early as 1734. Five years later a temporary road was opened on the York County side. Thomas Hall, John McFesson, Joseph Bennett, John Heald, John Rankin, and Ellis Lewis from Chester County, crossed the Susquehanna from the mouth of the Swatara, and selected lands on the west side of the river in the year 1734. It has often been related of them, that when they arrived on the eastern bank of the river, and there being no other kinds of crafts than canoes to cross, they fastened two together, and placed their horses' front feet in one canoe and the hind feet in another, then piloted the frail crafts, with their precious burden, across the stream by means of poles. The ferry obtained its present name, and was licensed in 1790.

Until the opening of the Conewago Canal in 1790, Middletown Ferry was the southern terminus of navigation with the keel boats. The ferry is still a prominent crossing place. A steamboat is now used for conveying passengers and freight. The ferry was owned many years by Henry Etter.

In the southwestern portion of Newberry Township is a section long since known as the "Ball Hills" or "Bald Hills." Most of the land is pure red shale. Rocks protrude to the surface, making some of the hills "bald" or devoid of vegetation. The summits of them are the shape of a "ball," so either name may apply. Mr. Ashenfelter, about 1875 introduced the cultivation of small fruits in this section, which has since proven to be a productive industry. Besides the large amount of strawberries raised, large quantities of grapes and peaches are also grown by many farmers.

In this section there are two churches, one owned by the Church of God, and the other by the Lutherans and Evangelical Association.

In the extreme southeastern part of Falls, Newberry Township, adjoining the borough of York Haven, the interesting village of Falls has recently come into existence. The post office name is Cly. Clymer Shelley has conducted the mercantile business here for a long time. Nearby

was the Crull hotel and exchange stables used for many years during the time stages ran between York and Harrisburg.

In 1902 the Susquehanna Roofing Manufacturing Company established an industry here which has since been engaged in making coal tar products and roofing material. In 1907 C. C. Eastlack was president, E. R. Owen, vice president, and Franklin Spahr, secretary and treasurer. The company has regularly employed about ninety workmen. At an adjoining mill the paper used at this establishment is made.

The American Phosphorus Company was established along the South Mountain, four miles west of Mt. Holly Springs, in 1901. In 1905 this industry was removed to Falls, where it has been engaged in the manufacture of phosphorus, employing fifteen men. In 1907 T. Henry Asbury was president, Charles Asbury, secretary; and Harry Asbury, treasurer. Gilbert C. Landis is general superintendent.

Charles H. Bear, a prominent merchant of York, owns a cottage about one mile distant.

The names of the schools of Newberry Township are the following: Pleasant Hill, Redland, Rocky's, Yocumtown, Smoketown, Burger's, River, Pleasant View, Drawbaugh, Roxberry, Newberry, Diehl's, Fortenbaugh, Bashore's, Cassell's, Hay Run and Cly.

York County Rangers was the name of a military company organized in 1830, and was composed of sixty men. It was commanded by Alvin Ward with Peter Beard, first lieutenant; John Ort, ensign; Ezekiel Sankey, fifer; John Funk, tenor drummer, and Emanuel Sipe, bass drummer. Most of the men of this company were skilled marksmen, having long experience as hunters after game, which was then abundant in Newberry Township.

Captain Ward applied for government rifles and his men looked forward with eager interest to the arrival of their arms. On a Saturday in March, 1831, a large box, supposed to contain the rifles, arrived at McCreary's tavern in the western end of Newberrytown. The company had assembled on that day for drill and parade. Corporal Thomas Ashton and Samuel McCreary opened the box and both officers and men

of the York County Rangers were disappointed when they discovered that the arms received, were flint-lock Harper's Ferry muskets, and not rifles. In fact, all the guns up to that time were flint-locks. Captain Ward cheered up his men. Zeke Sankey played some lively tunes on the fife and John Funk and Emanuel Sipe beat their drums. The company marched through the street to the public well, stopping for a draught of fresh water, on the movement to the parade ground. One of the soldiers had taken too much grog, and was saved from falling into the well by John Funk, who injured himself in his attempt to save the life of his comrade. Daniel K. Noell, afterward mayor of York, was then a small boy in Newberrytown. He took Funk's place as drummer on this occasion, and many times afterward.

David Krieger went to the store of Mills Hays and bought a large quantity of powder for his comrades to practice with their new guns. The company moved to the parade grounds at Thomas Wickersham's pottery, and fired platoon after platoon, which rent the air with a thundering noise. Daniel Hoops, a noted character in the quaint old Quaker town, rushed out of Hays' store, crying "Captain! Thee frightens the women and children too much." After this practice was ended, the company drilled and marched, just as they did for seven years, until the company was disbanded.

The Washington Guards was a militia company, composed of sixty men from Newberry Township, and was organized in 1858 and commanded by Captain John Crull. The men all wore uniforms and became quite skillful in military movements, and in the manual of arms. In 1861 when the Civil War opened, Captain Crull volunteered to enter the army and in August of that year went to York with forty men. The 87th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers was then being organized at York. Captain Crull and his men were mustered in as part of Company B of this regiment, and served during three years of the Civil War.

When the Washington Guards organized in 1858, they purchased a fine silk flag at a cost of \$42.00. This banner was presented to the Historical Society of York County by Martin S. Crull, a son of Captain Crull,

in the year 1905. It is in an excellent state of preservation. Martin S. Crull also presented a tenor drum used by this company. Harry Fink, the fifer, afterward became chief musician in Company A in the 87th Regiment. The complete roll of the Washington Guards cannot be given. The following is a list of men of this company who were present at a parade in Yocumtown December 1, 1859:

Captain John Crull, First Lieutenant A. H. Putt, Second Lieutenant Moses Shelly, Ensign Abraham Fortenbaugh, Orderly Sergeant Joseph A. Willis, Second Sergeant Reuben A. Strominger, Third Sergeant David H. Kister, Fourth Sergeant Daniel Wehrly, John R. Ort, John M. Baird, Geo. Plymmer, Michael B. Myers, John Mixel, Solomon Sipe, Wm. M. Macklin, Wm. Groom, Henry Geise, Jacob H. Kister, John F. Sipe, Philip H. Ziegler, Wm. Murtz, John M. Rider, Aaron Mickley, Wm. Kirk, Samuel K. Fisher, Abraham Westhafer, John K. Fisher, Charles Palmer, John Fry, Reuben Kline, Geo. Yinger, Harry Fink, Andrew Z. Brubaker, Wm. Metzgar, Jacob P. Strominger, Wm. Ehrhart, Henry Zorger, Daniel Schindel, David Ort, Martin S. Crull.

Newberry and Fairview townships furnished a large number of soldiers during the war for the Union. Many of these men served three years in the army. During one of the last calls for troops, eighty-seven men from Newberry Township volunteered to enlist. Fairview sent nearly the same number. It is not an easy task to record the names of all the patriotic men of these townships who gave up their lives to save the Union, between 1861 and 1865. The following is a list of those whose names can be recalled: Gardner Bryan came home almost entirely emaciated, after suffering many months in a Confederate prison, and died soon afterward. Sanford Fisher, a youth of seventeen, while leading the advance line of the Ninety-third Regiment fell from a flesh wound, in the battle of Fair Oaks. Mortification followed and he died in the hospital. His brother, Sergeant John Fisher, of the same regiment was shot by a Confederate sharpshooter while leading a squad of men in the Shenandoah Valley. He had served three years almost to

the day, and had previously engaged in about twenty battles and skirmishes. Ross Krieger died in Andersonville prison. Harman Miller, William Palmer and Samuel May were killed in the battle of Antietam, within a month after enlistment, in the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. William Shanly, of Lewisberry, died of disease contracted in burying the dead after battle. Lyman Brubaker was killed in the battle of Fredericksburg. William Walters was wounded, and died afterward in a Philadelphia hospital. Lieutenant Arnold, of Captain Bailey's company, of the Seventh Pennsylvania Reserves, fell while gallantly leading the van in battle. His body was carried heroically in the retreat by Henry Gise and George H. Writer, two comrades. Being hard pressed by the Confederate advance, they were compelled to drop the body, and it fell into the hands of the enemy. The names of others killed are: John Anthony and Chester Krall, of the 130th; Thompson Nicholas, Elias Fissell and William Grove. Hugh Machlin was accidentally killed at Fort Sumter, while firing a salute, celebrating the close of the war.

NORTH CODORUS.

In the year 1836, a petition was presented to the court at York, signed by a large number of citizens of Codorus, asking for a division of that township. Jacob Fissel, Jacob Laumaster and Matthias Smyser were appointed viewers to inquire into the advisability of making the proposed division. In this report presented to the court July 22, 1836, they stated that "it would be of great public utility to divide said township by the following courses and distances: Beginning at a white oak on the western boundary line of this township above the distilling house and on land of Matthias Meyers, thence (north sixty-seven and one-quarter degrees east) through lands of Lewis Bop, John Bear, Jenkins Carothers, Michael Miller, Conrad Rennoll, John Galenthine, Christian Rennoll, Widow Werty and David Brillhart (three miles and seventy-six perches to a dead pine tree) on land of said David Brillhart, thence north seventy-two degrees east through lands of Samuel Brillhart, Peter Zech, Adam Baylor and John Zeig-

ler; thence south eighty-four and one-half degrees east through the land of George Walter, sixty-two perches to a chestnut tree on the land of said George Walter, thence north eighty degrees east through the lands of Michael Klinefelter and Jacob Bowman two hundred and twenty-six perches to a maple tree on the eastern boundary line of this township and on land of Jacob Bowman."

The report presented by the viewers was read and approved by the court on August 3, 1836. A remonstrance was filed, September 15, 1836, signed by a number of citizens opposed to the division. In order to carry out the provisions of the law creating new townships, a popular vote was taken which resulted in favor of the division. This caused a delay of two years, and it was not until January 6, 1838, that the court in session confirmed the original report of the township viewers. The name of Codorus was retained for the lower township and the new division was called North Codorus.

The population of Codorus in 1830 was 2,429. Owing to the division of the township the government census shows that Codorus in 1840 had 1,131, while the population of North Codorus in 1840 was reported to be 1,540. The population of North Codorus in 1850 was 2,124; 1860, 2,253; 1870, 2,476; 1880, 2,550; 1890, 2,639; 1900, 2,637.

North Codorus is one of the most fertile townships in the southwestern part of York County. The land is undulating and well drained by different branches tributary to the Codorus creek.

The township is bounded on the north by Jackson and West Manchester, on the east by York and Springfield and on the west by Heidelberg. The southeastern section is traversed by the Hanover Branch Railroad, and the Northern Central passes along its eastern borders. A portion of the township is covered by valuable chestnut timber land.

Stoverstown is an interesting hamlet near the centre of the township. It was named in honor of Gabriel Stover the owner of a large tract of land in this vicinity, and who also kept store for many years. He was succeeded by George Henry. John P.

Bankert kept a store here for several years and was succeeded by Charles Bear. A postoffice was established in 1900 and given the name of Okete because another town in the State of Pennsylvania bore the name of Stoverstown. The population in 1907 was 250. The people of this village are industrious, frugal and kind-hearted. The town is said to possess some of the best cooks in York County. A graded school and a handsome church have been erected within the limits of the town. Dr. J. N. Decker practices medicine at Stoverstown. R. B. Glatfelter, at present the owner and publisher of the "East Berlin News," taught school in this village for several years.

Wiota is a small village in the western end of the township. The site was long known as Crist's Store. William Crist kept a store here for many years and was succeeded by George E. Luckenbaugh.

Hanover Junction is situated in the southeastern part of North Codorus, a short distance below Seven Valley. The place became noted for the manufacture of ice cream which was begun by Cornelius Glatfelter, shortly after the Civil War. He continued the business until his death in 1885, and has been followed in the manufacture of ice cream by William S. Henry.

Glatfelter's Station, in the eastern part of North Codorus Township, seven miles south of York, is an important station along the Northern Central Railroad. The mercantile business has been carried on here in order of succession by Peter Fishel, Michael Overmiller, Mr. Reisinger, Martin Glatfelter and Andrew Beck. The Falkenstein mill property built during the early history of York County, stands near this station. A mill for the manufacture of flaxseed oil stood on this site for more than half a century.

Casper Glatfelter, during the early part of the eighteenth century, was one of the first German settlers to take up some of the valuable land of this region. He was the ancestor of the Glatfelter family in America. The history of this family has been carefully written by Dr. Glatfelter, of St. Louis, Missouri. In 1906 a reunion of the Glatfelter family was held in a grove in the northern part of Springfield Township and was attended by several hundred descendants of Casper Glatfelter. It was one of the most interesting family reunions ever held in the

history of York County. The family history was read by Dr. Glatfelter.

St. Peter's Lutheran and Reformed Churches. formed church, situated one and one-half miles southwest of Spring Grove, is one of the landmarks of North Codorus Township. This was originally a Reformed Church, organized in 1760 by Rev. Jacob Lischy, who in 1743 founded the First Reformed Church at York. He was the pioneer clergyman of the Reformed Church west of the Susquehanna and organized Emmanuel Reformed Church at Hanover about 1750.

Owing to the fact that he was charged with preaching the doctrines of the Moravian Church and for other reasons, Rev. Jacob Lischy was deposed from the Synod of the Reformed Church. He then moved into this fertile region of North Codorus Township, where he founded an independent congregation. He bought a large farm upon which he erected a log church, which stood on the road between Spring Grove and Jefferson. The second log church was built on the same site and stood until 1843, when a brick church was erected. This was used by the Reformed and Lutheran congregations until the present brick church was erected on elevated ground a short distance north in 1896, at a cost of \$10,000.

Rev. Jacob Lischy died in the year 1781, and was buried in the historic graveyard near the present church edifice. A biography of Rev. Lischy will be found on page 464.

After the death of Rev. Lischy an orthodox Reformed congregation was organized, which was served by ministers of the Hanover charge, including Albert Helfenstein, S. Gutelius, Jacob Sechler and W. K. Zieber, D. D.

After the resignation of Rev. Dr. Zieber, Rev. Henry Hilbish, who resided at Hanover, became pastor of a country charge which included Lischy's church. He was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Hartman, who served until A. P. Frantz was appointed to this charge and Mt. Zion Reformed Church at Spring Grove. In 1905 Rev. J. M. Faust became pastor of the same charge, residing at Spring Grove.

The Reformed membership of Lischy's church is about 400.

From 1760 until 1840 a parochial school

was connected with this church and was conducted for many years by Jacob Lischy, son of the founder.

The Lutheran congregation, which now worships in Lischy's church was organized in 1833 by Rev. A. G. Deininger, who was pastor for many years. At this time both congregations worshipped in the second log building. The building committee of the brick church in 1843 were Peter Menges, George Hoke and John Lenhart.

Rev. John H. Menges, who became a prominent clergyman in the Lutheran Church, was confirmed and admitted to membership in this congregation. The Lutheran pastors since the retirement of Rev. A. G. Deininger were Jacob Albert, William Reiley, Charles Witmer, Leonard Gearhart and Daniel J. Hauer, D. D., under whose pastorate the congregation was largely increased in numbers.

Rev. Fred A. Geesey has been pastor of the congregation for several years. In 1907 there were 300 members.

St. Paul's Church, situated in the southeastern part of North Codorus, between Seven Valley and Stoverstown, was founded in 1800 by the Lutherans. John Ziegler, in whose honor the church was named, donated thirty acres of land upon which a log church was built. This church stood for many years, and was replaced by a large stone structure, which has since been occupied. The building is surrounded by a beautiful grove of native trees.

The Lutheran congregation was organized by Rev. F. V. Melsheimer, who was the pastor of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church at Hanover and five other Lutheran churches in York County.

The successive pastors of the Lutheran congregation since the death of Rev. Melsheimer, in 1814, were A. Rudisill, Jacob Albert, A. G. Deininger, who served from 1828 to 1846 and was then succeeded by C. J. Deininger, who served until 1850; Leonard Gearhart until 1853, when C. J. Deininger was recalled and served until 1866. Rev. L. K. Sechrist was pastor for many years and was succeeded by John Conoway, E. Lenhart and B. F. Kautz.

The Reformed congregation which worships in Zeigler's Church was organized several years after the Lutheran congregation. The pastors have been J. D. Zehring,

Rhinehart Smith, Aaron Spangler and J. J. Stauffer.

The Lutheran and Reformed church at Stoverstown was organized in 1880. Rev. C. J. Deininger was the first pastor of the Lutheran congregation and was succeeded by Rev. Daniel J. Hauer, D. D. Rev. Fred. A. Geesey has been pastor of this congregation for several years.

Rev. Rhinehart Smith, who organized the Reformed congregation in 1880 was its pastor for several years and was succeeded by Rev. Aaron Spangler, and he was succeeded by Rev. J. J. Stauffer. The church was remodeled in 1903 and now presents an attractive appearance.

A German Baptist Church is situated a short distance west of Stoverstown. It belongs to the Upper Codorus congregation which also includes a church near Jefferson and the central church at Black Rock in Manheim Township. E. S. Miller is pastor of the congregation and has two assistants. The three churches have a combined membership of 200.

North Codorus Township has fourteen schools, including two in Stoverstown. The names of these schools are Heindel's, Boyer's, Beck's, Bard's, Diehl's, Pleasant Hill, Berkheimer's, Stormy Hill, Senft No. 1, Senft No. 2, Pleasant Grove and Cherry Grove. The school buildings are all of modern architecture and equipped with patent seats. The school directors in 1907 were: George K. Bentz, Henry G. Ehrhart, Byrd Hoff, Michael Stambaugh, Israel Stambaugh and Hamilton Stauffer.

PARADISE TOWNSHIP.

The township of Paradise was organized during the colonial history of Pennsylvania. It was laid out in 1747 under authority of the Lancaster court. Paradise originally included its present area and that of Jackson Township. It was settled almost exclusively by Lutheran and Reformed emigrants from the Palatinate region of Germany. A few English settlers located in the vicinity of the borough of Spring Grove where Peter Dicks from Chester County in 1755 erected a forge, the first of its kind west of the Susquehanna River. The boundaries of Paradise Township were run by Joseph Pidgeon, a civil engineer, from

Philadelphia. The ridge of wooded hills in the southern part of this township and Jackson are supposed to have been named in honor of this surveyor. Near the central part of the township soon after the first settlement, the Lutheran and Reformed people built a house of worship locally known as the "Holz Schwamm Church." In the extreme western part of the township there were a few Catholics among the earliest settlers. A colony of German Baptists took up lands in Washington Township in 1738. Some of these people also settled in the northwestern section of Paradise.

The word Paradise is not frequently used as a geographical name, but there is a township by that name in Lancaster County in the Pequea Valley. Possibly the enchanting view afforded the surveyor in looking north from the Pidgeon Hills was the reason why Paradise Township was so named.

According to well-founded tradition and the indications from the loamy soil, a part of Paradise Township, at the time of its first settlement was a swamp, covered with a deep growth of trees and tall grass. After this part had been irrigated, it became fertile land, producing abundant crops. The township since the formation of Jackson in 1857, is an irregular parallelogram, its length more than equal to twice its breadth. The soil of most of the township is a sandy loam. The northern part is of red shale formation. The York and Gettysburg Turnpike crosses the township. There is an excellent quality of kaoline or clay near the center of Paradise. In 1858, Peter S. Alwine began the burning of bricks out of this clay. For a quarter of a century he made annually at the kiln on his own farm 300,000 bricks. He also owned brick kilns near New Oxford and at Spring Grove, and at each of these places made 700,000 bricks annually, until the time of his death. The business was afterward conducted by his sons.

The population of Paradise in 1820 was 1,837; in 1830, 1,819; in 1840, 2,117; 1850, 2,353; 1860, 1,206; 1870, 1,300; 1880, 1,372; 1890, 1,269; 1900, 1,214.

The following tax list taken in Paradise 1769, shows the original settlers of Paradise and Jackson Townships:

	Land	Grain	Horses	Cows	Sheep		Land	Grain	Horses	Cows	Sheep
Alexander, ———	60	10	2	2	2	Kron, Lorentz	100	3	1	1	
Arnold, Samuel	100	5	2	2	3	Krim, Baltzer					
Ammer, Daniel	100	10	2	2	4	Kehler, Conrad					
Allstat, Philip	100	6	2	3	4	Loser, George	100	10	2	2	
Amman, Conrad	200	15	3	3	2	Lang, Henry	100	5	2	2	2
Amman, Jacob						Leineweber, George	100	5	2	1	2
Amman, John	100	5	2	2	2	Lehn, John			1	2	
Bressel, Valentine	50	5	2	2	2	Lehn, John, Jr.	100	6	2	2	
Bressel, Michael	30	3	1	1		Luckenbach, Henry	80	4	2	2	2
Bock, Daniel				1		Linch, Michael			2	2	
Berkheimer, Valentine	100	9	2	3	6	Meyer, John					
Birle, Matthias	50	5	2	2	2	Marshall, Frantz			2	2	2
Becker, John	50	6	2	1		Michael, Nicholas					
Becker, Jacob			1	1		Michael, Adam	80	5	2	2	2
Bleyer, Adam	50	3		1	2	McMullon, Enos	50	9	2	2	
Bensel, Jacob	100	10	2	3		Mohr, Peter	100	10	2	2	4
Brenner, Adam				1		Mummert, William	100	10	2	2	5
Bensel, Jacob	50	4	2	2		Meyer, John	50	4	2	2	
Babelitz, Michael				1		Miller, Jacob		5	1	1	
Bahr, William				1		Michael, Uhl					
Beck, Jacob	100	10	2	3		Miller, George					
Bahr, Thomas (1 negro)				1	2	Noel, Peter	200	20	3	3	4
Bichsel, Thomas	50	1		2		Nagel, John	50	3	1	1	
Bauser, Matthias (grist and saw mill)	150	15	3	3	8	Nagel, Jacob	50	3	1	1	
Bausman, Lorentz	90	4	1	2		Oderman, George	50	6	1	1	
Christ, Philip	100	8	2	2	8	Rudy, Daniel	150	15			
Christ, Adam						Roth, Jacob	100	10	2	2	4
Dellon, Nicholas	100	5	2	2	3	Ratz, Henry	100	5	2	1	
Drumb, Peter	100	10	2	2	2	Ratz, Peter			2	1	
Doll, Catherine	100	10	2	2	2	Roth, Abraham	50	4	2	2	
Dierdorf, Peter	200	20	3	3	8	Reischer, Daniel (saw & grist mill)	80	6	2	2	
Dressler, George	50	5	1	1	1	Schneider, Daniel	100	6	2	3	
Dehler, Anthony						Schneider, Casper	100	6	2	2	
Dicks, Peter (2 negroes, iron forge)	200	20	4	3	7	Schneisguth, Lorentz	100	6	2	2	2
Dierdorf, Peter, Jr.	150	10	2	2	8	Stober, Frederick	200	15	3	2	4
Ermel, John	100	8	2	2	3	Saltzgeber, Jacob	50	9	2	2	
Erhart, Peter			2	1	1	Stober, Frederick	150	10			
Emler, William	50	3		1		Strasbach, Michael			2	1	1
Feyerstein, Joseph			2	2		Schweigert, Daniel			2	2	
Feyerstein, Nicholas	15	2		2		Stump, Matthias			1	1	2
Fissel, John	100	8	2	2		Scheffer, Philip			2	2	
Fissel, Michael	100	10	2	2		Schneider, John			2		
Fissel, Philip	100	10	2	2	3	Scheffer, Frederick	100	10	2	3	
Fissel, Heinrich	30	2	1	1		Scherch, John	200	12	3	3	6
Freidrich, Andreas	200	15	4	4	6	Steigleder, George				1	
Fissel, Wendel	100	8	2	2		Schellhammer, George	50	2	1	1	
Frankenberger, John	200	20	4	4	10	Sho, Merrill					
Greff, Heinrich			1	1		Stober, George Michael	200	15	2	3	6
Griffy, David	100	6	2	2		Spengler, Widow	200	15	3	2	2
Gensler, Conrad	100	10	2	2	4	Spengler, Rudolph	200	15	3	3	2
Greff, Teis	50	4	2	2		Sontag, Jacob	50	5	2	2	2
Graff, Michael	60	4	2	2	2	Sontag, John	50	5	2	2	2
Heltzel, Tobias	100	10	2	2	4	Wehler, Henry	150	15	3	3	4
Herring, Philip		8	2	1		Winckler, Ludwig			2	2	
Haberstock, Tobias				1		Welsch, Philip			2		
Heidler, John	50	2		1	4	Weyland, Wilhelm	100	10	2	2	2
Hiller, Martin	50	4	2	1		Wilson, Widow	200	20	4	4	6
Hein, William						Wirt, Jacob	200	15	4	3	3
Howry, Jacob	100	10	2	3	3						
Hershey, Joseph	200	15	3	3	4						
Hershey, Andrew	200	15	3	3	4						
Jungman, Jacob			2	1							
Jacob, Philip	100	5	2	2	2						
Isaac, Frederick											
Justus, Bentzel	60	5	2	2	2						
Kiel, Peter											
Kerbach, Christian, (grist mill)	50	1	1	1							
Kerbach, George				1							
Kerbach, Casper	100	10	2	2	3						
Kreber, John	50	4	2	1	4						
Klempeter, Rudolph	50	6	2	2	2						
Kolb, Valentine	100	10	2	1	2						

SINGLE MEN.

Allendorfer, Frederick	Feyerstein, Matthias
Berk, John	Geiss, Peter
Bupp, Michael	Hein, Charles
Bauser, Samuel	Klein, John
Bauser, Jacob	Lang, Conrad
Clement, Henry	Strohly, Christian
Deirdorf, John	Saltzgeber, Casper
Decke, Peter	Scheffer, Frederick

Holz Schwamm
Church.

This historic church originated in 1775. Rev. Jacob Goehring, who then lived at Carlisle, was the

first pastor. Rev. John George Schmucker was pastor in 1809, and Rev. Conrad Reiman in 1817. The church was first owned by the Lutherans, and the congregation for many years was ministered to by the pastors of St. Matthew's Church of Hanover. Rev. Jacob Lischy, as early as 1750, performed the duties of a missionary through this section for German Reformed churches, and Rev. William Otterbein, of the same denomination, for a short time preached here.

February 15, 1826, an article of agreement was formed between the Lutheran and Reformed congregations, which gave to both equal rights and privileges to the church, church property and burying ground.

The following named church officers bound themselves and their successors to fulfil the articles of agreement: John Trostle and Ludwig Swartz, elders; and William Trostle, Samuel Zerfas, John Baker and Daniel March, wardens of said congregations, Lutheran and Reformed. It was witnessed by Henry King, John Wehler and George Trostle, and acknowledged before Jacob Ernst, February 27, 1826.

Since 1826 those who ministered to the Reformed congregation were: William Vandersloot, Charles Helfelstein, Daniel Ziegler, for twenty-seven years; Jacob Kehm, Jacob Zeigler and I. S. Weisz. Rev. O. P. Schellhamer has been pastor of the church since 1894. Its membership is about 300.

Rev. A. G. Deininger was pastor of the Lutheran congregation for fifty-one years in succession, and died September 28, 1880, aged eighty-six years. He was succeeded by Daniel Sell and Henry J. Darmstetter. In 1907 the congregation under the pastorate of Rev. E. Lenhart had a membership of 275. This church is a fine brick structure surrounded by a beautiful grove.

St. Mary's Church. St. Mary's Catholic Church is one of the oldest Catholic churches in southern Pennsylvania.

The congregation was established by the Jesuit Fathers of Conewago Chapel in the humble dwelling of a Mr. Wise, who lived on a farm just opposite the present church edifice about the year 1761. The old building remained in a dilapidated condition until 1906, when it was torn down and the stone used to make the foundation for the

present rectory, the keystone of the Wise building, with its quaint inscription carved upon it, forming the cornerstone of the rectory.

The little congregation worshipped in this building for many years until the increasing number of the congregation lacked the necessary accommodations and more commodious apartments were secured in the old Brandt homestead, the stone house now adjoining the stone church.

A beautiful chapel was made on the second story of this building where the people heard the Word of God preached to them until the year 1841, when a meeting of the congregation was called for the purpose of suggesting and discussing ways and means to accommodate the growing flock. After some discussion it was decided to erect a suitable edifice and a committee was appointed consisting of Peter Delone and Peter Noel to look after the construction of the new church. In the year 1842, the cornerstone was laid with interesting ceremony and the beautiful stone structure, which now marks that hallowed spot, was completed one year later.

The church remained under the jurisdiction of the Jesuit Fathers until 1891, when a new parish was formed at New Oxford with Father Hemler of McSherrystown as resident pastor, and the Paradise congregation was placed under his care.

At the removal of Father Hemler to McSherrystown in 1899, Rev. S. Clement Burger, now rector of St. Mary's Church of York, was made pastor at New Oxford and Paradise where he remained until August, 1900, when he was succeeded by Rev. Father Kennedy who remained but a few months and was succeeded by Rev. Father Reudter, who labored zealously for the spiritual welfare of his charge.

The increasing number of the congregation in and around New Oxford demanding the greater part of his time, he realized he could not give the Paradise people the attention they desired. He therefore laid the matter before the Bishop of Harrisburg, requesting him to send some one to look after the seemingly neglected portion of the flock.

The bishop acted on his suggestion, forming a new parish to which he added the growing town of Spring Grove and in the year 1903 sent Rev. S. J. Milner as rector of

the newly formed parish. Father Milner attended to the spiritual wants of the congregation until August, 1904, when he was succeeded by Father Boyle, the present rector.

The Brandt farm on which the church property is located is now the property of the diocese having been given as a bequest by the Brandt family for diocesan purposes. A new rectory at a cost of \$5,000 was built by Father Boyle last year and a Boys' Protectory to care for the destitute orphan boys of the diocese and to make them useful and honored citizens of the country was constructed at an estimated cost of about \$50,000.

About three-fourths of a mile east of Bigmount, the German Baptists or Dunkers, worship in a neatly constructed brick building. It was erected as a union meeting house, any orthodox denominations being allowed to hold religious services. Within recent years it has been used only by the German Baptists, an honest, unassuming and industrious people. In 1853, they departed from their former custom of conducting religious meetings in the houses and barns of members, and assisted in the erection of this building, familiarly known as "Altland's Meeting House." In the year 1880, it was blown down by a high wind storm, but was immediately rebuilt.

The preachers who conducted the services in both the English and German languages have been Daniel Altland, William Weiley, Hezekiah Cook, John Raffensberger and Emanuel Gochenour. This meeting house belongs to the Lower Conewago district, composed of four places of worship, including this one. One is located in Washington Township, on the Bermudian Creek; another near Dillsburg, and another in Strinestown.

Bigmount is situated in a thickly settled, highly productive region in the northern part of the township near the border of Dover and the Big Conewago Creek. The name originated with Emanuel C. Beck, who, in 1860, kept the village store, when Shearer and Lake made their map of York County. They asked for a name to designate the place, whereupon, he gave "Bigmount," after a village by that name in Iowa. It was

printed on the map, and the place has since been known by that name. It is located on a large mount, of nearly circular shape, with a commanding view of the surrounding country. The land here was taken up under a warrant issued by the proprietaries of Pennsylvania in the year 1750, to Peter Craver. It was conveyed to different persons from that date until 1837, when John S. Trimmer alone conducted a prosperous business for twenty years longer. His successors were: E. C. Beck, Christian Raffensberger, Jacob Kochenour, Miller & Fickes, J. O. Goodling and Isaac Glatfelter. Clement B. Trimmer was proprietor of the store for many years, which has since been kept by A. B. Mummert and Adam Moul. This interesting little hamlet is located on the Canal Road extending from York Haven to Abbottstown. The public school building is a convenient brick structure, with a cupola and bell.

Baughmansville is in the western end of Paradise. J. B. Baughman began the store business at this place in 1844, and continued until 1865. There were then no buildings in the vicinity except one, a blacksmith shop. This business was conducted by George Jacobs, and later by his son. Stores have been kept in this place since 1865 by Joseph W. Kraft, J. Hantz, J. B. Baughman, George W. Spangler, John O. Baughman, N. G. Waggoner, J. C. Bower, Henry Geise, H. H. Geist and Abraham Leib.

Union Chapel was built in 1867 for Sunday School and other religious purposes.

The land upon which Baughmansville is built, was in the hands of the proprietaries until 1774, when Matthias Stump paid the small sum of £2, 17 shillings, 4 pence, for forty-five acres, adjoining lands of Andreas Trimmer and John Frankelberger. The land in this vicinity was not cultivated as early as some other portions of the township, and was not considered fertile until about 1830. In 1844 Peter Waggoner and J. B. Baughman began to place lime on the soil. It produced good results, and by 1846 was put into general use. Before this a small amount of wheat or corn could be raised on an acre. Much of the land of Paradise, considered barren at an early day, now grows from twenty to thirty-five bushels of wheat to the acre. Rye was raised

with success before wheat. Peaches and apples were plentiful and cheap. An abundance of cider, peach-brandy and apple-jack was made and hauled to Baltimore. Before large covered wagons were used, market-men sometimes used boxes on top of the horse in which the market products were placed and taken to markets.

Captain George Trostle before the Civil War, drilled a company of one hundred men at different places in this district. Philip Beck was first lieutenant. The commands were given in English and translated into German.

One of the landmarks of Paradise Mills. Township is Jacob's Mills in the upper end of the township, near the Adams County border. The land was originally taken up by a warrant issued to George Jacobs in 1750. Soon after this date a mill was erected which has since been owned by a lineal descendant of the original settler. For many years it was owned by Amos Jacobs, who had a wool carding mill, grist mill and saw mill, run by water and steam. The stone mansion nearby was erected in 1780. Hollinger's Mill and Noel's Mill on Beaver Creek have long existed. Masemer's mill, on the Beaver Creek and Berlin Road is an old mill site. The stone building now standing, was erected in the year 1794 by Abraham Swigert and was long known as the "Beaver Creek Mill." The mason who constructed it, John Nagle, left his name and date of erection on a large stone tablet in the west end of the mill. The bridge across the Conewago here was removed by the flood of 1884, as well as the bridge over the Beaver Creek. Iron bridges have taken their places by authority of the county commissioners.

There are now seven public school buildings in Paradise all of which are in an excellent condition. Their names are as follows: Harbold's, Church, Eisenhart's, Miller's, Gable's, Stoner's and Bigmount.

Confederate Invasion. June 27, 1863, General Jubal Early, of Virginia, commanding an entire division of Ewell's corps encamped for the night with three of his brigades near Bigmount in Paradise Township. Early led the advance of Lee's army on the invasion into Pennsylvania. General John B. Gordon's brigade of Georgia troops, belong-

ing to Early's division, bivouacked on the same night at Farmers Post Office, about four miles to the south. The entire rank and file of Early's division numbered about 8,000 men. A detailed account of Early at Bigmount and his movement toward York, is given in the chapter on the Civil War, found on page 408 of this volume.

General Early stated in a personal letter to the writer, that he and his staff lodged for the night in the dwelling house of Mrs. Zinn. This property afterwards was owned by George W. Trimmer, brother of Clement B. Trimmer, whose wife, now residing with her husband in York, lived at home with her mother, when Early and his troops bivouacked for the night in Paradise Township.

The troops began to arrive about 5 o'clock in the evening and pitched their shelter tents on the fields surrounding the Zinn homestead. They prepared supper of boiled beef and coffee and other provisions which they obtained from neighboring farmers. Immediately after halting for the night, predatory parties went out in every direction in search of hams, bread, pies and anything else that they might get from the farmers. Some of them paid for these provisions in Confederate money, but most of the soldiers took whatever they wanted, without paying anything. These foragers also brought in many Paradise chickens and such other fowls as they could catch. These, too, were cooked and relished by the tired and hungry men who had been marching continuously for more than a week, resting a few hours each night on their way into Pennsylvania.

General Early and his brigade commanders, Hayes, Avery and Smith, had given their soldiers instructions that they should not destroy private property. When General Early had completed arrangements for the night's encampment, he started about 7 o'clock in the evening and rode four miles southward to Farmers Post Office along the York and Gettysburg Turnpike. General John B. Gordon, with his brigade of 2,800 men had already bivouacked for the night in the fields around Farmers Post Office, when Early arrived there. During this night General Gordon occupied the house of Jacob S. Altland on the north side of the pike as his headquarters. Being worn out

by the continuous marching of several days, Gordon had retired to his room in the Altland house and was resting on a feather bed.

"So intent was he to take an early nap," said General Early, "that I found him under a feather bed when I entered his room."

"I have come to give you directions how you should enter York to-morrow, and you must waken up," said Early to Gordon.

"I am glad you have come," said the latter, "for I have been visited by a delegation from York and have agreed to take possession of the town without destroying private property."

"I could not have given you better instructions," said the division commander, and then they talked for an hour about the march and how they would soon cross the Susquehanna River and move on eastward. These Confederate chieftains at this time did not know that the Army of the Potomac was then concentrating around Frederick, Maryland, and that Meade on that day, had succeeded Hooker in command of 80,000 men, most of them veterans. These Confederates still thought that within the next few days they would be opposed only by Pennsylvania militia and would likely soon capture Harrisburg, York, Lancaster and even reach Philadelphia.

After an hour's conference with Gordon, Early returned to the home of Mrs. Zinn, where a bountiful supper had been prepared for him and then he retired to his room. Camp-fires burned all night and sentinels guarded the outposts just as is done at all times when a marching army bivouacs in an open field. For eight hours or more these tired soldiers rested and at 5 o'clock in the morning they were aroused from their slumbers by the beating of drums. After a breakfast was eaten of coffee, hardtack and beef, at the sound of the bugle, they again took up the march, moving over the Canal Road to Weiglestown, and from thence to the Harrisburg turnpike, entering York at noon of Sunday, June 28.

About the same time that Early with his three brigades left the vicinity of Bigmount, Gordon with his veterans began the march from Farmers Post Office, down the turnpike and entered York just as the church bells were ringing for the morning service at 10 o'clock.

Borrowed a Horse.

Cavalry scouts raided parts of Jackson and West Manchester townships and captured such farm horses as they thought would be of better use to them than their worn out nags that they had ridden for so many months. A Georgia lieutenant took from the stable of Rev. Samuel L. Roth, his beautiful family horse, without the consent of the owner, who pleaded that he should leave the horse behind. But he heeded not the earnest request of this Mennonite minister, and presented the horse to General Gordon, who rode this animal as he entered York.

A touching little incident is the sequel to this story. On the following day Mr. Roth came to York. He met General Early at the residence of the burgess of the town and there with an earnest appeal asked for the return of the horse which had been his faithful companion for a dozen years.

"It was not I who rode your horse," replied the commanding officer. "I presume it was General Gordon, who has gone on to Wrightsville with his brigade."

Mr. Roth awaited the return of Gordon the following day, and upon his request, the family horse was returned to the owner, who took it to his home.

Thirty years passed by and General Gordon visited York to deliver a lecture on "The Last Days of the Confederacy." While stopping at the Colonial Hotel, a message was sent to his room that an aged man wished to see him in the parlor. At this time General Gordon was United States Senator from Georgia. He quickly appeared in the parlor and met the aged minister with his flowing locks and whitened beard.

"I came to shake hands with you General Gordon, and thank you for the return of my horse thirty years ago, when you were in York on another mission."

The two men embraced each other and tears rolled down the cheeks of both, as they talked briefly of the stirring events of the Civil War.

On June 30, Early's division passed through Paradise Township and East Berlin on the return to Gettysburg, where his division took an active part in the battle both on July 2 and 3. Gordon's command returned over the Gettysburg Turnpike and

in the afternoon of June 30, a detachment of his brigade halted at Farmers Post Office where they planted their cannon on the farm of Henry Ramer, in Jackson Township. At this time they heard the booming of the guns at Hanover, where a cavalry fight was in progress between Kilpatrick and Stuart. On the morning of the same day, Kilpatrick with a division of 5,000 Union cavalry came eastward as far as Abbotstown where his rear guard was attacked by the enemy and he fell back to Hanover. If it had not been for this incident in the invasion of 1863 Early's division and Kilpatrick's cavalry would have met somewhere in Paradise Township.

PEACH BOTTOM TOWNSHIP.

Peach Bottom lies in the extreme southeastern section of York County and borders on Harford County, Maryland. This township was formed by a division of Fawn. The report of the viewers appointed by the court to make the division, was confirmed April 5, 1815. The petitioners requested that the eastern part be called Peach Bottom. The survey was made by Colonel James Steele, and according to his draft, the township contained 18,313 acres. On the margin of the draft, representing the line along the Susquehanna River, a house, farm buildings, and an orchard, are drawn and marked "John Kirk's building and peach orchard."

Fawn Township forms the western boundary, extending in 1815 from a stone bridge at John Donnell's mill, to Maryland. The land owners at the time of the division, along Mason and Dixon's line, from the river westward in order were Cooper Boyd, Stephen Cooper, John Neeper, Hugh Glasgow, James Steele, John Livingstone, H. Quigley, Boyd Jones, and Colonel Matthew Clark.

The northern and western parts of the township are drained by Niel's Run, Fishing Creek, Scott's Run and other smaller streams as tributaries to Muddy Creek, which forms the entire northern boundary, separating Peach Bottom from Lower Chanceford and flowing into the Susquehanna. Robinson's Run, McConkey's Run and Rock Run drain the eastern part and flow into the river, which forms the eastern

boundary. Slate Ridge, famous for its quarries of valuable slate, diagonally crosses the township, extending into Maryland. The Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad passes through the township to Delta. The Baltimore and Delta Railroad terminates at Delta.

Near the fourth milestone, west of the Susquehanna, the Temporary Line between Pennsylvania and Maryland is clearly defined by reference to old deeds and maps. It runs at this point about forty-five rods south of Mason and Dixon's line. It seems to run a little north of west, thus causing the two lines to converge. Reference is made to this line in a lease dated February 13, 1755, for a tract called "Tom's Knolls Resurveyed," wherein "the Hon. Edward Lloyd, Esq., agent and receiver-general for the Right Hon. Lord Proprietary of the Province of Maryland" lets for the term of ninety-nine years the said tract to Asbel Brannon. This tract was sold in 1788 to Thomas Steele, and in all the deeds the Temporary Line is mentioned.

The early settlers of Peach Bottom, like other parts of the lower end of York County, first cleared small tracts of land, then planted potatoes and corn, and sowed rye and a little wheat. During the first few years, fair crops were raised. Eventually the land became poor, and the owners turned their attention to the cultivation of newly cleared tracts. Much of the land became known as "barrens." The raising of wheat was not a success. The introduction of plaster as a fertilizer, caused a slight revival in the business of farming. About 1832, lime began to be used. It was brought down the Susquehanna in arks, and flat-boats. When the Tide Water Canal was opened, in 1840, the business of farming received an impetus in this township. Lime became cheaper. Limestone was brought down from the vicinity of Wrightsville, and burned by the farmers and merchants into quick lime. Lime seemed to work like a charm for a time, but after the second or third use of it on the same land, its effect on the soil was of less value. Next came the South American guano, which was considered well suited as a fertilizer to the slate soil. Phosphates have been extensively used for a number of years, and produce abundant crops.

PEACH BOTTOM

1049

The following is the
Taxlist of 1816. first assessment roll of
Peach Bottom Township.

	Acres.		Acres.
Andrews, John, tanner.....	100	McClery, Henry, farmer.....	175
Amos, Benjamin, farmer.....	80	McClery, William, farmer.....	175
Allen, James, farmer.....	80	Meyers, Michael, farmer.....	156
Boyd, William, farmer.....	80	Mitchel, George.....	170
Boner, John, farmer.....	400	McCartney, Ephraim, farmer.....	80
Bonner, Alexander, stage driver.....	25	McFadden, John, farmer.....	50
Bennington, Jeremiah, farmer.....	25	McCoy, heirs of.....	26
Balden, Silas, farmer.....	100	Morrison, John, farmer.....	15
Clark, Matthew, farmer.....	120	Milliken, Thomas, farmer.....	150
Cunningham, Hugh, farmer.....	120	McCandless, Hannah.....	150
Caskey, John, farmer.....	120	McConkey, James, store keeper.....	150
Cooper, John, farmer.....	120	Macomber, Doctor.....	150
Colvin, Robert, farmer.....	328	Miles, Joseph.....	96
Cunningham, Robert, farmer.....	200	McFadden, Hugh.....	150
Cunningham, Joseph, farmer.....	110	McMillen, John, farmer.....	96
Cunningham, William, farmer.....	200	Michael, Edward, weaver.....	400
Cooper, John, farmer.....	500	Nichol, John.....	270
Cranston, Robert, tavern keeper.....	700	Nesbit, John, tailor.....	270
Cooper, Stephen, farmer.....	700	Neaper, John, farmer.....	350
Caskey, Tarence and son Francis.....	29	Norris, Daniel.....	232
Carman, William (ten houses).....	73	Nesbit, Robert.....	350
Colson, William, storekeeper.....	120	Nickol, George, farmer.....	232
Cunningham, Samuel, farmer.....	99	Oliver, Martha.....	113
Cunningham, Samuel, farmer.....	100	Oliver, John, farmer.....	17
Donnell, John, farmer, mill.....	580	Park, Samuel, Rev.....	17
Davison, Benjamin, farmer.....	200	Quigley, Hugh.....	200
Edgar, Samuel, farmer.....	164	Ramsey, Robert, inn-keeper.....	80
Ebaugh, John, grist mill and saw mill.....	150	Reed, Moses, weaver.....	4,050
Edgar, Mary, miller.....	150	Robinson, James, farmer.....	150
Edgar, Hugh, farmer.....	94	Robinson, Walter, farmer.....	73
Fulton, John, farmer.....	84	Ramsey, James, farmer.....	150
Foust, Baltzer, farmer.....	80	Raddy, James.....	160
Fitzpatrick, Thomas.....	380	Ross, Joseph.....	130
Gibson, George, farmer.....	235	Ramsey, William, farmer.....	130
Gibson, John.....	290	Stuart, Ajahle, miller.....	288
Gibson, Jacob, fulling mill, carding mill.....	380	Stuart, James, carpenter.....	1,000
Galbreath, Alexander, distillery.....	200	Sivard, A. John, shoemaker.....	133
Gordon, James, wheelwright.....	84	Snyder, Michael, farmer.....	460
Gordon, Robert, farmer.....	80	Stuart, Robert, shoemaker.....	40
Glasgow, Hugh, Esq.....	6	Scott, Patrick, farmer.....	167
Hudson, John, farmer.....	50	Sample, John, farmer, mill, saw mill.....	140
Hays, John, farmer.....	13	Sample, John, Jr., farmer.....	144
Harbert, Gideon, farmer.....	135	Stee, Thomas, farmer.....	144
Hall, Johnston, farmer.....	2	Stee, James.....	240
Hamilton, Robert.....	150	Theaker, John, farmer.....	
Huff, John.....	100	Thompson, Israel, miller.....	
Hawkins, John, sawyer, saw mill.....	36	Thompson, Jonathan, farmer.....	
Hawkins, Thomas.....	450	Thomas, Mordecai, stage driver.....	
Hawkins, Benjamin.....	10	Thomas, Benjamin, stage driver.....	
Irvine, Francis, farmer.....	216	Wallace, Thomas, farmer.....	
Jones, Elias, blacksmith.....	7½	Wise, Henry, farmer.....	
Jones, Isaac, farmer.....	44	Walker, William, farmer.....	
Jones, Isaac, weaver.....	130	Wiley, Andrew, blacksmith.....	
Jones, Benjamin, farmer.....	125	Williamson, Peter, overseer slate quarry.....	
Jones, Theophelus, farmer.....	250	Wiley, Nathaniel, wheelwright.....	
Jordan, Samuel, blacksmith.....		Ziegler, Joseph, farmer.....	
Jonson, James, farmer.....			
Johnson, Wilsey, farmer.....			
Jackson, Mordecai, miller.....			
Kirk, John, saw mill, ferry, store.....			
Kinyard, Thomas, farmer.....			
Kilgore, Thomas, wagon maker.....			
Kilgore, Solomon, wagon maker.....			
Kunkel, Michael, farmer.....			
Kellogg, Ebenezer, farmer.....			
Lukens, Eli, hatter.....			
Livingston, John, farmer.....			
Mitchell, George, farmer.....			
McLaughlin, John, farmer.....			
Miller, Robert, farmer.....			

SINGLE MEN.

John Patterson.	John Andrew.
James Patterson.	John Davison.
Wilson Mitchell.	John Reed.
George Michael.	Joseph Cunningham.
Joseph Michael.	Samuel Theaker.
Matthew Clark.	James Dinsmore.
Allen Miller.	William Dinsmore.
Jehu Kilgore.	James Bullock.
John Caskey.	Thomas Oliver.
Archibald Harvey.	Joshua Olliver.
Jacob Gibson.	Robert Gordan.
Thomas Gibson.	Matthew Gordan.
Joseph Parker.	William Edgar.

William Edgar,
 Wilsey Jonson,
 Hugh Jonson,
 James Robinson,
 Stephen Boyd,
 John Cooper,
 John Sample,
 William McCoy,
 Thomas Lezer,
 John Wells,
 Lemon Maycommer,
 George Maycommer,
 Joseph Webb,
 Robert Nesbitt,

Robert Nesbitt, of James,
 Josiah Pool,
 John McClure,
 William Bennington,
 James Wells,
 Reuben Creighton,
 John Scott,
 Sampson Bennington,
 David Black,
 Samuel Pall,
 Thomas Miles,
 Nathaniel McFadden,
 Andrew McClure,
 William Robinson.

Bryansville was named in honor of Dr. J. Y. Bryan. It was first a school house site, and being located on a slight elevation, was originally called "Mount Pleasant." Evans Gregg opened the first store. J. W. Vansant, who was engaged in the mercantile business, secured the establishment of a post office here in 1850. For many years, Dr. Bryan was postmaster, and interested in the mail routes through the lower end of York County. He was succeeded by his daughter, Mrs. Belle Gallagher.

Dr. James Yeaman Bryan was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1805. His ancestors were of French Huguenot stock, and emigrated from France to England, during the religious persecutions in the former country. In 1832 he moved to the present site of Bryansville, which was named for him. He had a large practice.

Bryansville Seminary was supported by Dr. Bryan. Among the instructors were J. A. Lippincott, afterward a professor at Dickinson College; Revs. T. R. Vickroy and J. B. Ackers.

The church of the Evangelical Association at Bryansville, was completed in 1882, and dedicated the same year. Rev. P. W. Raidabaugh officiated at these services. The church is a neat frame structure, delightfully situated. Rev. H. A. Stoke was pastor in 1907.

The Welsh. West Bangor is situated on the summit of the slate ridge, and its inhabitants are all of Welsh descent. The town was started about 1850, and a post office was established July 31, 1861, which became a money order office July 6, 1876.

The Welsh, who began to locate in Peach Bottom as early as 1848, coming from the slate region of North Wales, are an intelligent and industrious people. Many of them

have become prosperous as operators of the quarries. The Welsh are representatives of an ancient Celtic race, of which there are 1,500,000 in Wales and 600,000 in America, mostly in the west. Welsh children are all taught English in their native country as well as in America. In Peach Bottom they attend the public schools. Most of them are bright and intelligent pupils. They are taught, however, to hold in great reverence their native tongue, scarcely a word of which is identical with the English. Most of their religious services are conducted in Welsh in a solemn and impressive manner. Infants are baptized only when their parents are members of church. The bodies of the dead are placed in the tomb facing the east. As a people they love sacred music, and some are great singers.

In the Slateville churchyard among the Welsh tombs, is one with the following inscription: "Er Cof am William Morris Y. Canor, Bu farw Hydref 27, 1869. Aed 44." William Morris who died here at the age of forty-four years, was a noted singer. On one occasion, with his sister, he sang the Unbroken Covenant with great feeling and effect to an audience of thousands of people collected in Caernarvon Castle, the birth place of the first Prince of Wales. Among the noted men in American history of Welsh descent are two Presidents, Thomas Jefferson and James A. Garfield.

The first colony of Welsh that settled in Peach Bottom left the north of Wales in June and arrived in Philadelphia on the morning of July 4, 1848. The party numbered thirty men, women and children. The adults of the party were: Griffith Evans, who died shortly after the colony had settled at Delta and was buried at Penn Hill, Lancaster County; Rev. Henry Roberts, who in 1850 went to Mineral Point, Wisconsin, where he had charge of a Presbyterian church; Rev. Griffith Davis, a local preacher, Hill Williams, Richard Hughes, William D. Edwards, John Loyd, Alexander Williams, Thomas W. Jones, William J. Jones, Robert Perry, Richard Roberts, Foulk Jones, John W. Edwards, John Thomas, Mrs. Hugh Williams, Miss Jane J. Jones, a sister of Mrs. Hugh Williams, who married Humphrey Loyd, Mrs. Gwinn Williams, Betty Perry, a sister of Robert Perry, Howell Williams, John Humphries,

Evan Humphries, Humphrey Evans, Hugh C. Roberts, Howell Williams, John E. Williams, Griffith Williams and William E. Williams.

The first marriage in the settlement was that of Humphrey Evans and Catherine Williams who were married in August, 1848, and the first Welsh child born was their son, Evan, July, 1849. The first Welsh Sunday School was held in July, 1848, in a stone house in Bangor which was destroyed by fire in 1867. A church which was used by different denominations was built in 1849 and Rev. Richard J. Hughes officiated at the dedication of the building. During the years 1848-9, Rev. Griffith Dives, a local preacher held services in private houses. In 1850 some of those who had settled in and around Delta left and went to Fulton Township, Lancaster County, where they opened a slate quarry. Among them were Foulk Jones, Richard Jones, and Edward Jones. When this settlement was made in Lancaster County, the men employed had no place convenient for religious worship and in 1854 Foulk and Richard Jones gave a tract of land for a church site. At the start of this church there were only three members other than the three trustees, Foulk, Richard and Edward Jones. These were James Philips, John Price and Abel Jones. This small band worked and soon had all the members of the little colony in the fold of the church and it was successful up to 1860 when the quarries closed and the church was used by the Presbyterians for a Sunday School up to 1899 when a new church was erected by that denomination.

The Calvinistic Methodist Church at West Bangor was erected in 1854, on land donated by Major Williamson under the direction of John Humphrey, Griffith Williams and Robert Davis, the first trustees. The future history of this church will be found on page 859.

The Welsh Congregational Church, of West Bangor was organized November 21, 1855, at Slateville, with thirty-seven members. Hugh Williams and William Morris were first deacons. The worship was then held in the vestry of the Presbyterian Church, and the congregation had no regular pastor. In 1857 the Society purchased, for a nominal sum, a lot in West Bangor, of

Thomas S. Williamson, and in the same year erected a frame church. The trustees then were Griffith Davies, Robert Hughes, David C. Williams and Elias Rowlands. The church was dedicated in 1858, by Revs. Morris R. Remsen, of New York, and David Price, of Utica. Rev. Thomas Williams, later of East Bangor, was the first pastor and served ten years.

One of the first arrangements made by the pioneer Presbyterians west of the Susquehanna, was to establish a church. Soon after the first settlement of Peach Bottom an event occurred which increased their desire for Gospel ordinances. It is stated, "there was so great a revival in Baltimore County in 1746 and 1747, that it seemed like the first planting of religion there. It was in what is now Harford County and extended from Deer Creek to Slate Ridge and Chanceford." This was an auspicious beginning for Slate Ridge Church. The first house consecrated to the worship of God in this part of the country, was a log building near Muddy Creek. Tradition indicates the site of it at the junction of Scott's Run and Muddy Creek, east of the former and south of the latter. This place was chosen for the site of their sanctuary because it was central to the people of Chanceford and Peach Bottom. When a house of worship was built and a church organized in Chanceford, a more central and convenient place was chosen. Two streams running in opposite directions, the meeting of the waters, the wooded range rising gradually behind where the ancient sanctuary stood, all united in forming one of nature's pleasing pictures. It reminds one of some of the places in Scotland where the persecuted Covenanters were wont to assemble and worship Jehovah. The log building at Muddy Creek was burned. A second and temporary building was then erected several miles further south, in the state of Maryland, on land then owned by Michael Whiteford. A vague tradition indicates that this "temporary building" was erected on property later owned by John Beattie. This building was soon deserted, and a third house of worship erected. In 1762 a fourth house of worship was built and is described as "a new, better and fourth church, built of squared logs on the same

site." About the year 1800 this house was burned. Soon after this the fifth church was built northwest of the site of Delta, and stood until 1894.

One statement of the organization of this church says: "A congregation was formed, and church erected prior to 1750." Another account is that it was organized "not before 1750 and probably in 1751." The man to whom, as is generally believed, belongs the honor of constituting this church, was the Rev. Eleazer Whittlesey, who was born in Bethlehem, Conn. He spent some time at Nottingham, Cecil County, Maryland, where a Mr. Finley taught an academy. He graduated in 1749, at Nassau Hall, then located at Newark, New Jersey, and was licensed to preach by the Newcastle Presbytery soon after. Writing to Bellamy, May 8, 1750, from Mr. Finley's he says he had been directed to ride abroad in March and April to supply vacancies. Finley writes, December 3, 1752, that "Whittlesey, whom I tenderly loved for his zeal and integrity, left my house on a Thursday morning, cheerful, and in good health, and preached the next Sabbath at Muddy Creek, not designing to continue there longer. Monday, he was taken sick with pleurisy. He continued in pain until Saturday, and then gave up the ghost. The last words he was heard to utter were: 'O Lord leave me not.' The Susquehanna was frozen and no messenger could come to me until all was over. He died December 21, 1752." A tradition worthy of belief, asserts that the body of Whittlesey was buried in a graveyard near where James Johnston, of Peach Bottom Township resided.

The successor of Whittlesey was Evander Morrison, of Scotland, who joined the Newcastle Presbytery in 1753. During his ministry the second house was built. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Black, but how long these clergymen served is not known. There was no pastor in 1759. Rev. John Strain, who was probably born in 1728, and was graduated at Princeton College in 1757, licensed to preach in 1759, ordered by the Presbytery to supply Slate Ridge and Chanceford in July the same year, and ordained December 17, 1760, was next pastor.

At the meeting of the Presbytery, October 14, 1760, a number of members of Slate Ridge congregation asked that their "meet-

ing house be continued where it is." At the ensuing meeting a committee was appointed by the Presbytery to go to the spot and decide the matter, consisting of Messrs. Blair, Bay, James Finley and S. Finley. They reported they "had met the Slate Ridge congregation and determined the place of building our new meeting house. A good spring may be had by going a little way from that place." This was doubtless the spring long owned by the congregation. Mr. Strain was installed pastor of the Slate Ridge and Chanceford congregations by Sterling, Andrew Bay and Finley, November 17, 1762. Not long after his installation, he and his congregations were annexed to the Donegal Presbytery, the sessions of which he and his elder, James Smith, met June 29, 1763. Some of the ruling elders of Slate Ridge and Chanceford, at this time, were Hugh Whiteford, Rowland Hughes, Joseph Watson, John Steel, James Leeper, James Gordan, James Clark, James Smith, Patrick Scott, J. Cowan and Thomas Scott. The oldest grave marked in the present Slate Ridge burying ground is that of a child of Alexander McCandless in 1764.

Mr. Strain purchased a farm adjoining lands of John Edmundson and James White in 1765, within the present limits of Peach Bottom Township. He was not a man of great physical endurance. Hezekiah James Balch, a graduate of Princeton, pursued the study of theology with him about this time, for one year. In 1768, Revs. John Strain and George Duffield received a call to become joint pastors of the Second Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, at a salary of 200 pounds each.

The next session of Donegal Presbytery assembled at Slate Ridge, when a joint address from the congregations of Chanceford and Slate Ridge, remonstrated against the removal of their pastor. He yielded to their wishes, and remained as their minister until his death in 1774. He is traditionally remembered as "one of the most eloquent ministers of the Presbyterian church of his time, and very earnest and zealous in his work." There are a number of eulogies of his character, delivered at the time of his death, still in existence, and The Pennsylvania Gazette, then the leading paper in Philadelphia, published an extended obit-

uary of him. His remains were buried in the graveyard adjoining the Slate Ridge church. On the tombstone, neatly carved, is the following inscription: "In memory of Rev. Dr. John Strain, who departed this life April 12, 1774, aged forty-three years." During a part of the period of the Revolutionary War, this and the Chanceford congregation was without a regular pastor; Rev. William Smith was for two years of this time a supply. Other supplies were Messrs. Sample, Luckey, Finley, Tate and Joseph Smith.

Rev. John Slemons, a graduate of Princeton College in the class of 1760, became supply to Slate Ridge and Chanceford congregation in 1781, and was installed in 1783. He had been pastor of Lower Marsh Creek congregation (now Gettysburg) from 1765 to 1774. He purchased a farm in Peach Bottom, containing 238 acres for 500 pounds, and continued to serve these congregations until September 1791, when he resigned, and there was no regular pastor until 1795, when Samuel Martin, D. D., was chosen. He was born in Chestnut Level, Lancaster County, January 9, 1767, of parents who belonged to the Associate Church. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1790, and licensed to preach three years later by the Baltimore Presbytery. He at first was pastor of this church only, but April 1, 1800, the congregation of Chanceford asked for one-half of his time for a consideration of 100 pounds. During this period, "the new, better, and fourth church, built of squared logs" was burned. Dr. Martin lived on the farm, where his successor in the ministry, Rev. Samuel Parke, afterward resided. For a time he kept a classical school near the church.

August 10, 1814, Mr. Parke was ordained pastor of this church: "For forty-three years he continued to preach the word, administer the sacraments, visit, catechise, comfort the mourning and bury the dead."

Rev. Joseph D. Smith succeeded Mr. Parke in 1860, and continued as the pastor of that congregation until the year 1890. He was born in Ireland and came to this country with his parents in 1847. He was educated at Washington and Jefferson College and at Princeton Theological Seminary. He was licensed to preach in 1859, by the Presbytery of Philadelphia and a few

months later came to Peach Bottom Township, when he became pastor of Slate Ridge Church, which he served for a period of forty years. During his long pastorate Mr. Smith was one of the leading members of the Presbytery to which he belonged. He was widely known and influential throughout the lower end of York County. After retiring from the ministry, he resided in Delta until his death in 1906. Rev. A. Lewis Hyde succeeded him as pastor in 1890.

The Slate Ridge Church, a large stone building, was torn down during the pastorate of Rev. Hyde, and a handsome brick church built at Cardiff, Maryland. This church was dedicated May 10, 1894. The parsonage at Cardiff was first occupied in 1902. During the first fifteen years of Rev. Hyde's pastorate 410 members were added to this congregation. The ruling elders in 1907 are A. A. Maffet, D. A. Bay, W. B. Davis, J. T. Garley, J. Andrew Wallace and Robert A. Stewart.

Slateville Presbyterian Church
Slateville Church. is situated near what is known as the "old slate quarry," about one mile from the Maryland line and one mile from the borough of Delta. It was organized in the year 1849 by a few members who withdrew from the Slate Ridge Church. James Galbreath and Robert Dinsmore were the first ruling elders. Immediately upon its organization, seventeen more members were received, and three additional ruling elders, viz., David Mitchell, Joseph D. Wiley and Archibald Cooper. Thus the congregation began its history with fifty-two members and five ruling elders.

The cornerstone of the church was laid September 7, 1849. The building was used for worship in January, 1850, and dedicated June 8, of the same year. The pulpit was for some time supplied by the Presbytery of Donegal. Among the supplies furnished by the Presbytery was one of its licentiates, Rev. T. M. Crawford, who labored at intervals in this field until February 17, 1751, when the congregation unanimously elected him as pastor of the church. Mr. Crawford served this church for twenty-one years. Under his ministrations it grew rapidly and prospered. In the year 1872, Mr. Crawford relinquished the charge, much to the re-

gret of the members. He resided within the bounds of this congregation until the time of his death in 1901. Rev. D. M. Davenport was called as pastor in May, 1873. In 1868 the congregation, finding their church too small, built a new one at a cost of nearly \$7,000. This building was renovated and improved in 1884. The congregation owns a parsonage and five acres of land, which is situated about two miles from the church.

Rev. Mr. McCormick was pastor of this congregation in 1907.

Mt. Nebo Mt. Nebo Methodist Protestant Church, situated two miles east of Delta on the public road to Peach Bottom, was one of

the earliest churches of this denomination in southern Pennsylvania. The congregation is composed of some of the leading citizens of Peach Bottom Township. Its members aided in the organization of the Methodist Protestant Church in Delta, when it was organized soon after the incorporation of that borough.

Peach Bottom. The region about this ferry, on both sides of the stream, up and down its banks and on the alluvial islands in it, were favorite resorts for the Susquehannock Indians. The Indians of this tribe were noted for their size, prowess and endurance, according to the description of them by John Smith, in the Jamestown colony, who ascended the Susquehanna to a point a few miles below Peach Bottom in 1608, while exploring the Atlantic coast. Mortars, pestles, battle-axes, darts, spear-points and other Indian implements have been found in large numbers in this locality. Indian hieroglyphics are carved on the rocks and cliffs bordering the stream at different points.

In the river, opposite Safe Harbor, a distance up the stream, from Peach Bottom, are the interesting Sculptured Rocks. The Indian inscriptions on these rocks have been viewed by a number of archaeologists, and reproductions of them have been made. They have been injured by time and weather, and ice floes, so that the original tracings are scarcely recognizable now. On Mount Johnson Island the relic hunters find traces of the Indians. Susquehanna itself is an Indian name and one of

its many meanings given is "River of Islands." About one-half mile below the Maryland line are rocks called the "Bald Friars," which contain curious inscriptions made by the aborigines. These have become famous, especially those on Mile's Island and Barrow's Island, where every large boulder contains some figures, which are considerably defaced now.

In the year 1725, Thomas Johnson, father-in-law of Colonel Thomas Cresap, who owned a ferry near the mouth of the river, and was afterward noted in the history of York County as the leader of the Maryland intruders, obtained a Maryland title for the large island at Peach Bottom called "Mount Johnson," there being a hill at the head of it. On the western shore of this island, there is a valuable shad fishery. Settlers under Maryland titles used this ferry as a crossing place as early as 1725. About this time Johnson named it Peach Bottom on account of the abundance of the American redwood or Judas tree which in the springtime and early summer made the hillsides along the stream look as if they were covered with large peach orchards.

June 20, 1752, Nathaniel Morgan, John Griffith, Alexander Wallace, Hugh Whiteford and Archibald White reported to the court at York that they had "laid out a road as directed from Peach Bottom Ferry, so-called, to the road leading to the town of York."

Much of the land of this region was taken up by John Cooper, an Episcopalian, who came from Kendall, England, about 1720. As early as 1725, he came to Peach Bottom. Some of his descendants reside here, and his remains are buried on the farm of the late Levi Cooper. John Cooper was married to Agnes Gill, whose father lived on the site of Baltimore, before the city was built. They had five sons and two daughters. The names of the sons were John, Stephen, Alexander, Nicholas and Thomas. The last named, the grandfather of Levi Cooper, in 1774 built the house owned by his grandson, which burned down in 1903. Thomas Cooper married Mary Abercrombie, by whom he had four children. He died in 1799. Stephen Thomas Cooper, his son, was married to Kezia Bell, of Washington County, Pennsylvania. He was a

member of the Pennsylvania legislature in 1826, 1827, and 1828, and died in 1855. Levi Cooper was his son.

John Kirk, an English Quaker, established a mercantile business and conducted a grist mill at Peach Bottom for many years. He began in 1798, and afterward Major McConkey became associated with him, and eventually succeeded in the ownership of the store.

A postoffice was established at Peach Bottom in 1815 and during its prominence as a business centre the following persons have filled that office in order of succession: John Kirk, James McConkey, Andrew McConkey, James McConkey, Jerry Kirk, Isaac Parker, A. F. Wiley, Elmira Geiger, M. C. Geiger, Elias Fry, C. G. McGlaughlin, S. D. Fry and John Q. A. McConkey.

Joseph Webb, an English surveyor, who was once an employee in the government land office, and who in 1810 started Palmyra Forge at Castle Fin, made a plan for a town at Peach Bottom Ferry in 1815, which he named "Sowego." It proved only to be a paper city of 150 lots, a number of which were disposed of by lottery. The old McConkey mansion was the only house built on the site of the proposed town. Joseph Webb died in 1840, and willed sixty-nine acres of his land to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

Slate Point is an interesting geological curiosity, located a short distance below Peach Bottom Ferry. It is the eastern terminus in York County of the valuable vein of slate. This point is a perpendicular bluff, 320 feet from the Susquehanna, and is much visited by lovers of romantic scenery. From its summit there is a fine view up and down the river, the waters of which seem to pass almost underneath the observer. To the west of it, a hill rises 150 feet higher. About 1850, a valuable slate quarry was opened a short distance away.

Shad fishing was an important business here half a century ago. As many as 3,000 shad were caught in a seine fifty yards long at Slate Tavern, near Cully's Rapids in the Susquehanna in 1845.

Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat, was born opposite Peach Bottom in Fulton Township, Lancaster County.

General Lafayette, with a brigade of American soldiers, on his way to Yorktown,

Va., in 1781, with his army, crossed the Susquehanna at Bald Friar Ferry, a few miles below Peach Bottom.

Slate Quarries. The slate quarries of this township for half a century have been famous. They have given popularity to the name Peach Bottom over a large extent of country. Industrial statistics show that five-eighths of the slate used in America is quarried from Northampton and Lehigh counties, in this state, and the valuable quarries of Peach Bottom. For roofing purposes the Peach Bottom slate is unexcelled on account of its durability. The quarrying of the slate of this region for use as tombstones began at a very early period, but for roofing purposes slate was quarried only in small quantities before 1800.

The land on which the quarries are situated, was originally the McCandless property and later owned by the Williamson estate. A Baltimore company opened some quarries and did a considerable business as early as 1812. Peter Williamson, a native of Scotland, became the lessee and Major Thomas S. Williamson succeeded, and eventually purchased the lands. He quarried slate extensively for many years. The slate is first blasted out, then hoisted, by steam to the bank in large irregularly shaped blocks. These blocks are then broken or "scalped" into smaller blocks, and then split into sheets of required thickness. For this purpose a chisel or knife about eighteen inches long in used. The slate as it lies in distinct veins, splits readily wherever the knife is placed, if inserted when the block is wet, or "green," as it is called by the workmen. They call the original moisture in the slate "sap." After the blocks become dry, they harden and cannot be split easily. After the blocks are split, the sheets are dressed or trimmed into shingles of the required shape, by means of a machine worked by foot-power, which is from 6x12 to 14x24 inches.

Slate is packed and sold in "squares," which contain one hundred square feet, or sufficient to cover a space of ten by ten feet, when laid on the roof. One square of slate covers the same area as 1,000 shingles.

For more than half a century most of the quarries at Peach Bottom were operated by intelligent Welshmen. Among the leading

operators during that time were John Humphreys & Company, William E. Williams & Company, E. D. Davies & Company, James Perry & Company, William C. Roberts, Thomas W. Jones & Company, John W. Jones & Company, Foulk Jones, Hugh E. Hughes & Company, and Kilgore & Company. Many of them had worked in the slate quarries of North Wales before coming to America. John Humphreys located here, coming from Wales in 1849. The facilities at the disposal of miners for getting out and dressing slate were then very limited and chiefly confined to an ordinary crane and derrick. At that time the mines were not deep like now. The slate ridge which crosses the township south of Delta is neither high nor steep, but preserves a rather uniform outline as far as it can be followed by the eye from the valley below. Some of the quarries are 200 feet deep. Professor Louis Agassiz, the great naturalist, visited these quarries in 1870.

The excellent quality of the Peach Bottom slate is proven by the fact that it has stood the test of use and wear for a hundred years and more. As early as 1805, the Slate Ridge Church was covered with slate taken from an adjoining quarry. It remained in position on the roof of the church for a period of ninety-six years, until the building was removed, and it was then in good condition. Owing to the popularity of this product, quarries are operated on a large scale and their annual output within recent years averaged 40,000 squares.

The output of the leading quarries ranges from 2,500 to 10,000 squares. Peach Bottom slate is now in demand in many states of the Union. The Peach Bottom slate belt covers an area of nearly two miles square, and extends from Peach Bottom Township over the Pennsylvania line into the northern part of Harford County, Maryland.

The Peach Bottom Slate Manufacturing Company, organized in 1901, operates one of the largest quarries in this township. This quarry produces annually from 6,000 to 10,000 squares, and readily disposes of its product all over the United States. The officers and directors of this company are citizens of York. M. G. Collins is president; C. C. Frick, vice president and treasurer; D. F. Lafean, Jere S. Black and

Charles H. Emig, directors. This company has added improvements as an equipment for the mining and manufacturing of slate. It has an office in the Builders' Exchange, Philadelphia, in charge of Chauncey F. Shellenberger.

R. L. Jones & Company of Delta operate a large quarry in this township, which has been in existence for many years. The firm is composed of R. L. Jones, and his two sons, Arthur and John Jones.

Foulk Jones & Son own and operate another large quarry. Mr. Jones is one of the oldest and most prominent operators of slate in the State of Pennsylvania, and is widely known as a successful business man. The members of the firm are Foulk Jones and his son, D. W. Jones.

The Cardiff Peach Bottom Slate Manufacturing Company owns a large mine in Harford County. The Peach Bottom Slate Company, owned by Richard Rees, of Delta, operate a large quarry in Harford County. The Proctor Slate Company owned by the Proctor brothers, is also in Harford County. W. Jerry Jones recently opened a quarry near Delta. Edward Evans & Company own a quarry in Peach Bottom Township near Delta.

All the above mentioned quarries do an extensive business. The workmen, about 500 in number, employed in these quarries, are nearly all Welsh or of Welsh descent.

The population of Peach Bottom Township in 1820 was 928; 1830, 898; 1840, 1074; 1850, 1,652; 1860, 1,874; 1870, 2,365; 1880, 2,130; 1890, 2,198; 1900, 1888. The decrease in population during the last decade was owing to the incorporation of Delta into a borough.

Peach Bottom has eleven schools with the following names: Peach Bottom, Mt. Joy, Pikes Peak, Glenwood, Mt. Holly, Union, Bellview, Slateville, Bryansville, Pleasant Valley, West Bangor.

Historical Notes. Hon. James Ross, one of the most distinguished lawyers and statesmen that Pennsylvania has produced, was born in Peach Bottom Township in 1762, a few hundred yards north of the borough of Delta. A biography of him appears on page 472.

The birthplace of James Ross was owned from 1827 to 1885 by Robert Ramsay, whose

wife, Jane Whiteford, was the daughter of Elizabeth, the sister of Senator Ross. Robert Ramsay was born in Peach Bottom Township in 1795. In 1814, he was a soldier in Captain Amos's company of one hundred men, who marched to the defence of Baltimore when attacked by the British. The company started from the village of Dublin, Maryland, in the month of August; on the way remained one night in the Court House at Bel Air, and the next day arrived at Baltimore. This was two weeks before the approach of the British. Mr. Ramsay delighted to talk of the past, and pictured to the writer in 1884, the bombardment of Fort McHenry, as he saw it, amid the booming of cannon and the explosion of shells, on that eventful night, when Francis Scott Key wrote the Star Spangled Banner, while a prisoner of war on a British vessel. In 1805, while on his way to school, near Ramsay's Tavern, Mr. Ramsay narrowly escaped being captured by a drove of wolves. He voted sixteen times at the presidential elections, casting his first ballot when James Madison was elected. He was then a Federalist, and when that party ceased to exist, he voted with the Whigs. In 1856, Mr. Ramsay cast his ballot for John C. Fremont, the first candidate of the Republican party for President. In 1884, the last Presidential election which he attended, he cast his ballot for James G. Blaine, who was defeated by Grover Cleveland. For more than half a century Mr. Ramsay was a member of Slate Ridge Church. At the time of his death, at the age of ninety-two, he was the last soldier of the War of 1812 in York County.

John Flehearty, who died near Fawn Grove Borough in 1886, at the age of nearly one hundred years, was an interesting character in the lower end of York County. In early days he was a teamster between Harrisburg and Pittsburg, across the Allegheny Mountains.

Joshua Kilgore, who died in Peach Bottom Township in 1885, was a soldier of the War of 1812, and was present at the battle of North Point, near Baltimore, in 1814.

Dr. Whiteford, born in Peach Bottom Township, was a surgeon in the War of 1812, and at Baltimore, and afterward a very prominent physician.

William Edgar, William Rowland, Wil-

liam Luckey, Robert Luckey, David Smith, John Morrison and Robert Martin were appointed viewers in 1748 of "a road from the Ashmore ferry-road to York running south to the temporary line to David Smith's patented land." These were some of the first settlers of the lower end of York County.

Dr. James Montgomery, one of the first physicians of the lower end, after removing to Baltimore, won distinction in his profession.

Rev. Dr. Martin, Hugh Glasgow, Rev. Mr. Parke, Joseph Wiley, Nathan Beamis and Hugh Whiteford were among the first persons to introduce pleasure carriages into this section. They were then a novelty. Patrick Scott and others soon followed their example. When these "nabobs" approached Slate Ridge Church with their "wheel concerns," they were the observed of all observers.

For a period of ten years there were only eight persons in this township who voted the Federalist ticket. They were John Kirk, James McConkey, Joseph Webb, John T. Cooper, Daniel Mitchell, Wilson Mitchell, Joseph Mitchell and Robert Ramsay. This was before 1825 when the Federalist party ceased to exist.

Colonel Matthew Clark as early as 1810, was a commander of volunteer and militia companies. He was a member of the Legislature in 1804 and 1805, and was elected county commissioner in 1824. Major Andrew McConkey organized a uniformed company during the year 1827 which served a period of seven years.

Rev. James Ross Ramsay, son of Robert Ramsay, was born at the homestead near Delta. For thirty years he was a successful missionary among the Seminoles, in Indian Territory. His daughter was a teacher of a school of sixty Indian youths, under the direction and management of her father.

Mrs. Coulson, an aunt of ex-Governor Kirkwood, died in the vicinity of Delta, during the year 1884, at the advanced age of ninety years. Her distinguished nephew visited her while he was a member of President Garfield's cabinet.

Coulson town is an interesting village occupied chiefly by Welsh slate miners. It is located below West Bangor, south of Slate Ridge.

Hugh Glasgow conducted a store between

Delta and Peach Bottom at the beginning of last century. Walton's store, six miles west of Delta near Fawn Grove, did a considerable business, as early as 1815.

Ramsay's Tavern in the west end of Peach Bottom Township is one of the landmarks of the "lower end." The voting place before the division of Fawn Township was one-half mile north of this place. Eventually it was moved to the tavern, which continued to be used for a number of years after the formation of Peach Bottom. This tavern on one of the main highways to the Peach Bottom Ferry, before the time of railroads, was a prominent stopping place for teamsters and travelers. David Ramsay was proprietor for many years.

In the year 1819 a duel was fought by Dr. Brownlow and John Chauncey, members of the Maryland Legislature, near Ramsay's Tavern. This duel was the result of a difference of opinion on some political issue of the day. Brownlow was slightly wounded in the arm at the first shot, after which the duelists and those who accompanied them left for their homes.

"Cold Cabins" before 1860 was a prominent stopping place for boats on the Susquehanna canal.

Dr. Thomas Montgomery was one of the last persons to own slaves in Peach Bottom.

Jabez Kirkwood, the father of ex-Governor Kirkwood of Iowa, was for many years an elder in Slate Ridge Church.

Hugh Glasgow was a leading citizen of Peach Bottom for nearly half a century. He was one of the early associate judges of York County and during the War of 1812 he was a member of Congress. His biography appears on page 565.

Patrick Scott was one of the first settlers who attained prominence in the local affairs of Peach Bottom Township. He was an Irish Presbyterian, and early in the history of Slate Ridge Presbyterian church, became an influential ruling elder. When the church building was moved from the mouth of Scott's Run to its position near the site of Delta, he took an active part in the work. He was known far and wide among the Scotch-Irish of the lower end as "Paddy Scott, the coffin-maker." When a new road was to be laid out, Patrick was one of the

viewers, or else had considerable to say about the road. One of the first large houses among the early settlers of this section, was built by him. When the Revolution began he was an ardent supporter of the new government, and was chosen a representative to the first convention that met in York December 16, 1774. He assisted in raising a fund of six pounds from his township to be sent to Boston. In 1775 he belonged to the Committee of Safety for York County. In 1783-4 he was a member of the House of Representatives. He was a man of force of character. As a mark of prominence in church affairs, he built for himself a much larger pew than any one else, and was a conspicuous figure in it. Many an early settler of the lower end was laid beneath the sod by his direction, in the pursuit of his occupation. Characteristic of the Irish, he never would tell the date of his birth, but on the granite slab that marks his tomb, at the southeast corner of the Slate Ridge churchyard, is found the following inscription: "In memory of Patrick Scott, who departed this life August 8, 1825, in the ninety-sixth year of his age." Three wives died before him, and each was remembered by a granite slab similar to his own. The fourth wife survived him.

CHAPTER LII

TOWNSHIP HISTORY—(Continued).

Penn—Shrewsbury—Springfield—Springettsbury—Spring Garden—Warrington—Washington—West Manchester—West Manheim—Windsor—York.

PENN TOWNSHIP.

Penn Township surrounds the borough of Hanover, and is bounded on the west by Adams County. Originally much of its territory was included in "Digges' Choice." From 1750 to 1880, Penn was embraced in Heidelberg except that portion which was included in Manheim until it was annexed to Heidelberg in 1816. Within the present territory of Penn there were many conflicting claims to land titles, during the time of the early settlement. These difficulties are described in the chapter on Digges' Choice, found elsewhere in this volume. There is some significance in the name Penn being applied to this township, as its territory was

claimed by both Lord Baltimore and the heirs of William Penn, until the important question was finally settled by the King of England in council, which gave rise to the running of Mason and Dixon's line, in 1768, deciding this region to be within the boundaries of the Penn grant.

Penn Township was formed by a division of Heidelberg, by action of the court in the year 1880. The viewers were George W. Hoffacker, Jeremiah Brodbeck and Jesse K. Wentz. The survey was made by Jesse D. Keller.

Penn is densely populated, and contains some of the most fertile and valuable lands in York County. Though not large in area, its population in 1880 was 1,962; 1890, 1,501; 1900, 1,875. In 1887 part of the township was annexed to the borough of Hanover. The suburban parts of the town of Hanover and the villages of Pennville, New Baltimore and Blooming Grove are within the boundaries of Penn.

Dense forests of hickory, oak and chestnut existed around Hanover when this region was first settled. One of these monarchs stood on the farm of Samuel H. Forney immediately west of Hanover. In 1850 it measured twenty-one feet in circumference. The tree was about the same size in 1890 when it was cut down. The farms owned by Samuel H. Forney and David F. Forney, adjoining Hanover, have been owned by the descendants of Adam and Nicholas Forney since they were taken up under original land warrants in 1730.

The United Evangelical Church at Blooming Grove was built in 1882, at a cost of \$800. The dedicatory services were held in November, 1882. The building committee consisted of the pastor of the congregation, Rev. P. F. Jarret, E. R. Kessler and F. S. Stover. Rev. J. W. Bentz, the pastor of the congregation, was succeeded in 1907 by Rev. I. M. Pines.

Wildasin's Meeting House was built about 1840, as a place of worship for Reformed, Lutherans and German Baptists. Since Dub's Church has been built in Manheim Township, it is used only by the last named denomination.

Pennville lies near the banks of Plum Creek along the turnpike, a few hundred yards west of Hanover. It is a growing town, containing

nearly a hundred private residences, two stores and a schoolhouse. As early as 1825, George Metzgar resided here and owned a blacksmith shop on the opposite side of the road from his residence. He was a son of Major Frederick Metzgar of Hanover. His nearest neighbor was John Ohm. These two persons seem to have been the first residents of this village. Elijah Collins lived here for a number of years and afterward moved to a home at the base of the Pigeon Hills. He was a noted fox hunter, who together with Daniel A. Barnitz of Hanover, Henry Leib of Heidelberg and others owned a large number of hounds. They spent many days during the winter season in hunting foxes, which were abundant during the first half of last century in the mountainous parts of Penn and Heidelberg townships. On the Westminster Road near the turnpike three-fourths of a century or more ago was a collection of small houses. They were occupied by negroes who had been slaves for Marks Forney and his ancestors, who owned the Forney farm at the western suburb of Hanover. Slavery was discontinued in Pennsylvania in 1781, with the exception of those owned by their masters at that time. These slaves were held in bondage under the law for a certain period. The last colored man who had been a slave died in 1840. He was owned by Marks Forney and lived in one of these cabins near Pennville. George Metzgar, the blacksmith, sold his property to Henry Siegfried who carried on wagon making.

About 1890 the village of Pennville began to grow, and is now an interesting and attractive suburb of Hanover. Samuel Clay conducted a store in this village for many years.

New Baltimore. New Baltimore is a hamlet on the Abbottstown Turnpike, one and a half miles northeast of Hanover. It contains about thirty dwellings, one store, a schoolhouse and a Lutheran Church, erected a few years ago. Elias Becker had a blacksmith shop in the center of the village for nearly half a century. This village obtained its name as far back as 1844. During the presidential campaign of that year, a number of Whigs organized a political meeting. In the newspaper announcement, they designated the place as New Baltimore, the name

which it has since borne. This event occurred during the time that Henry Clay was a candidate for President of the United States. A portion of the farm of the late Andrew Rudisill was recently laid off into lots which were sold to ready purchasers during the summer of 1906.

Grangeville extends from the Grangeville. suburbs of Hanover, along the Baltimore Turnpike, to Mt. Olivet Cemetery. It contains seventy residences and one store. Many new dwelling houses were recently built in this village. The land west of the turnpike was owned by Adam Forney, father of Abner W. Forney and grandfather of David F. Forney, who owns the Forney homestead southwest of the cemetery. This land was taken up by his ancestor in the year 1730. That part of Grangeville east of the turnpike is built upon the Flickinger farm. The dwelling house and barn of Joshua Flickinger erected about 1800, were the first buildings within the limits of this town. John Long owned a house on the west side of the street at an early day. Augustus Dellone built the first large dwelling house of brick. It was not until many years later that other houses were erected. The rapid growth of the village has taken place since 1900, after the extension of the Hanover and McSherrytown Electric Railway to this town.

Milton E. Bowman opened a store here in 1887 and continued for several years; John Raubenstine succeeded.

Eichelberger Park, a short distance beyond the cemetery, was purchased by the Street Railway Company in 1902. It was then a big grove of native trees, which under the present ownership will remain uncut. The park is a popular place for excursion parties, picnics, and other social gatherings. This park and the adjoining Cemetery are about sixty feet higher than the borough of Hanover, and the observer from each place has a commanding view of a beautiful landscape, densely populated by thrifty and prosperous people. On the turnpike at the entrance to the park another village of twenty-five houses has sprung up and will soon be a center of population.

Gideon Grange, of the Patrons of Husbandry, was organized at Grangeville in 1886, by Gerard C. Brown, a member of the

State Senate, and Philip S. Bowman, who served as a member of the State Legislature from 1876 to 1880. The officers in 1907 were Rev. Daniel Eberly, D. D., Master; Martha E. Bowman, Secretary; Philip S. Bowman, Treasurer; and David P. Forney, Lecturer. The membership then was ninety-seven.

Farmers' Insurance Company of Paradise, organized in 1854, and re-chartered in 1874, has its central office at Grangeville. This company in 1907 had taken risks to the amount of fifteen million dollars. The officers and directors then were: Jesse W. Garrett, President; P. S. Bowman, Secretary; George F. Saubel, Treasurer.

Ephraim G. Ritter and W. L. Lightner served as justices of the peace when Penn Township belonged to Heidelberg. The justices in order of succession since then have been Richard M. Adams, P. S. Bowman and Daniel H. Wonder.

York Street, of Hanover Borough, within recent years has been extended out the York Road to the site of the Mumma Mill. This section of Penn Township contains more than one hundred houses and a population of at least 500 outside of the borough of Hanover. There is a graded school, taught by two teachers and the building is known as Centre School. Samuel Mumma had a machine shop in this place and a grist mill. Before the Civil War he made farm implements and also operated a grist mill. Jacob Mumma, a son, invented an improvement to a watch and obtained a patent for it, both in England and the United States. He also showed considerable skill as a portrait painter. He once visited England and France in the interest of his invention. Being disappointed in the failure of his patents, Jacob Mumma lived a solitary recluse for a period of thirty-five years, until the time of his death about 1900.

Blooming Grove is an interesting hamlet situated on the hillside two miles southeast of Hanover. Daniel Grove, who owned a small farm, opened a store here before 1860. He was succeeded by Edward Kessler and George Sterner.

There are eight school buildings in Penn Township with the following names: Bunker Hill, Pennville, Miller's, Park, Krent-

lers', Blooming Grove, Center and New Baltimore. The two last named are graded, each being taught by two teachers.

The area embraced in the township of Penn is historic ground.

Historic Soil. An event of the greatest importance took place almost entirely within her borders June 30, 1863. This is what will be known to history as the battle of Hanover, a complete account of which will be found on page 425. Nearly all the hard fighting between the soldiers who wore the blue and those who wore the gray, took place along the Littlestown Turnpike, from the Forney farm at the southwestern suburb of Hanover to Pennville and out the Westminster Road, within the limits of this township. While the engagement was taking place between the contesting regiments, the greater part of the brigade, commanded by Fitzhugh Lee was in battle line from the Baltimore Turnpike across to the Westminster road and beyond. Mt. Olivet Cemetery and the region to the west and to the south, were nearly covered by Confederate horsemen, who expected that they would soon take part in the battle. Later in the afternoon the brigade, commanded by General Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, was drawn up in line of battle to the east of Baltimore Turnpike, in Penn Township and remained in that position until the conflict ended. Nearly all the thrilling encounters between the soldiers under Kilpatrick and those commanded by Stuart took place within the present area of Penn. Most of the dead and wounded fell within her territory, and at least forty horses, which were killed, lay along the roadside after the battle. The fight began at the point where the Westminster road reaches Pennville and joins the Littlestown Turnpike.

The brigade commanded by General George A. Custer, composed entirely of Michigan troops, was in line of battle from Midway northwestward nearly to the Pigeon Hills. This brigade and that of General Farnsworth encamped for the night of June 30 between Hanover and New Baltimore.

Late in the afternoon of July 1, 1863, almost the entire Fifth Army Corps, commanded by General Sykes, in all about 10,000 men, pitched their tents to bivouac

for the night in Penn west of Hanover. The commissary department slaughtered nineteen cattle on the farm of Henry Sell, near Plum Creek in this township. The corps commander and his three major-generals, Barnes, Ayres and Crawford, and their staff officers, ate supper at the farm house of Henry Sell. Before the different commands had time to prepare their suppers, a message from General Meade, who had his headquarters then at Taneytown, Maryland, ordered General Sykes to proceed to Gettysburg at once with his entire corps. It will be seen from this description that the most momentous event in the history of York County occurred on the soil of Penn Township, during the dark days of the Civil War.

SHREWSBURY TOWNSHIP.

Shrewsbury Township, lying on the Maryland line, was laid out by authority of the Lancaster Court in 1742. It was therefore one of the early townships organized west of the Susquehanna. Its original boundaries included Springfield and the three Hopewell townships. On account of its large area Hopewell was formed out of Shrewsbury in 1767. No further divisions took place until 1835, when the northern part of Shrewsbury was organized into the township of Springfield.

Some of the original settlers of Shrewsbury were Scotch-Irish. The southern part of the township was first occupied by pioneers who had settled there under Maryland grants. The Germans began to take up the rich agricultural lands of this region as early as 1740, and soon thereafter founded churches and schools. Shrewsbury is drained by the eastern branch of the Codorus which passes through the entire township. The York and Maryland Line Turnpike and the Northern Central Railway also traverse Shrewsbury and both have added much to the wealth and prosperity of the entire region.

In 1783 the county commissioners ordered an assessment of all the taxable inhabitants of York County. This was done to aid in raising money to cover the expenses of the Revolution which had just closed. At that time the population of Shrewsbury was 976, nine slaves, 189 houses, 152 barns and seven mills. Its area was 24,229 acres. The fol-

lowing is a complete list of the taxable inhabitants of Shrewsbury and Springfield for the year 1783:

Bechtol, Christian, 100 acres.....	4175	Herd, Martin, 100 acres.....	104
Bury, Abraham, 153 acres.....	250	Henry, Nicholas, 103 acres.....	214
Bopp, Barnet, 211 acres.....	155	Hartman, Tobias, 145 acres.....	135
Baumbgartner, Henry, 100 acres.....	93	Hess, Ulrich, 244 acres.....	202
Brillhart, Jacob, 150 acres.....	182	Heible, Jacob, 200 acres.....	221
Bauser, John, 50 acres.....	30	Krone, George.....	
Baily, Jacob, 100 acres.....	122	Kaltreider, George, 200 acres.....	128
Bosart, Jacob.....	39	Kutting, Peter, 47 acres.....	38
Beck, Jacob, 80 acres.....	46	Kunkel, Michael, 227 acres.....	315
Bopp, Ludwig.....	203	Koller, Baltzer, 1 fulling mill, 160 acres.....	220
Brillhart, Samuel.....	20	Korbman, Daniel, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 214 acres.....	298
Bopp, Nicholas.....	34	Kleinfelder, George, 140 acres.....	143
Brillhart, Peter, 200 acres.....	308	Koller, John, 265 acres.....	303
Baker, Peter, 100 acres.....	217	Kleinfelder, John, 200 acres.....	212
Bayer, Tobias, Jr., 153 acres.....	156	Koller, Jacob, 100 acres.....	124
Baily, Daniel, 100 acres.....	147	Keller, John, 140 acres.....	195
Brillhart, John, 140 acres.....	152	Keller, Jacob, 150 acres.....	130
Brundage, Joseph.....	45	Kauffman, Henry, 60 acres.....	62
Diehl, Adam.....	34	Kirsch, Jacob, 150 acres.....	164
Diehl, Charles, 280 acres.....	272	Koffman, Jacob, 150 acres.....	179
Deveney, Daniel, 100 acres.....	4	Kleinfelder, Michael, 1 oil mill, 1 distillery, 380 acres.....	400
Dittenhefer, George.....	20	Klatfelter, Michael, 132 acres.....	120
Downs, Henry, 50 acres.....	53	Kensler, Michael, 100 acres.....	101
Dagen, Henry, 125 acres.....	84	Krim, Philip, 40 acres.....	44
Dinky, John, 190 acres.....	204	Kleinfelter, Peter, 200 acres.....	
Dias, Thomas, 20 acres.....	29	Kleinfelter, Lorentz, 212 acres.....	183
Dugan, John.....	27	Kladfelter, Casper.....	20
Ehrhardt, Thomas, 280 acres.....	233	Lucas, Adam, 100 acres.....	86
Ehrhardt, Thomas, 172 acres.....	233	Lau, John, 400 acres.....	344
Eichelberger, Adam, 200 acres.....	215	Lau, Joshua, 190 acres.....	177
Ehrman, George, 200 acres.....	235	Lange, George, 150 acres.....	151
Eisenhart, George, 120 acres.....	117	Lordan, Jonas, 30 acres.....	33
Engel, Henry, 200 acres.....	152	Lau, Philip, estate, 300 acres.....	195
Elison, Mathew, 140 acres.....	103	Lang, Henry, 50 acres.....	50
Ehrhart, Jacob, 106 acres.....	167	Leibenstein, John.....	20
Flower, James, 100 acres.....	87	Leibenstein, Michael, 150 acres.....	147
Freeland, James, 52 acres.....	54	Leib, Ulrich, 198 acres.....	244
Foltz, George.....	20	Lentz, John, 52 acres.....	43
Faust, Balthaser, 1 grist-mill, 1 saw-mill, 150 acres.....	240	Lobridge, Joseph, 50 acres.....	43
Free, Conrad, 125 acres.....	177	Markle, George.....	18
Flower, Catharine, 200 acres.....	63	Miller, Andrew, 100 acres.....	81
Ferry, Henry, 66 acres.....	75	Myer, Andrew, 200 acres.....	187
Freeland, John, 50 acres.....	62	Myer, Christian, 117 acres.....	146
Frey, John, 70 acres.....	81	Markley, Christian, 70 acres.....	143
Feigle, Martin.....	40	Miller, Frederick, 80 acres.....	98
Fenus, Frederick, 144 acres.....	145	Myer, George, 150 acres.....	120
Fisher, John, 75 acres.....	92	Miller, Herman, 150 acres.....	176
Grant, Anna, 50 acres.....	42	Miller, John, 300 acres.....	166
Glatfelter, John, 240 acres.....	184	Myer, John, 200 acres.....	337
Glatfelter, Henry, 146 acres.....	126	Menges, John, 136 acres.....	118
Gable, John, 50 acres.....	119	Myer, Jacob, 50 acres.....	52
Geisey, Christian, 80 acres.....	95	Myer, Michael.....	28
Geiselman, George, 170 acres.....	172	Miller, Martin, 200 acres.....	239
Gilley, Francis.....	20	Myer, Martin.....	18
Gramer, Lorentz, 100 acres.....	106	Marshall, James.....	182
Geiselman, Michael, 300 acres.....	336	McDonald, John.....	45
Geiselman, Michael, Jr.....	20	Mahan, John, 160 acres.....	128
Gerberick, Michael, 92 acres.....	108	Miller, Tobias, 134 acres.....	173
Groff, Francis, 300 acres.....	303	Miller, Henry, 80 acres.....	70
Hess, Henry.....	18	Moore, James, 125 acres.....	106
Harris, Thomas.....	130	Markle, Henry, 100 acres.....	
Hildebrand, Jacob, 100 acres.....	108	Neas, Michael, 240 acres.....	239
Hendricks, Adam, 100 acres.....	179	Nunemaker, Solomon, 150 acres.....	132
Hart, Conrad, 150 acres.....	88	Olinger, Peter, 200 acres.....	189
Hendricks, Isaac, 75 acres.....	118	Oar, John, 50 acres.....	40
Hampachor, Valentine, 150 acres.....	224	Olb, John, 200 acres.....	249
Hildebrand, Casper, 100 acres.....	108	Patterson, William, 150 acres.....	160
Hildebrand, Felix, 200 acres.....	95	Peterman, Daniel, 173 acres.....	162
Hobias, Frederick, 100 acres.....	105	Relier, Abraham, 190 acres.....	205
Hedricks, Jacob, 50 acres.....		Ringman, Stoffel.....	20
		Roser, Adam, 150 acres.....	140
		Resh, Christian, estate.....	140
		Ruhl, Frederick, 96 acres.....	196
		Rierman, Jacob, 102 acres.....	55

Rosers, Lorentz, 56 acres.....	103
Rogers, Nicholas, 117 acres.....	208
Reib, Nicholas, 173 acres.....	20
Robert, Peter.....	103
Ruhl, Henry, 100 acres.....	20
Rothenheiser, Peter.....	128
Seitz, John.....	150
Sparks, Thomas, 131 acres.....	174
Spillter, Jacob, 150 acres.....	117
Seitz, Adam, Jr., 100 acres.....	129
Seitz, Joseph, 100 acres.....	20
Sutton, Joseph, 150 acres.....	20
Shaffer, Adam.....	98
Snyder, Abraham, 139 acres.....	240
Schwartz, Andrew, 200 acres.....	108
Smith, Andrew, 80 acres.....	111
Swartz, Conrad, 80 acres.....	30
Shaffer, David.....	212
Shenebler's estate, 1 grist mill, 1 saw mill, 150 acres.....	212
Shwartz, Henry, 80 acres.....	175
Snyder, John, 150 acres.....	96
Shwartz, Jacob, 100 acres.....	30
Schmidt, John, 50 acres.....	108
Schneider, John, 122 acres.....	181
Schmidt, John, 150 acres.....	69
Schneider, Michael, 78 acres.....	191
Schmitt, Peter, 110 acres.....	204
Schneider, Philip, 210 acres.....	438
Shafer, Philip, 350 acres.....	173
Sweeney, James, 200 acres.....	123
Shafer, Catherine, 200 acres.....	78
Sheldon, James, 100 acres.....	122
Smith, Adam, 110 acres.....	104
Shilling, Sebastian, 100 acres.....	282
Stabler, Christian, 100 acres.....	125
Stein, Jacob, 112 acres.....	98
Sterner, George, 100 acres.....	132
Sterner, John, 150 acres.....	97
Stabler, John, 100 acres.....	148
Taylor, George.....	26
Wildgoose, James.....	93
Waltimer, George, 100 acres.....	85
Wagner, Henry, 84 acres.....	110
Wiley, Acquila, 110 acres.....	96
Wiley, William, 100 acres.....	72
Wiley, Zachary, 75 acres.....	101
Yamal, Jesse, 100 acres.....	63
Yost, Nicholas, 30 acres.....	40
Zech, Michael, 70 acres.....	40
Anderson, William.....	80
Ehrhardt, John, 199 acres.....	98
Ehrhardt, William, 196 acres.....	263
Erstone, Peter, 260 acres.....	25
Faire, George.....	88
Fleishman, Martin, 100 acres.....	75
Guest, George, 85 acres.....	110
Hendricks, Adam, Jr., 200 acres.....	80
Hise, Wendel, 50 acres.....	140
Jenians, Williams.....	
Lawson, John, 200 acres.....	

SINGLE MEN.

Bates, Elias, £18.....	Kellar, Henry.....
Beard, John, £18.....	Korffman, Conrad, £30.....
Beck, Jacob.....	Marshall, William.....
Berry, Abraham.....	McCoy, John.....
Foust, John.....	Myer, Haney.....
Galloway, Hugh.....	Pfeiffer, Melchoir, £64.....
Gerbenck, John.....	Roser, Adam.....
Gordon, John.....	Schwartz, Abraham.....
Hartman, John.....	Shaffer, Henry.....
Hendricks, Thomas.....	Shrolyner, John.....
Henry, Christian.....	Stabler, Adam.....
Hildebrand, Henry.....	Youse, Frederick, £50.....
Hunter, William.....	Zech, George.....

Hametown is an interesting village along the turnpike. Adam T. Diehl owns and conducts a store at this place.

Seitzland is a station on the Northern Central Railroad between Glen Rock and Shrewsbury. Martin K. Diehl carries on the merchandising business here.

Shrewsbury, New Freedom and Railroad Borough, three incorporated towns, formerly belonged to Shrewsbury Township. The history of these boroughs will be found elsewhere in this volume.

Fissel's, formerly known as Jerusalem Church, is one of the land marks of Shrewsbury Township.

Religious services were held in this vicinity by missionaries of the Lutheran and Reformed churches as early as 1750, soon after this region was settled by the Germans from the Palatinate country, along the Rhine. In 1771 Frederick Fissel granted to the Calvinistic Presbyterians and to the Lutherans, a tract of land for a church site. In early days the Reformed Church, in some legal documents, was called the Calvinistic Presbyterian Church. It was founded by Zwingli and was Presbyterian in its polity. Toward the close of the eighteenth century, the word German Reformed Church came into general use. This is the same church body as the Calvinistic Presbyterians mentioned at the earliest date of record for Fissel's Church. In 1796 this is recorded as the Lutheran and Reformed Church of Shrewsbury Township. The original church was a small log building, which was afterwards replaced by a larger one of the same kind. The second church was used as a house of worship until the year 1851, when a handsome brick edifice was erected.

The Reformed congregation at this date has 150 members and is served by the pastor of the Glen Rock charge, Rev. S. M. Roeder. Some of the prominent clergymen who have served the Reformed congregation, were: Adam Ettinger, John Yost, Henry Fries, F. Scholl, Henry N. B. Hablestein, Jacob Major, John Forsch, Frederick Becker, John Reinecke, C. W. Reinecke, D. Gring, A. F. Driesbach and I. S. Leiby.

The Lutheran congregation, which worshipped in this church in 1907, had a membership of 250, and the congregation has been well maintained since its organization.

This church, together with St. John's Lutheran Church at New Freedom, form what is known as the New Freedom charge, the pastor residing at New Freedom. Those who served as the early pastors were: John Herbst, Sr.; John Herbst, Jr.; and Stecker and Grobe. Among the later pastors are: Jacob Kempfer, A. Berg, J. H. Menges, E. Manges, E. Miller and E. E. Shantz. Rev. David S. Martin, was chosen pastor of the Lutheran congregation April 2, 1905, and took up the work as pastor on the first Sunday of May, of that year.

In 1872 a Lutheran church was organized in the village of Hametown. It has been served by the pastors of the Lutheran congregation in Glen Rock. Rev. J. C. Koller was the first pastor, and he was succeeded by Rev. J. B. Wolf. The congregation is in a prosperous condition and is constantly increasing in membership.

Pioneer Churches. The Evangelical Association was first introduced into York County in 1810 by John Erb and

Matthias Betz, who established three preaching places, one at the house of Jacob Klinefelter, in Shrewsbury Township, about one mile south of Glen Rock, the second at the house of John Seitz in Springfield Township and the third at the house of Adam Ettinger in Dover Township. The eighth conference session of the association was held at the house of Jacob Klinefelter in 1815, at which there were fifteen ministers present. In 1822 the members in the vicinity of Shrewsbury united with the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in building a log meeting house. This was the first church building used by the association in York County, and only the second in the association, the first having been built at New Berlin, Union County, Pennsylvania, in 1816. In 1827 a stone church was built at Mount Zion in Springfield Township.

Klinefelter's Chapel, near Fissel's Church, was built in 1860, and was used as a house of worship by the Evangelical Association for many years. The congregation was served by the ministers of the Shrewsbury Circuit. The building was removed in 1905.

Rock Chapel in Shrewsbury Township was one of the earliest Methodist churches west of the Susquehanna. In 1781 Freeborn Garrettson, the noted missionary of the

Methodist Church, while passing northward from Baltimore toward York, held religious services in this building. Religious services were also conducted in this pioneer building, in 1806, by Francis Asbury, who was the first bishop of the Methodist Church in America. The congregation which worshipped in Rock Chapel was afterward served by the ministers of the Shrewsbury Circuit.

Rev. John Nichols, missionary for the Lutheran Church at Guntur, India, was born near Shrewsbury, October 31, 1857. He obtained his education in the public schools, the State Normal School at Millersville and Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg. Soon after graduating from the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg he served Lutheran congregations for a short time at Masontown and Uniontown in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, and also filled the pulpit of the First Evangelical Lutheran Church at Williamsport during the absence of the pastor in Europe until April 20, 1885, when he was appointed missionary to India. He entered upon his duties in that country with fine prospects of success. After one year's service as a missionary, he died of typhoid fever in Guntur, December 17, 1886. Rev. Mr. Nichols was a young man of promise and excellent education.

Rev. Ambrose Gring, son of Rev. Daniel Gring, pastor of a Reformed charge in Shrewsbury Township, was born in Hametown and was graduated from Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster. He spent several years as a successful missionary of the Reformed Church in the Empire of Japan, and after his return took up his residence at Lancaster.

Rev. Fred C. Seitz, pastor of a Reformed congregation at Allentown, Pennsylvania, was born in the village of Hametown and educated at Franklin and Marshall College and Seminary.

Rev. B. S. Dise, a prominent Lutheran clergyman in Centre County, Pennsylvania, was born in Shrewsbury Township. He obtained his education at the York County Academy and at Pennsylvania College and Seminary at Gettysburg.

ARTEMAS WILHELM was born in Baltimore County, Maryland, December 29, 1822. He was the son of John S. and Sarah Prosser Wilhelm. His father was a



A. Wilhelm,

descendant of intelligent German ancestry who came to America early in the eighteenth century and the Wilhelm family soon became prominent and influential in the affairs of Baltimore County. In 1814, during the second war with England, when the British army under General Ross landed on the banks of the Chesapeake Bay, John S. Wilhelm enlisted in Captain Lawson Cuddy's company of Maryland volunteers, and took part in the battle of Bladensburg, a short time before the British captured the city of Washington and burned the government buildings. He continued in the service and aided in defending the city of Baltimore until the British were defeated at North Point and driven back to their ships. After the war, he returned to his farm in Baltimore County.

Sarah Prosser, the mother of Artemas Wilhelm, was of Welsh descent and belonged to an influential family in the state of Maryland. Her father came from Wales and settled in Baltimore, and during the War of 1812 enlisted as a soldier and served in the defence of that city.

When Artemas Wilhelm was six years of age his parents removed to Shrewsbury Township, where his father had purchased a farm. Artemas resided on this farm until he was seventeen years of age, aiding his parents in agricultural labor and devoting his evenings and other leisure time to study. There was a poor apology for a school in the neighborhood and his education was largely acquired at home and by diligently reading such books and newspapers as came within his reach.

In 1838 when the Northern Central Railway was built between Baltimore and York, he was employed to aid in its construction. His trade was that of a stone mason and brick layer. John S. Wilhelm built Furnace No. 1 for the Ashland Iron Company in 1845. In this he was assisted by his son Artemas, who subsequently built Furnace No. 2 for the same company. John S. and Artemas Wilhelm were the builders of the first hot blast furnaces in America. In 1849 Artemas Wilhelm was engaged to construct Furnace No. 1 on the Cornwall estate, and beside it in 1854, he built Furnace No. 2. This estate, composed of 20,000 acres in Lebanon and Lancaster Counties, consisted of farm and mountain

lands, the latter rich in the deposit of iron ore. In 1856 when the estate had become insolvent, Mr. Wilhelm was urged by its owners, the heirs of Robert W. Coleman, to take the management of the entire estate with general power of attorney. This he finally consented to accept. To tide over the serious complications, with no means of his own, Mr. Wilhelm was able to borrow money only in his own name, having been refused all loans in the name of the estate. In 1857 he purchased the Dudley, afterwards called the Donaghmore furnace. In 1870 he built the North Cornwall furnace, later the Bird Coleman furnace, and in 1880 the Colebrook furnaces, for all these he made all the designs and drawings. He was the inventor of several important improvements in blast furnaces. Mr. Wilhelm continued in the position of manager until 1882, when in broken down health he retired at which time he turned over to the heirs all of their original property with many acres added to it, and millions of dollars in cash. The heirs of Robert W. Coleman having attained their majority, requested that Mr. Wilhelm make a partition of the estate before his retirement; this he did, and it is considered the wisest, ablest and most wonderful partition of a large estate ever made in America.

Mr. Wilhelm removed to his farm, Paxtang, near Harrisburg, where he died September 19, 1887.

Andrew Jackson. Andrew Jackson, the great military hero, who won the battle of New Orleans in January, 1815, at the close of the second war with Great Britain, was appointed the head of the American Army soon after the end of the war. In 1819 with a train of military attendants, about fourteen in number, General Jackson determined to visit West Point Military Academy which had lately been founded by authority of the United States government. He left Washington February 13, and halted for the night at Baltimore. The York and Baltimore turnpike having been recently completed, Jackson and his party decided to go to West Point through York and Lancaster. They traveled in a large carriage and an open barouche. The weather was cold and snow began to fall on the morning of February 14. When the distinguished party reached the Penn-

sylvania line, they found it difficult to travel in wheeled vehicles. When they arrived at the public inn of Cornelius Garrettson in Shrewsbury Township, fourteen miles south of York, Jackson and his associates stopped for dinner. After partaking of a good meal General Jackson employed Cornelius Garrettson to convey this party in a large sleigh to York. The sleigh which was drawn by four horses broke down three miles north of the Garrettson tavern. It became necessary then to get two large sleds from farmers and in this way the great soldier and his companions arrived at York on Sunday evening, February 14. He was welcomed by the people of the borough, all of whom manifested an earnest desire to see one of the greatest military heroes in American history. The party remained in York only a few hours and then started on their way toward Lancaster, crossing the Susquehanna at Wrightsville. Cornelius Garrettson, who conveyed the Jackson party to York, belonged to the Federalist party and later became a Whig. He asked fifty dollars for his services in conveying the party to York and to cover damages caused by the breaking down of his sleigh. Jackson declined to pay that amount and after considerable controversy the general settled with Garrettson by paying him thirty dollars. This incident in the life of Jackson was frequently commented upon by the Whig newspapers in 1828 when he was the candidate of the Democratic party and was elected President of the United States.

The turnpike to Baltimore was a popular highway of travel during the first half of the last century before the completion of the Northern Central Railway from Baltimore to York. In 1839 Martin Van Buren, who succeeded Jackson as President of the United States, travelled over this highway and arrived at York Friday, June 21, 1839. He was accompanied by one of his sons and two colored servants. President Van Buren on this occasion was on his way from Washington to his home at Kinderhook on the Hudson River.

Baroness Riedesel, with three children and a train of attendants, halted for several hours a short distance north of Shrewsbury in 1779. Her husband commanded the German forces when Burgoyne's army sur-

rendered to Gates at Saratoga in the fall of 1777. The baroness had travelled with the prisoners of war from Boston, through York, to Charlottesville, Virginia, where she remained with the British and German prisoners for nearly a year. After the release of her husband she travelled in a carriage to the vicinity of Baltimore, where she was the guest of Charles Carroll, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP.

For ninety years the area of this township formed a part of Shrewsbury. The names of its taxable inhabitants in 1783 will be found in the history of that township. A petition asking for a division of Shrewsbury was presented in 1834 to the court, presided over by Judge Walter Franklin and his associates, George Barnitz and John L. Hinkle, stating that "the township of Shrewsbury is eighteen miles long, and on this account many of the inhabitants are too far from the place of transacting the common township business." The court appointed George Hoke, Henry Leib and John Eyster commissioners, who selected George M. Henry surveyor, and the division line was run November 24, 1834. The report of said commissioners recommending the erection of this township, which was named by them, Springfield, was confirmed by the court, April 9, 1835.

Springfield is traversed from north to south, by the York and Maryland Line Turnpike, which passes over the line of the old Patapsco road, laid out from York to Joppa and Patapsco (now Baltimore) in 1742, the year after York was founded. Joppa, now a dilapidated village on the Gunpowder River, was then the seat of justice of Baltimore County. The turnpike passes along the summit of the height of land that divides the tributaries of two large branches of the Codorus Creek, which form a confluence at the extreme northern point of Springfield. These streams separate Springfield from North Hopewell on the east, York on the north, Codorus and North Codorus on the west. The southern boundary is an artificial line separating it from Shrewsbury. The surface of Springfield is very undulating. At different places along the turnpike, the view in summer over the beautifully

rounded hills and systematically carved little valleys all clad in rich verdure, is delightful to behold. The Northern Central Railway passes along the western part and crosses the Codorus five times within the limits of the township.

In 1836, one year after Springfield Township was formed, Adam Diehl owned a grist mill and saw mill; Jacob Falkenstine, a fulling mill and oil mill; George Geiselman, a carding mill; Jacob Rinehart, a grist mill, Adam Sherrer a grist mill and saw mill and David Wilson a tanyard. Distilleries were owned by Jacob Bupp, Jacob Feiser, Daniel Feiser, Peter Goodling, Jacob Goodling, George Geiselman, Jacob Geiselman, Joseph Hartman, Daniel Kraut, John Kraut, Jacob Koller, Samuel Rover, Henry Stine and Frederick William. Dr. Frederick Ehrman was a practicing physician in Springfield at this time.

Jacobus, originally known as **Jacobus**. New Paradise, is an interesting village along the Baltimore Turnpike in the northern part of Springfield Township. It is five miles from York and two miles from Loganville. In 1837 John Snyder built the first house in the village. Shortly before the Civil War he began to sell off a portion of his farm into lots and encouraged building. A church was built in the town in 1862, and was dedicated by Rev. Adam Ettinger, as Paradise Evangelical Church. Soon afterward the people of the vicinity began to call the village New Paradise. It retained this name for several years. In 1881 when an effort was made to secure the establishment of a post office it was discovered that another town in Pennsylvania bore the name of New Paradise. It was decided to select the word Jacobus for the post office, and the village has since borne that name. Dr. J. S. Miller, now a prominent physician of York, was chosen first postmaster. Jacob Geiselman and Eli Krout were early merchants. H. G. Yost was a merchant in 1907. Dr. E. P. Rohrbach practiced medicine here for a time. Dr. Eisenhower was the physician of the village in 1907. The manufacture of cigars is an important industry and nearly one hundred workmen are employed in the various factories, owned by D. M. Loucks, James Smith, George Shafer, Pius Olp, Pius Snyder, Frank Krout and Daniel Fortney.

The schools in Springfield Township have the following names: Kreidler's, Paradise, Shistler's, Seitz's, Krout's, Caslow's, Shuster's, Bupp's, Falkenstine's and Snyder's.

The population of Springfield Township in 1840 was 1,207; in 1850, 1,341; 1860, 1,637; 1870, 1,958; 1880, 1,854; 1890, 1,912; 1900, 1,641.

William Foust, a prominent citizen of Springfield Township, owns one of the four distilleries in York County. This distillery is situated in the southern part of Springfield, near the Shrewsbury line. Mr. Foust began business here in 1860 and has since continued to operate his distillery. In 1907 he distilled 1,965 barrels of whiskey.

Frieden Saal Kirche, near the east end of Springfield, is better known as "Shuster's Church." **Frieden Saal Church.** The first German settlers of this region were organized into a congregation in 1763, by Rev. Kirchner, a native German. The next pastor was Rev. Lucas Raus, who served from 1770 to 1787, and Rev. Augustus Reutze succeeded in 1795. The first grant of church land, was given March 30, 1774. It was an original grant from the proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania. John, Thomas and Richard Penn, who directed a survey to be received in the land office at Philadelphia of "a tract of land called the church lot, containing eight acres and one hundred and ten perches of land situated in Shrewsbury (now Springfield) Township in the County of York, made by virtue of application No. 5270, for John Hella and Nicholas Henry, in trust for the Lutheran congregation now formed thereon." The said trustees to be holden of us, our heirs and successors, proprietaries of Pennsylvania as of our Manor of Maske in the County of York, in free and common socage by fealty only, in lieu of all other services, yielding and paying unto us or agent at the town of York an annual quit rent on the first day of March of one shilling sterling, or value thereof in coin current, according as the exchange shall be between our said Province and the city of London."

The consideration money for the transfer of the deed, was eight shillings, 10 pence. The original survey of the land was made April 5, 1769, "by William Matthews, deputy surveyor for York County." The

church lot was in the shape of a right angled triangle. The land adjoining the base and the perpendicular of it was designated as belonging to Nicholas Shuster, hence the origin of the name "Shuster's Church." The land on the side, belonged to Conrad Curfman. The following is a copy of the receipt for money paid for the land:

"Philadelphia, March 28, 1774.

"Received of John George Hella and Nicholas Henry, in trust for Lutheran congregation, the sum of one pound and four pence current money of Pennsylvania, in lieu of fourteen shillings and two pence sterling, in full for purchase money interest and quit rent due on eight acres and one hundred and ten perches of land in Shrewsbury Township, York County, surveyed pursuant to application, entered November 24, 1768. Received for the Honorable Proprietaries.

"£1. 0. 4. By Edmund Physick."

William Earhart and Jacob Ness, April 16, 1774, received from Nicholas Henry and John George Hella, £4 13s. for expenses paid in patenting church lot, for great seal, for recording patent and for incidental expenses.

In the year 1848 a charter was granted under the name of the "Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of Frieden Saal's Church in Springfield Township." At that time George Leader, John Meyer, John Crout and Henry B. Castoe were elders, and Joseph Ness, Henry Crout, George Earhart and Samuel Castoe, church wardens.

A parochial school was kept in a building on the church property for many years, supported by the members of the congregation. August 9, 1851, Jacob Schnell, William Swartz, Joseph Stiles and Adam Ness, elders of the church, leased to Jacob Koller, John Williams, John Snyder and others, school directors of Springfield Township, the schoolhouse erected on the church lands. The lease was for a term of ten years "if the common school system shall so long be in operation."

The present church building, erected in 1868, the third one in succession, stands on the original plot. The first building was made of logs. The second building was a frame structure painted white and was called "Die Weis Kirche." The name

which the present brick church bears was given to it by Rev. Andrew Burg, who for many years was the pastor. The other pastors of the Lutheran congregation in order of succession have been: Charles M. Eyster, H. C. Clymer, E. Lenhart and B. F. Kautz.

The name Frieden Saal given to this church in 1848 by Rev. Andrew Burg, translated into English means "Hall of Peace."

St. Peter's Reformed Church stands on the road leading from Seven Valley to the Baltimore Turnpike. It is situated about one-fourth of a mile

east of Frieden Saal Church. In 1783 Jacob Korfman, or Kauffman, deeded to Daniel Peterman and Bernhard Bupp, one acre of land "in trust for the use and benefit equally in common to and for the German Lutheran and Reformed Calvinistic congregations." It seems from the deed of transfer, shown the writer by Mr. Henry Gable, that a house of worship already stood on this land in 1783 when it was deeded to the two congregations. It was probably built in 1782. According to tradition this was a log building and stood for several years. About 1800 a frame church building was erected. Sometime later this church was painted yellow, and for nearly three-fourths of a century was known far and wide as the "Yellow Church" in contrast with Frieden Saal nearby, which was painted white and known as the "White Church."

Rev. Adam Ettinger, of York, who died in 1886 at the age of ninety-three, was one of the early pastors of St. Peter's Church. The succeeding pastors of the congregation that worshipped in the yellow church were the following: Henry Fries, F. Scholl, Henry B. Hablestein, John A. Foersch, F. Bucher, John Reineka, C. W. Reineka, F. W. Vandersloot and Daniel Gring. Although the land upon which this church stood was originally deeded to both the Reformed and the Lutheran people, it seems that the church was used only by the Reformed congregation. In 1875, during the pastorate of Rev. Daniel Gring, a movement was set on foot to erect a Union church, to be used by both the Reformed and the Lutherans. An attempt was made to raise money for that purpose, but it did not succeed. During the following year,

the Reformed congregation purchased sixty-four perches adjoining the yellow church property, and upon this site erected a brick church at a cost of \$3,300. It was dedicated in 1876 as St. Peter's Reformed Church, the name which it has since borne. The yellow church stood for several years and was finally sold to Jacob C. Deveney, and with the material he erected a barn on his farm two miles away. A cemetery adjoins the church. Since the construction of the new church in 1876, St. Peter's congregation has been served by the following clergymen: Rev. Daniel Gring, A. F. Driesbaugh, Guernsey Weber, I. S. Leiby and S. M. Roeder.

In 1903 Goodling school house which was owned for more than half a century by St. Peter's and Frieden Saal congregations, was sold. It stood nearly two miles from St. Peter's church.

Heindel's schoolhouse in Springfield Township, situated near Brillhart's station, was used as a house of worship by the Lutherans as early as 1850. It was during that year that Rev. Dr. A. H. Lochman, pastor of Christ Lutheran Church at York, began to hold religious services in this building. They were continued at different times by other clergymen, but no congregation was organized.

Salem Lutheran and Reformed Church, in Springfield, near Jacobus, was organized in 1841, by Rev. Peter Herman, at Hartman's Schoolhouse. In 1842, the first church was built of wood. Prominent in this undertaking were John Dehoff, John Glotter, John Becker, Daniel Ness, John Barshinger and George Hartman. In 1882 a large brick church was built, then one of the finest and most commodious country churches in the county, while the Lutheran congregation was under the care of the Rev. C. J. Deininger. Revs. Gotwalt of York, and Gerhart of Lancaster, officiated at the cornerstone laying; Rev. Enders of York, and Rev. Hergart, at the dedication.

At the cornerstone laying of the first church in 1842, Revs. J. G. Schmucker, A. H. Lochman, J. Kempfer and F. W. Vandersloot, and at the dedication on November 20, of the same year, Revs. Lochman, Schmucker, Cares, and Lennert (Moravian) were present. The prominent members of

this congregation were Emanuel Ness, Samuel Ness, Isaac Leader, Isaac Hovis, Levi Bupp and Henry Harting. Rev. Deininger preached here from 1853 to 1885. Rev. J. H. Leeser followed him.

The Lutheran members number 400. The Lutheran congregation forms part of Quickel's Charge, consisting of Quickel's, Wolf's, Salem and Mt. Zion. Rev. Adam Stump, D. D., has been its pastor since 1890.

The Reformed pastors have been Revs. John Cares, who organized the Reformed congregation in 1842; John Reinecke, William Good, Bossler, Rhinehart Smith, Aaron Spangler, C. B. Heinly and John J. Stauffer.

The fertile region in the eastern part of Springfield Township, known as Dunkard Valley, is populated almost entirely by an enterprising class of farmers who belong to the German Baptist Church. They began to settle in this locality one hundred years ago. Near the center of this beautiful valley stands a neat and commodious meeting house in which religious services have been held by a large and prosperous congregation. Some of the members reside in the surrounding townships and come a long distance to attend divine services.

This is the central house of worship for the Codorus congregation of the German Baptist Church. The entire congregation composed of 300 members worships in this church, at Bupp's Union in Springfield, a church at Bittersville in Lower Windsor, one at Longtown in York Township and one near New Freedom. Rev. Christian Ness was the bishop of the Codorus congregation in 1907. His five assistants were Andrew Myers, John Keller, Jacob Myers, Samuel Myers and David Brillhart.

In the private house of John Evangelical Seitz, religious services were held by ministers of the Evangelical Association as early as 1810. Revs. John Erb, Matthias Betz, A. Buchman and A. Henning held meetings here for a number of years. Services were held in dwelling houses until 1826, when the congregation became so strong that a stone church was built that year. In the annals of the Evangelical Association, this is an historic spot, as it is the site of

the first church erected by members exclusively of that denomination in York County, and the second one in America. This landmark was used as a store room until 1903, when it was torn down and a frame store building erected on the opposite side of the road. It was used as a house of worship until 1855, when a large brick building was erected. This stood until 1880, when another brick church was built at a cost of \$2,400, under the pastorate of Rev. H. M. Greninger. It occupies the same site as the second church. Near this place, Mt. Zion camp meeting was held for many years, under the auspices of the Evangelical Association. It was one of the largest meetings of this kind conducted by this church body, and attended by a great number of ministers and people.

In 1842 Revs. George Sheaffer and Rev. H. M. Greninger, while traveling the **Paradise Church.** Shrewsbury Circuit, began preaching in the dwelling house of John Snyder. An organization was not effected until 1861, when Rev. Adam Ettinger, one of the fathers of the Evangelical Association, formed a class of seven members. Paradise Church was built in the year 1882, under the pastorate of Rev. Stambach. It is a frame building and cost \$1000. Rev. A. D. Gramley was pastor in 1907.

Mining Springfield contains valuable deposits of iron ore.
Interests. The Feigley Bank, one and a half miles east of Loganville, has been very productive. It was opened by Mr. Musselman in 1867. Denny, Nes & Kauffman, succeeded as lessees. The ore, generally, is a limonite, finely disseminated through a mass of clay. It occurs in irregular segregations through the clay, and is more than ninety per cent wash ore. A dark blue compact and heavy argillaceous ore occurs here. Under the proprietors named, 70,000 tons of ore have been taken from the mine. Several thousand tons were taken out in 1883 and later by the Chiques Iron Company.

The Springfield Bank, adjoining the one described, is on the Brillhart farm. It was opened by C. S. Kauffman, of Columbia, about 1870. The Chiques Iron Company operated it after 1880 and to 1890, 17,000 tons of ore were hauled to Glatfelter's Sta-

tion, Northern Central Railway, and shipped from that point by rail. An interesting feature of these two banks described is the occurrence of a fine bluish laminated limestone, containing white crystals.

There are a number of other banks in the township. The mining interests brought considerable revenue to Springfield Township.

SPRINGETTSBURY TOWNSHIP.

Springettsbury Township extends north and south across almost the entire width of Springettsbury Manor, which was laid off by authority of the heirs of William Penn in 1722. This manor was named in honor of Springett Penn, the favorite grandson of William Penn, who had died in England in 1718, four years before the manor was surveyed west of the Susquehanna. The region of territory embraced in Springettsbury belonged to Hellam Township from 1739 until Spring Garden was formed out of Hellam in 1822. From 1822 to 1891 Springettsbury formed a part of Spring Garden. Owing to the rapid growth in the population of Spring Garden and the diversified interests of this fertile and productive country, a desire was created on the part of many citizens in the eastern part of Spring Garden to petition for a division of the township. Freystown, an important suburb of York, was growing rapidly in population and owing to the large number of voters within its limits controlled the politics of Spring Garden. A number of farmers in the eastern end of the township, led by John S. Hiestand, started a movement for the division.

The plan for the division was at first opposed by the taxable inhabitants of Freystown and other thickly settled portions of Spring Garden which formed the southern and eastern suburbs of York. When the question came up for decision at the spring election held in 1891, there were only a few dissenting votes. A petition was presented to the county courts. Colonel Frank J. Magee, of Wrightsville; Adam F. Geesey, of York, and Milton Sultzbach, of Hellam, were appointed commissioners to examine into the propriety of the division. The commissioners reported in favor of the division and official action was given to the proceeding by the

court at the session held April 20, 1891. The population of Springettsbury in 1900 was 1,783.

Springettsbury Township contains some of the most valuable lands in York County. Elmwood is an attractive suburb of York, laid off into lots during the year 1905 by the John H. Small estate. This tract in 1800 and later was the property of John Stewart, who in 1800 was elected to represent York County in Congress as a Jefferson Democrat. The farm was owned for many years by Jacob Brillinger, who also conducted a large distillery on this farm and owned a grist mill north of the turnpike. John H. Small owned this farm until the time of his death in 1902. The East York Improvement Company purchased the large farm for many years owned by Vincent K. Keeseey. This valuable land has been laid off into lots, many of which already contain private residences. Among the beautiful homes in Springettsbury are The Maples, owned by John S. Hiestand; Annadale, by Colonel A. C. Matthews; The Woods, by Horace Keeseey; The Cedars, by Thomas A. Myers; Blooming Dale, by Charles S. Weiser; Elmwood, by Mrs. John H. Small, and the residences of Dr. K. L. Eisenhart, Edwin Myers and John Laing.

Springettsbury has the following schools: Glades, Hively's, Lefever's, Pleasureville, Miller's, Wittmer's, Grandview, Stony Brook and Mt. Zion.

The Hiestand Tavern or hotel on the Wrightsville pike, three and a half miles east of York, is one of the landmarks of Springettsbury Township. Many fanciful tales have been told in reference to this building, whose origin dates back to the early settlement of the Kreutz Creek Valley. In 1738, a block house of limestone was built, sixteen feet square, and contained two stories. There were three windows and a door on the first story, and four windows on the second. This house was one of the pioneer dwellings in this region. About twenty years before the Revolution, Michael Beard, or Bard, built an addition, which made the house in the form of the letter "L." From the time of the erection of this part of the building until a hundred years later, it was a hotel, which, if it could

speak, might relate many an interesting incident of bygone days.

In 1812, Michael Beard sold this building and 123 acres of land for the sum of \$29,000. The purchaser was Abraham Hiestand, who had migrated from Lancaster County and purchased a large tract of land a short distance west of Spring Grove, in 1792. Early in life, he married Ann Fitch, who resided near Wrightsville. Some time after her death, he married Mrs. Susan Myers, of Hanover, a lady of rare accomplishments. In 1816, Abraham Hiestand enlarged the stone building to its present size, which is nearly eighty feet long and fifty feet wide. Before the time of railroads, it was one of the most noted hotels in the county. On the second floor of the building was a ball room, fifty feet long and thirty feet wide. This ball room and the bountiful suppers provided by the landlord and his wife, were a great inducement to sleighing parties, during the middle of last century. Four hundred persons on one occasion are said to have banqueted here and took part in a merry dance, about 1852, when the Hiestand hotel was still in the hey-day of its popularity to the lovers of amusement and the terpsichorian art. Abraham Hiestand kept the hotel only a few years and in 1828 built a large brick mansion at the toll gate, later owned by his son, John Hiestand, and grandson, John S. Hiestand, both of whom succeeded each other also in the conduct of the hotel, 200 yards farther down the pike. This property has been purchased by John W. Gable, of Hellam, whose wife is a great-granddaughter of Abraham Hiestand.

The pioneer home of nearly all the early settlers of York County was a log cabin. It was built by the hands of the immigrant himself, and by the assistance of his associates, who accompanied him to the frontier of western civilization. They cut down trees, hewed logs made from the trunks of these trees into beams and rafters, for the first log houses. A few of the early settlers, however, built their pioneer dwellings of stone right in the midst of the virgin forest. This was the case with John Shultz and his wife, who settled in Hellam Township, a short dis-

tance east of York, in 1737. During that year they built a two-story dwelling, which stands in the eastern part of Springettsbury Township. It is the oldest house in York County. This house is in an excellent state of preservation, even though at the present writing, in 1907, it is one hundred and seventy years old.

In its early history it was one of the old time public inns, and if it could speak might tell many an interesting story of our colonial days as well as of Revolutionary times. A well authenticated tradition asserts that on the 30th of September, 1777, the members of Continental Congress, while on their way from Philadelphia to make York the seat of government during the British invasion of Pennsylvania and occupancy of Philadelphia, stopped at this house for rest and refreshment. They were traveling on horseback, and the saddles used by those distinguished patriots excited the curiosity of the German people to whom they were a novelty.

The house is antique in design, but a convenient and comfortable residence. It is the property of Mrs. Margaret (Glatz) Matthews. One of the walls contains the following words, carefully carved on a sandstone tablet:

"17ano347 hab ich, Johann Schultz, und Cristina, seine frau dieses haus baut."

Translation: In the year 1737, John Schultz and his wife Christina, built this house. The date is often taken for 1734, though when closely examined was found to be 1737.

A short distance to the southwest of this house is the site of the prison, used for the confinement of British and Hessian soldiers in the years 1781 and 1782.

The Loucks Codorus Mill, upon the Mills. site of one of the pioneer grist mills of York County, was owned before and during the Revolution by James Rankin, who, during the war, became a loyalist and escaped to England. The property was confiscated by the state government. In 1780 a part of this property, 377 acres, was patented by authority of the state of Pennsylvania, by Conrad Leatherman, a wealthy merchant of York. In 1788 a portion of the tract was purchased by Colonel Philip Albright and after his death, in 1800, came into the possession of his son, George Al-

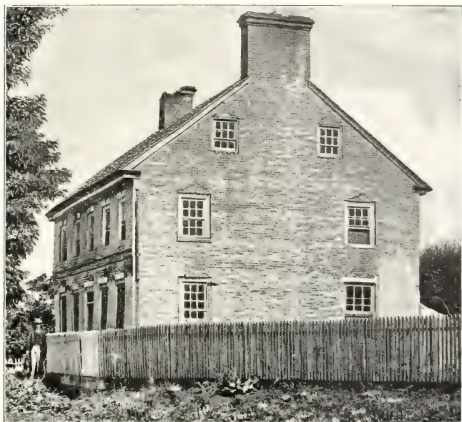
bright. In 1801 George Albright sold it to Rev. Daniel Wagner, pastor of the German Reformed Church at York. In 1805 Rev. Wagner sold it to John Loucks and in 1824 John Loucks conveyed it to George Loucks. At his death this valuable estate was inherited by his heirs. In 1849 Z. K. Loucks and his brother, Henry, purchased the entire property from the heirs.

In 1791 Philip Albright erected a stone mill on this estate. It was enlarged in 1847 by George Loucks. Soon afterward the mill was leased to the firm of P. A. & S. Small, who operated it on an extensive plan until 1864, when it was destroyed by fire. The same year the proprietors, Z. K. and Henry Loucks, erected a five-story brick mill at the cost of \$30,000. The firm of P. A. & S. Small operated the mill from the time of its completion until 1889. The Loucks family operated it until it was purchased by the Eastern Milling Company. In 1907 the mill and all its interests were bought by the Security, Title & Trust Company, of York.

The Codorus Mills, owned by P. A. & S. Small, are situated on the north bank of the Codorus Creek, about two miles northeast of York. Upon the site of these mills George Small, the founder of this firm, during the early part of last century erected a mill for the manufacture of wire. In 1831 the firm of George Small & Sons erected a large stone mill and began the manufacture of flour. The flour of the Codorus Mills soon reached a large sale in Cuba and South America. Since their erection in 1831, the business of grinding flour has been carried on extensively at these mills. In 1863 there were nearly 2,000 barrels of flour in the Codorus Mills when General Early's division of Confederate soldiers took possession of York. A switch passes from the Northern Central Railway to the mills. In the five-story elevator, frequently 30,000 bushels of wheat have been stored at one time ready to be ground into flour with the brand of the Codorus Mills. The capacity of these mills in 1907 was 300 barrels a day.

The Myers Mill, a short distance down the Codorus, has also been the property of P. A. & S. Small for a period of more than half a century. This mill has a capacity of 125 barrels of flour a day.

Sinking Spring farm, situated a short



RESIDENCE OF BALTZER SPANGLER, A PIONEER SETTLER NEAR YORK



FIRST STONE HOUSE IN YORK COUNTY, BUILT IN 1737

distance southeast of Emigsville, in Manchester Township, is the summer home of Samuel Small, the senior member of the firm of P. A. & S. Small.

Villages. Springett is situated on an elevated spot, two and a half miles northeast of York, in Springettsbury Township. It is familiarly known as Pleasureville and is a collection of more than a hundred houses, containing a population of more than 500. The United Brethren congregation in this village owns a neat frame church, which was built about 1880. This region, when it contained only two or three houses, was known as "Possumtown," because John Meyer, one of the early residents, followed "coon and possum hunting," as an occupation. He nailed on the front of his house scores of opossum skins, and from this incident the town received its original name.

In recent years Springett has shown evidences of prosperity. There are at present several cigar factories doing a large business. The village has a fine two-story school building and a commodious hall for secret societies and public meetings. E. G. Keller has conducted a general store in the village for forty years. Charles Frey also owns a store.

The Glades is situated along the public road from Freystown to Vinegar Ferry, about seven miles northeast of York. The name was given to it about 1800 by travelers going from York to the river on account of it being an open passage or space in what was then a forest for miles around. Within recent years, a number of houses have been erected. Zachariah Spangler has conducted a store here for a third of a century. Tobacco raising is a prominent business in this little valley.

Stony Brook is a hamlet a short distance east of York, where the railroad crosses the turnpike. The village obtained the name from Stony Brook, a small stream which flows into Kreutz Creek. The village contains a store, postoffice, coal yard, warehouse, and twenty dwelling houses. Hiestand Mill, owned by William A. Hiestand, is one of the earliest grist mills in York County. It was built soon after the first settlement of this region. A blacksmith shop stood on the pike near Stony Brook. It was started in 1734 and was the

first blacksmith shop west of the Susquehanna.

On the property of John Stover, adjoining this village, is a pure spring of chalybeate water. It was famous in early days in the Kreutz Creek Valley and on account of its mineral qualities the water of this spring has been used by a large number of people for more than a century and a half.

The fertile soil of Springettsbury is well adapted for the growth of the tobacco plant. Its cultivation began as early as 1840, and has since been continued with success. A large number of farmers in this township are engaged in raising this plant. Horace Smyser, in 1905, had 16 acres planted in tobacco, and from this area obtained 28,000 pounds. The leaf that is grown in Springett and adjoining townships finds ready sale.

Fruit is cultivated extensively in Springett. John S. Hiestand, upon his farm at Stony Brook, has a large apple orchard. In 1905 he obtained from this orchard 3,200 bushels of apples. His orchard is largely composed of the York Imperial, the Smith Cider and Bell Flower, three varieties of apples which are grown successfully in this latitude. The York Imperial was first cultivated by John Kline, of Hellam Township, about 1830. He originated this variety of apple.

Churches. Mount Zion Church is situated in Springettsbury Township, about three and a half miles northeast of York, and is owned conjointly by the Reformed and Lutheran denominations. It is a brick structure, built in 1890. The first building (frame) was erected in 1852. The building committee representing the Reformed congregation were Z. Spangler and Jacob Dietz; Lutheran, Thomas Plowman and A. Sipe. The Reformed congregation was organized by Rev. F. W. Vandersloot in 1852 with eighteen members. Its elders then were William Spangler and Daniel Byerts. A. Dougherty was the first deacon. April 17, 1852, the first communion was held. Since its organization, the following-named ministers of the Reformed Church have served this congregation as pastors: F. W. Vandersloot, D. Bossler, R. Smith, A. Wanner, D. D., G. P. Fisher, W. A. Korn, Ph. D., and E. M. Sandoe. Dr. Wanner

became supply to this congregation in 1870. He served in this capacity until 1882, when Mount Zion congregation was united with the Kreutz Creek charge, of which Dr. Wanner was then pastor. At the first communion he held, in 1870, twenty-two persons communed. Within a few years the membership was increased to 100.

A charter was obtained for the two congregations in 1867. It gives them equal rights in the ownership and use of the church property. The trustees then were Jacob Miller, Christian Gingerich and John Knaub from the Reformed, and D. Heidelberg, Samuel Gingerich and John Flory from the Lutheran congregation.

A large and flourishing Union Sunday School has been kept in the Mount Zion Church since 1867, and for many years it has been the largest Sunday School in York County outside of the villages. The original plot of ground contained one acre, subsequently six additional acres were purchased, and a large cemetery laid off. In November, 1852, Rev. C. J. Deininger organized the Lutheran congregation with eighteen members, which, at the time of his death, in 1885, had increased to 200 members. Some of the prominent members of the Lutheran congregation who have taken an interest in the church work were Daniel Heidelberg, John Fritz, Henry Kunkle, Henry Smyser and Michael Dietz. Rev. J. Henry Leiser was elected pastor in 1885. Rev. Adam Stump, D. D., has been pastor of the Lutheran congregation since 1890. It forms part of Quickel's charge, consisting of Quickel's, Wolf's, Salem's (Jacobus), and Mt. Zion. The Lutherans number 185.

Witmer Mennonite Meeting House, situated on the south side of the turnpike near Stony Brook, is one of the landmarks of the Kreutz Creek Valley. Swiss Mennonites were among the first settlers of this region and took up some of this land as early as 1735. During the first half century of this settlement religious services were held in the houses and barns of members. About 1800 a frame house of worship was erected on the farm of David Witmer. It was afterwards replaced by a brick church. The Witmer church was the central point of interest to all the Mennonites in York County, and originally was connected with the congregation of Mennon-

ites who settled in the vicinity of Hanover as early as 1738. Among the preachers of note who ministered to the spiritual wants of the Mennonites who worshipped at this church have been Jacob Lehman, Frederick Stauffer, David Witmer and Theodore B. Forry.

The United Evangelical Church, north of the turnpike near Stony Brook, was organized before 1850. Some of the early pastors of this denomination conducted services in the houses of original members. In the year 1851, a house of worship was erected which continued to be used for more than half a century.

SPRING GARDEN TOWNSHIP.

Spring Garden in its present form lies immediately east and south of the city of York. It was organized out of parts of Hellam and York townships in the year 1822. Its original territory embraces some of the most valuable lands in York County. The District of Spring Garden, noted in the history of Philadelphia, joined the northern suburbs of that city, of which it eventually became a part. This township was named in honor of the Spring Garden District of the Quaker City.

Owing to its proximity to York, the population of Spring Garden grew rapidly. In 1830 it was 1,603; 1840, 1,907; 1850, 2,393; 1860, 2,809; 1870, 3,010; 1880, 4,176; 1890, 5,209; 1900, 879.

In 1890 Spring Garden contained the largest population of any district in the county of York, and in 1891, in obedience to a petition of numerous citizens, the township was divided and out of the eastern section, the new township of Springettsbury was organized. The Spring Garden of today is one of the garden spots of Pennsylvania, inhabited by thrifty and prosperous people who occupy the fertile lands adjoining the business and manufacturing city of York. The real estate valuations have rapidly increased during the past decade, and many rural homes have been erected which adorn the hills overlooking the city. The village of Freystown for more than half a century was a centre of interest in this township. It now forms the eastern part of York, to which it was annexed in 1890.

The schools in Spring Garden have the

following names: Windsor Park, Green Hill, Hyde's, Hess and Violet Hill.

The elevated plain in Spring **Grantley.** Garden Township south of

York is dotted with many handsome residences. John F. Spangler before the Civil War erected the first suburban home in this vicinity. In 1878 the Spangler residence was purchased by George Small, member of the firm of P. A. & S. Small, who laid off the grounds into attractive lawns and erected, a short distance above, an elegant mansion. In this delightful rural retreat Mr. and Mrs. Small spent their summer months during the last years of their residence in Baltimore, and here they entertained many distinguished men and women. The residence was named Grantley, in honor of Mary Grant, the maiden name of Mrs. Small. Grantley originally included a farm of 120 acres. Since 1904 the summer residence erected by George Small and 100 acres surrounding have been owned by his nephew, Philip A. Small, member of the present firm of P. A. & S. Small. In this residence Mr. and Mrs. Philip A. Small have since resided. The Spangler residence was occupied for a number of years by W. Latimer Small. In 1905 his son, George Small, erected on this site a beautiful residence, where he and his family have since resided.

The grove a short distance **Brockie.** northwest along the slope of

Webb's, later known as Shunk's Hill, was a noted place for picnics. Fourth of July celebrations and church festivities a century or more ago. In 1872 Jeremiah S. Black purchased this grove and the surrounding farm, and the following year completed a large and ornamental home which he named Brockie, in honor of the beautiful spring of crystal water which issues from the earth near the centre of this grove of native trees. Judge Black's residence was first occupied in 1873, and continued to be the home of this distinguished jurist until the time of his death, in 1883. During his residence at Brockie, he entertained a large number of distinguished persons, including his life long friend, President James A. Garfield, General W. S. Hancock, Senator M. C. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, and many jurists and statesmen prominent in American history. After the death

of Judge Black, Brockie continued to be the home of his family, and later was owned and occupied by Chauncey F. Black, lieutenant governor of Pennsylvania, and prominent in the councils of the Democratic party in the United States. In 1906 Brockie was purchased by C. Elmer Smith, senior member of the S. Morgan Smith Company, of York.

At the foot of Webb's Hill, near the Northern Central Railway, stands Willow Bridges, an historic mansion. It was built before the war by Captain John J. Young, after he retired from his long service in the United States Navy. Here Captain Young and his family entertained many visitors of rank and station. About 1874 the property was purchased by Jeremiah S. Black, and after being enlarged for twenty years or more was the residence of Lieutenant Governor Black. In 1907 Willow Bridges was owned and occupied by his son, Chauncey F. Black.

James M. Danner, a few years ago, built a residence a short distance away.

Springwood. Springwood, the home of Edward Jessop, was situated

in the northern part of York Township, near the line of Spring Garden. Edward Jessop resided here during the later years of his life. He came into possession of this home in 1838 and for many years occupied it as a summer residence, while he carried on a large mercantile business in the city of Baltimore, and was also president of the Short Mountain Coal Company, in the anthracite region of Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, and the Kingwood Gas, Coal & Iron Company, at Tonnelton, West Virginia. Edward Jessop died at Springwood in 1878. He was the father of Mrs. A. B. Farquhar, Mrs. S. I. Adams and Jonathan Jessop, for eighteen years postmaster of York.

Jonathan Jessop, the father of Edward Jessop, removed from North Carolina to York in 1781, shortly before the battle of Guilford Court House, which was fought during the summer of that year, on the farm owned by the father of Mr. Jessop. He engaged for a number of years in the jewelry business on Market Street, west of the Codorus Creek. One of the employees in his jewelry store was Phineas Davis, who became the inventor of the first loco-

motive in America that burned anthracite coal and was put into successful operation.

About 1800 Jonathan Jessop bought Springwood, the home and farm afterward owned by his son, Edward Jessop. He was a practical engineer and in 1828 superintended the construction of the canal from York to the mouth of the Codorus. He obtained the contract for the construction of about fifteen miles of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the first line constructed between Baltimore and Washington, in 1832. What is known as "Jessop's Cut," ten miles southwest of Baltimore, was the result of the engineering skill of Jonathan Jessop. Two other engineers of that day had failed to open the railroad track through this cut before Jonathan Jessop received the contract from the railroad company and successfully accomplished this feat, which in that day was considered a triumph of engineering skill.

The historic residence of Grier **Springdale.** Hersh, near the southern extremity of George Street, is one of the land marks of Suburban York. This beautiful home, surrounded by shaded lawns, was built by Charles A. Barnitz in 1828, a few years after the organization of Spring Garden Township. He planted the lawn and a part of the surrounding farm with trees of many varieties and raised some of the finest horses and cattle known to southern Pennsylvania. In 1832 he was elected by the Whig party to represent York, Adams and Cumberland counties in Congress. Mr. Barnitz was a trained lawyer and an excellent public speaker. His eloquence attracted the attention of Henry Clay, the great American orator and statesman from Kentucky, who came to York in 1836 as an honored guest at Springdale. After the death of Charles A. Barnitz, March 8, 1850, his son-in-law, James Lewis, succeeded in the ownership of the property which, at the death of Mr. Lewis, was inherited by his daughter, Mrs. Samuel Hersh of York. Eli Lewis, president of the First National Bank, of York, resided here for several years.

During the last ten years it was owned and occupied by Grier Hersh, prominent in the financial circles of York and Baltimore.

Edgecomb, the home of A. B. Farquhar, prominent in the business and manufacturing interests of York, was built in 1875. It is situated on an elevation overlooking the city of York. The grounds surrounding the home of Mr. Farquhar are laid off in beautiful drives and walks and adorned with trees, shrubbery and flowers. In 1893 the residence of his son, Francis Farquhar, was erected on the same grounds.

Hillcroft, the residence of Henry C. Niles, a prominent member of the York County Bar, stands a short distance east of the Chanceford Turnpike, within the limits of Spring Garden. It includes a farm of 300 acres of valuable land. The lawn surrounding Mr. Niles' residence is artistically laid off in walks and drives and dotted here and there with flower beds, making it an interesting and attractive home.

Henry Small, son of the late David E. Small, of York, owns a large summer home a short distance from Hillcroft. James H. Schall, H. B. Beard and W. H. Miller, all prominent in the business affairs of York, own and occupy residences in this part of Spring Garden.

Diehl's Hill, at the northeastern boundary of Spring Garden, overlooks the city of York. In 1780, when the Revolution was drawing to a close, Archibald McClean, one of the leading citizens west of the Susquehanna, laid out a town along the base of this hill. Lots were purchased by General Henry Miller, Major John Clark, Colonel Thomas Hartley, Colonel David Grier and other representative citizens of York. The plan of erecting a suburban village of beautiful homes originated with Archibald McClean, who was a noted surveyor. He laid off several acres into lots. The depreciation of the Continental currency and the hard times which followed the war for Independence prevented the completion of the project to build a town on the banks of the Codorus, overlooking York from the northeast.

From June 28 to June 30, 1863, this hill was a tented field, occupied by two brigades of General Early's Confederate division, which held York for three days before the

battle of Gettysburg. Ramparts were erected and eight cannon planted near the brow of the hill while the southern soldiers were here. These two batteries belonged to Hayes' brigade of Louisiana troops, some of whom guarded the flour then stored in Loucks' Mill and the Codorus Mill farther down the stream.

Webb's Hill, situated in the southeastern part of Spring Garden Township, two miles from York, has an elevation of 880 feet or 495 feet higher than Centre Square, York. From the summit of this hill the landscape scenery in every direction forms one of the most enchanting views in York County. The eye of the observer takes in a large area of some of the most fertile lands in the state of Pennsylvania. The valleys of the Codorus and Kreutz Creeks lie below in all their beauty and loveliness, and the symmetrically rounded hills of the undulating country to the south and southwest add special interest to the landscape scenery. This fertile region is thickly dotted with comfortable houses and large barns, evidences of the prosperity of the Pennsylvania farmer. The horizon from Webb's Hill is almost a perfect circle, and the view extends across the broad Susquehanna in all its romantic beauty, and covers a large portion of the area of Lancaster and Dauphin counties. Round Top to the northwest in Warrington Township is 1,110 feet high. The summit of the Conewago hills to the north is 800 feet high; Pigeon Hills, 840; the Maryland Line, below Hanover, 820, and Red Lion, nine miles to the southeast is 900 feet high. These, together with Webb's Hill, are the highest points of elevation in York County.

This place is frequently called Shunk's or Shank's Hill, in honor of a family that once owned a portion of the land. Within recent years Webb's Hill and an area of territory southeast has been owned by Jere S. Black, a prominent member of the York County Bar. In 1904 Mr. Black erected a large and commodious residence which Mrs. Black, who was the daughter of Frederick E. Church, the noted landscape artist of New York, has named Rural Felicity. In this delightful retreat, away from the hum of the busy manufacturing city of York, Mr. and Mrs. Black have since resided.

Webb's Hill was named in honor of James Webb, who owned a portion of the hill for many years. Joseph Webb, his father, was an English surveyor who came to this country shortly after the Revolution and was employed in the land office of the United States Government. About 1800 he settled in Peach Bottom, and in 1810 started Palmyra Forge on the site of Castle Fin Forge and Furnace in Lower Chanceford Township. At the time of his death, Joseph Webb bequeathed sixty-nine acres for the use and benefit of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, intended to aid free negroes in America and send them back to Africa.

James Webb came to York about 1823 and for several years was the senior member of the firm of Webb, Davis & Gardner, owners of a furnace and foundry in the western part of York. He resided on the east side of North George Street, next to Mason Alley, until the time of his death. When General Early, with his division of 9,000 men, occupied York from June 28 to June 30, 1863, four cannon were planted near the summit of Webb's Hill for the purpose of protecting that point in case the Federal army approached toward York while the Confederates were in town.

William H. Miller, a prominent White Oak farmer of Spring Garden, owns an area of 300 acres below Willow Plains. Bridges. This tract was known as White Oak Plains and is so named in the original land warrants to the property. Upon the rich alluvial soil along this part of the Codorus groves of large white oak trees grew luxuriantly at the time of the first settlement of this region.

Pulpit Rock stands along the banks of the Codorus at the base of White Oak Plains. According to a tradition circulated by the early residents of this vicinity, Pulpit Rock was once occupied by an Indian Queen who addressed Shawanese warriors, her own tribe, after they had been defeated by the Susquehannocks. She urged them to sharpen their battle axes, make spears and Indian darts and with these implements of war, together with bows and arrows, defend their rights and liberties against the other red men who had driven them westward from the banks of the Susquehanna. In and around these favored haunts, George

Miller, the ornithologist of York, and Prof. A. Wanner, city superintendent of schools, have spent many hours in interesting recreation in gathering implements of war and the chase, manufactured by the untutored Indians, who first occupied this region, caught the fish that were found abundantly in the Codorus Creek, and shot the game in the adjoining woods.

The United Evangelical Church, known as Green Hill, is situated in the southern part of Spring Garden Township. It originated in 1868, first as a Sunday School and prayer meeting in a carpenter's shop on the property of Michael Shellenberger. The same year and the year following, Revs. Rearick, J. C. Smith and J. Boyersox of York, conducted services here. In 1869, Mr. Shellenberger died, and his heirs deeded a tract of land to a committee for a church and cemetery. In 1870, a building was erected at a cost of \$1,300. Rev. Farnsworth was then pastor. The following ministers have served since: J. Manbeck, H. W. Shenberger, J. Snyder, J. Conrad, N. Young, E. S. Brownmiller, D. P. Kline, A. Aurand, W. H. Gross, A. Crouse, C. F. Kephart, S. Rearick, C. W. Finkbinder, C. H. Goodling, H. N. Greninger, M. J. Snyder and L. E. Crumbling. A handsome brick church has recently been erected.

JOHN LANDES, who owned the Landes Mill along the old plank road for a period of thirty years or more, was a prominent citizen of Spring Garden. The mill which he owned had been erected before 1800. Before it came into possession of John Landes, it was owned and operated by his father, Samuel Landes, a representative citizen of York County.

The members of the Landes family, whose lives for nearly two centuries are interwoven with the development of Lancaster and York counties, first came into prominence as the devout followers of Martin Luther, at the time of the Reformation. Their piety, as well as their bravery, earned them enrollment in the ranks of the noted Pietists of that time. The first individual mention of the family is of Hans Landes, a "pious witness of the Divine truth," who, in the latter portion of the sixteenth century, was first arrested and then placed in

irons, and finally, in September, 1614, beheaded, because he refused to curb the expression of his religious convictions. He met his martyrdom at Zurich, Switzerland, in which country others of the family suffered persecution for conscience's sake. Hans Landes (II), minister of a Horgenburg church, was confined in jail at Othenbach and his property confiscated. Felix, his son, died in the Othenbach jail from the effects of the treatment he received there; in 1643 Verena Landes, the sister of Felix, was a victim of harsh treatment and died also for her religion. Finally, about 1660, the entire family was driven to the Palatinate, Zweisburg and Alsace, and its male members retired to its fertile lands as tenant farmers to the German nobility.

At the commencement of the eighteenth century the name Landes began to appear in the annals of the Mennonite Church. In 1717 Felix, Rev. Benjamin and John Landes emigrated to America from Mannheim on the Rhine, Germany, the two last named locating in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, where, and in the adjoining county of York, many of their descendants still reside. The lineal descendants of Rev. Benjamin Landes were especially numerous and settled within the present confines of Lancaster County. He and his son by the same name purchased a tract of land from the Conestoga Indians, and Benjamin Landes (II) began farming in what is now East Sampeter Township, five miles east of Lancaster city. He had four sons—Benjamin, Abraham, Jacob and Henry. Benjamin Landes (III) moved to Mannheim Township in 1751. In 1749 he married Anna, only daughter of John Snively, and to them were born three sons: John, March 15, 1755; Benjamin (IV), 1756, and Henry, December 5, 1760.

(I) John Landes, the founder of the Ephrata branch of the family, was born in Switzerland in 1696, came to America in 1717, and settled near Ephrata, Lancaster County. From him John Jacob Landes traces his descent in unbroken line.

(II) Jacob Landes was born in 1751.

(III) John Landes married, in 1796, Hannah, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth (Bolthouse) Fahnstock. She was born in Lancaster County, October 8, 1769, and died January 16, 1844.



John Lanes

(IV) Samuel Landes was born in 1796 and died in 1869.

(V) John Landes married for his first wife Catherine Strickler, of Hellam Township, York County, and his second wife was Louise, daughter of John B. and Catherine (Koller) Williams. The children of the first union were Samuel, now a resident of St. Louis, Missouri; Leander, deceased, and Susan, Mrs. John Kauffman, of York. John J. and Martha were the children by the second marriage. John Landes, the father, died in 1875, his wife surviving him until 1902. Mr. Landes was one of the organizers and the first treasurer of the Farmers Fire Insurance Company, which was founded in 1853.

(VI) John Jacob Landes was born April 19, 1871, in Spring Garden Township, York County, and was educated in the public schools and in the York Collegiate Institute. After finishing his schooling he engaged in farming, which has received most of his attention since, but he is at present interested in developing large properties near York, available for building purposes. He is also a director of the Guardian Trust Company, of York, and president of the Mt. Rose Cemetery Association of which association he was one of the organizers.

In 1896 Mr. Landes was married to Miss Bella Thomas, daughter of Martin and Mary (Yessel) Thomas. They reside on the old Landes homestead, two miles east of York, on the old Plank Road, the farm having been in the possession of the Landes family for over one hundred years.

Through successive generations the members of the Landes family in Pennsylvania have been devoted to milling and farming, sometimes as separate industries and sometimes combined by an individual. They have been uniformly modest, industrious, straightforward, and have never failed to respond to the call of patriotism. The family burial ground, situated near what is now Akron, Lancaster County, was founded by the first John Landes, and the deceased of five generations have been there interred.

In tracing the lineage of John J. Landes, brief reference has been made of the marriage of John Landes (III) to Miss Hannah Fahnestock, a native of Lancaster County. The latter was therefore a great-grandmother of John J. Landes and his sister

Martha, now the wife of M. D. Martin—a full account of whose career is also given in this volume. The Fahnestocks have shown as decided a preference for the professions as the Landes family for the ancient art and industry of agriculture. The progenitor of the American branch was Diedrick Fahnestock, a native of Germany who landed in New York in 1726. Armed with an axe and a shuttle and equipped with one dollar in money and the family Bible, this sturdy and honest forefather first settled on the Raritan River, in New Jersey, but later removed to Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. On June 21, 1749, he obtained a patent for 329 acres of land at a cost of \$140, which was the basis of a considerable estate which he left at the time of his death, October 10, 1775. The executors of the estate were his sons, Peter and Diedrick (II).

Samuel, Daniel and John Fahnestock, all sons of Diedrick, adopted the medical profession, as did W. M. Fahnestock, who was physician to the Bonaparte family; Dr. W. B. Fahnestock, of Lancaster, deceased son of Dr. Samuel Fahnestock; Dr. Thomas G. C. Fahnestock, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. C. S. L. Fahnestock and Dr. Augustus A. Fahnestock, of Maryland. Others of the family engaged in journalism and a number in agriculture, but the majority were devoted to the professions. Whatever their lot in life they have been noted for their strict probity and unconquerable spirit. They have founded their lives, to the last generation, upon their ancient coat-of-arms, which, through its various symbols, presents as a family trait not only perseverance under difficulties and enterprise in overcoming them, but transcendent courage in facing them. The crescent in the coat-of-arms is a tribute to the greatness of their ancestor in the female line, who fought with much success against the Turks, while the family motto reads: *Fortis cadere, cedere non potest*; "The brave may fall, but cannot yield."

WARRINGTON TOWNSHIP.

The earliest settlements in the region, now embraced in Warrington Township, were made in the year 1735, and the township was laid out by the authority of the courts of Lancaster County, in 1744. Newberry Township, to which this region at first belonged, had been erected in 1742, and

Manchester, the same year. All of these townships, including Hellam, and two or three others, had been erected before York County was separated from Lancaster in 1749. Some of the early Quakers who settled north of the Conewago Creek, came from Warrington, a township along the Mersey River of Lancashire, England. Many actions between the royal and parliamentary forces took place on its soil, during the civil wars of England. The Quakers who came to Bucks County during its first settlement organized a township by the name of Warrington in that county.

Thomas Cookson, deputy surveyor for the county of Lancaster, assisted by William Richardson, made a survey of Warrington Township, which was afterward approved by the Lancaster Courts in 1744. The original shape of this township was that of an irregular pentagon, extending northeast and southwest, and included the present township of Washington, and a small portion of what is now Adams County, with the Conewago Creek as its southeastern boundary, Newberry to the east and Monaghan to the north.

The names of many of the first settlers of this and adjoining townships of York County will be found in an article on "The Friends or Quakers," in this work.

Previous to 1770, a small section of Warrington extended south of the Conewago and gave rise to disputes and inconvenience. The Conewago and Bermudian formed the dividing line between the early settlements of the Quakers and the Germans, consequently a petition dated April 24, 1770, asked the court to establish a definite boundary, conceding the "little corner" to Dover Township. The names of the petitioners were Peter Cook, William Griffith, William Garretson, William Penrose, William Thomas, Robert Nelson, Jacob Williams, Samuel Cook, Thomas Atherton, William McClellan, Thomas Edmundson, Robert McMullin, Thomas Leech, Henry Atherton, Robert Thomson, Richard Ross, Nathan Philips, John Clarke, Robert Madson, Joseph Bentz, William Underwood, William Gardner and Samuel Nelson. The petition was granted. The small tract mentioned is situated a short distance below the "stone bridge," on the road leading from Dover to

Rossville. It included only a few farms at the bend of the stream.

The following is a list of taxable inhabitants of Warrington and Washington townships for the year 1783, together with the valuation of property and number of acres owned by each person:

John Alcock, (weaver)	49
Peter Ashfelt, 100 acres	134
Michael Asher, 150 acres	
Philip Bartsness, 100 acres	132
Peter Bentz	14
Peter Arnold, 150 acres	313
Joseph Bennet, (cooper)	9
Brice Blair, 100 acres	273
Thomas Brunton	
Peter Bower, 66 acres	132
Abraham Bales, 50 acres	635
Jacob Bowman, 150 acres	243
John Brinton, 100 acres	94
Charles Brouster, (wheelwright), 25 acres	42
William Butt, 100 acres	442
Thomas Black, (tailor), 186 acres	81
Henry Beam, 50 acres	45
George Boyd, 50 acres	179
Daniel Brand, 100 acres	34
Andrew Bower, 170 acres	339
Michael Bower, 150 acres	440
Martin Binder, 200 acres	
John Blair, 50 acres	61
Jacob Brindle, 150 acres	651
Jacob Brough, 250 acres	543
Jacob Bream, 100 acres	171
Moses Baker, 150 acres	347
Henry Bailley, (weaver)	16
Peter Beisel	16
Joseph Beisel, 150 acres	179
Joseph Bentz, 150 acres	290
John Bentz, 100 acres	187
Felix Bensley, 200 acres	346
Jacob Bream, 90 acres	111
David Bew, 100 acres	89
James Barkison, inn-keeper	341
Peter Cline	9
Matthew Cooper, 200 acres	13
Nicholas Cimbile, 260 acres	353
John Cough	26
William Coxen, 2 acres	450
Jacob Cox	158
Widow Cough, 100 acres	201
Conrad Crumister, (cooper)	10
David Cadwallader	15
Samuel Cook, 150 acres	144
Martin Claudy, 125 acres	158
William Clark	32
William Contry	26
John Crawford, 20 acres	9
Widow Cox, 80 acres	180
Abraham Cox, 90 acres	170
William Cox, 200 acres	450
William Cox, Jr., 100 acres	145
Samuel Cooper, 90 acres	64
Adam Cramer, 150 acres	360
John Cramer	16
Peter Clever, 150 acres	225
Joseph Cook, (saddler), 100 acres	150
Anthony Deardorf, 150 acres	135
John Davis, 144 acres	361
Joshua Davis	
Nehemiah Dean, 50 acres	154

James Denniston, 263 acres	429	Gravener Mash, 250 acres	436
Walter Denny	9	John McFadden	32
James Driver, 60 acres	154	Peter Millhouse	22
George Elley, 100 acres	329	Peter Mash, 150 acres	341
Widow Edmonson, 200 acres	501	John Mull, (cordwainer)	
Thomas Edmonson, 200 acres	511	John McClellan, 285 acres	502
Henry Etherton, 100 acres	164	Matthew McMullen, (weaver)	19
Richard Etherton, 150 acres	358	Robert McMullen, 100 acres	100
Widow Blackford	116	Samuel McMullen, 300 acres	436
James Cadwalader, 125 acres	190	Charles McClure, 100 acres	53
Ezekiel Frazier, 50 acres	49	James McClure, 50 acres	59
Daniel Fahnastock, 100 acres	241	William Morrison, 200 acres	359
Boreas Fahnastock, 100 acres	208	Joseph Morris	9
Benjamin Fahnastock, 100 acres	237	William Nevet, 100 acres	175
Widow Fahnastock	350	Christian Newcomer, 110 acres	618
Philip Frankleberg, 50 acres	109	Robert Nelson, 200 acres	236
James Fegan, (tailor)	24	William Nevet, Sr., 200 acres	
John Fulweiler, 100 acres	186	John Nesbit, 200 acres	390
Michael Fulweiler, 67 acres, (potter)	132	Alex. Nesbit, 100 acres	133
Henry Foster, 50 acres	105	Jacob Nerry	22
Philip Fogelsong, 60 acres	182	Widow Owings	74
William Fara, 100 acres	240	Nathan Philips, 50 acres	395
Moses Frazier, 200 acres	85	William Penrose, 200 acres	74
Joseph Green, (carpenter)	128	John Philips, 50 acres	33
John Garretson, 200 acres	383	Thomas Penrose	132
Aaron Garretson	33	Robert Parks, 150 acres	247
William Garretson, 250 acres	407	Andrew Russ, 150 acres	258
John Garretson, (weaver)	26	Frederick Russ, 150 acres	261
Daniel Glass, 80 acres	83	Alex. Ross, 175 acres	436
Joseph Grist, 200 acres	337	Peter Smith, 150 acres	511
Hugh Guin	36	John Smith, 150 acres	13
Widow Griffith, 250 acres	329	Thomas Shipton	42
Jacob Griffith, 68 acres	85	William Squibb, 30 acres	275
David Griffith, 68 acres	68	Thomas Shanks, 150 acres	26
Abraham Griffith, 68 acres	68	William Smart, (carpenter)	389
John Gillespy	17	John Stouffer, 200 acres	201
Peter Gardner, 350 acres	670	Philip Sherer, 150 acres	248
John Gillespy		Balthaser Smith, 100 acres	183
Henry Holland, 50 acres	28	George Stickle, 90 acres	198
Widow Hole, 100 acres	106	Peter Stickle, 100 acres	233
Samuel Hole, 57 acres	120	Jacob Stickle, 130 acres	352
John Hover, 150 acres	149	Widow Stevenson, 250 acres	60
Dewald Hess, 150 acres	182	Joseph Spangler, 6 acres	14
Frederick Herman, 150 acres	263	Christian Stickle, 50 acres	24
Richard Hussey, 200 acres	216	David Sherer	60
William Howe, 45 acres	63	William Sims	89
Peter Hollow, 230 acres	706	Jacob Swigert, 50 acres	32
Peter Henry	191	Widow Thomas, 50 acres	117
David Jordan, 250 acres, (blacksmith)	334	Jehu Thomas, 100 acres	432
Amos Jones	9	Anthony Trimmer, 300 acres	274
Thomas Kirk, (carpenter)	25	Michael Tedrow, 150 acres	108
Anthony Kneisly	22	James Thomas, 270 acres	163
Anthony Kneisly, 200 acres	361	Joseph Taylor, 100 acres	12
John Kneisly	32	John Thomas	393
Michael King, (cordwainer), 200 acres	222	Alexander Underwood, 150 acres	246
Frederick King	24	Elihu Underwood, Sr., 100 acres	20
James Kennedy	12	Zephaniah Underwood, (schoolmaster)	
Francis Lamnet, 180 acres	160	Elihu Underwood, (schoolmaster)	
John Leamer	733	Benjamin Underwood, 228 acres	
Peter Latshaw, 100 acres	388	William Underwood, 150 acres	
Thomas Leech, 150 acres	387	William Updegraff	41
John Moody		Dietrich Upough, 150 acres	228
Samuel Maughlin, 200 acres	326	Michael Ury, 150 acres	354
Isaac Morgan	21	Widow Ury	164
Philip Meinhardt, 200 acres	443	Robert Vale, Sr., 150 acres	234
William Maughlin, 150 acres	259	Robert Vale, Jr., (or Veal), 100 acres	129
John Mash, 140 acres	200	Joshua Vale	20
Jonathan Mash, 200 acres	350	William Vale, 100 acres	104
George McMullen, 150 acres	230	Jacob Vore, (cordwainer)	137
John McMullen, 200 acres	300	Isaac Vore, 150 acres	20
William McMullen, 130 acres	200	Jesse Vore, 100 acres	123
Widow Holland, 85 acres	31	Henry Weaver, 130 acres	216
Hugh Maughlin, 100 acres	233	Benjamin William, 50 acres	40
John Moody, 295 acres	176	Abel Walker, 150 acres	145
John May, 100 acres	170	Benjamin Walker, 200 acres	342

Adam Wiley, 100 acres	129
William Witherow, 170 acres	141
John Witherow, 150 acres	250
Jacob Williams	14
Abraham Williams, 100 acres	55
John Wright, 243 acres	399
Aaron Wright, 200 acres	18
Widow Wickersham, 50 acres	91
William Webb, 100 acres	64
Mordecai Williams, 128 acres	152
Widow Wissel	
Peter Sprenkle, 89 acres	289
William Fell, 100 acres	100
Jacob Bales, 50 acres	25
Daniel Peterson, 15 acres	10
Isaiah McNeas	10
Peter Bissel	

SINGLE MEN.

Brice Blair,	Lazarus Nelson,
Jacob Brinley,	Mordecai Pew,
Joseph Cox,	Henry Smith,
George Cough,	David Shanks,
William Enas,	Jonah Thomas,
Philip Foglesong,	George Uppough,
Samuel Moody,	John Underwood,
John Mash,	John Driver,
Jacob Cline,	Teaghart Butt,
Christian Newcomer,	Daniel Davis,
Samuel Nelson,	John Arnold,
David Griffith,	John Arnold,
Jonathan Mash,	Morgan Jones,
John Mash,	Thomas Jeannians,
James Stephanson,	William Kees,
Reuben Tedrow,	Joshua Kennedy,
Philip Uppach,	Conrad Learner,
Henry Cramer,	John McClellan,
Jonathan Mash,	George McMullen,
Thomas McMullen,	Thomas McMullen,
Thomas Nelson,	Robert Maughlin,
John Penrose,	Joseph Morrison,
Samuel Smith,	Samuel Morrison,
John Smith,	Samuel McAlwa,
Daniel Guing,	James Nelson,
Christopher Bean,	Thomas Popp,
Conrad Beats,	Samuel Beissel,
Alexander Ross,	Abraham Beissel,
Thomas Cox,	Michael Pressel,
Peter Cough,	Manus Smith,
Peter Cleaver,	James Shanks,
Joseph Grist,	John Sherer,
George Hoover,	Michael Tudro,
Peter Arnold,	Conrad Uppough,
Jacob Underwood,	Elias Underwood.

Warrington was reduced in its limits in 1803, by the formation of Washington out of the southwestern end of it, and as at present formed, has for its northern boundary the townships of Carroll, Monaghan and a portion of Fairview, with Newberry to the east, Dover to the south and Washington to the west. The surface is undulating and portions of it mountainous. There is a great variety of soil, some of which is very fertile. The township is drained by the Conewago and its branches. The general slope of the land is southward.

The township of Warrington in 1783, in-

cluding Washington, had 173 houses, 11 mills, and contained a population of 1,170.

In 1820 the population of Warrington was 1,274; in 1830 it was 1,229; in 1840, 1,340; in 1850, 1,570; in 1860, 1,681; in 1870, 1,796; in 1880, 1,825; in 1890, 1,830; 1900, 1,660.

The decrease in population from 1890 to 1900 was owing to the incorporation of Wellsville into a borough.

Round Top, the highest point in Round York County, is in the extreme northern part of Warrington, and it gave us the following story of its history.

"Away back in the dim mists of the past, I was born, and being proud of my birth I tossed my crest heavenward, 1,110 feet above sea and 600 feet above the plains surrounding me. Such was my origin. I came into existence as the result of a mighty convulsion of nature, and old mother earth shook from centre to circumference. This occurred before the wooded forests, the fowls of the air, the beasts of the field, the untutored red man, or the adventurous Quaker settlers were present to witness the thrilling scene. For thousands and tens of thousands of years, I have been a silent monitor, guarding the destiny of the surrounding country.

"First to my fold came the birds and the beasts, and then a copper-colored people who built their wigwams around my rocky base. Centuries passed, and to my summit in 1735 came a few white settlers from the east to gaze on the wooded plains below me, and select places for their future homes. The red man was still here, and for a time the scattered few of both races lived in harmony. The Indian existed by hunting and fishing, and the white man by felling trees, clearing the land and tilling the soil. There was a clash of arms between the red man and his neighbor, and in 1755, Benjamin Franklin with four noted men met the chiefs of different Indian tribes over to the north, within my field of vision, to make a treaty of peace, but soon our own people passed by my side armed for a conflict with the tawny race. Twenty-one years passed by and my neighbors determined to govern themselves. They no longer wished to pay tribute to the British crown, and declared themselves to be free and independent. One year later and the noblest patriots the world

has ever seen, came on horseback toward the town of York to make it the capital of the United States, and escape the imminent perils of an invading foreign foe. I gazed on them with intense interest, and welcomed them to my dominions, within which they remained for nine months. The Fates were propitious, victory had been won by the American armies and these patriots returned to Philadelphia.

"Thirty-seven years rolled by; our country had prospered, but there was a clash of arms again between my own people and the mother country. In 1814 I saw 8,000 soldiers belonging to the militia ranks of Pennsylvania, assemble at York, to prepare to meet a foreign foe who had already destroyed the government buildings at Washington. The British army, under General Ross, was marching in triumph toward Baltimore. These soldiers had been ordered to York by authority of the Governor of Pennsylvania and the President of the United States. Fortunately the British were defeated at Baltimore and were driven back to their ships. The second war with England had resulted in favor of the United States and the citizen soldiers at York returned to their farms and their homes.

"Forty-nine years of peace and prosperity followed. Our country grew and developed and our population had increased to 35,000,000. The surrounding country had been changed from wooded forests to fertile fields of waving grain and golden corn. The valleys smiled in vernal beauty and the hillsides teemed with a busy people. My joy was unbounded and I thought that peace had come to stay. But a storm had been brewing between the different sections of the country, and during the summer of 1863 I saw 80,000 men wearing the grey cross the mountains to the southwest, entering this valley of peace and plenty with hostile intent. A distance southward, moving with determination, was an army of soldiers in blue, carrying the banner of our country, the emblem of its destiny. On the level plain down yonder, nearly 10,000 of these men rested for the night, then moved in triumph to York and attempted to cross the Susquehanna. A day or two later I heard a rattle of musketry and a booming of cannon, such as never before had been equalled in this

country or in the history of the civilized world. This was a family quarrel, but it involved the preservation of the Union which had been created by the patriots of 1776, when a new nation was brought forth on this continent. The world looked on in wonder. Victory came to the Union arms on the fields around Gettysburg. This great battle did not end the war, but it saved the Union from dismemberment. Nearly half a century has passed since these stirring events occurred. An unrivalled era of prosperity has followed. Our country is now at peace. About 90,000,000 people now live and prosper in this Government of ours, the greatest and most powerful in the galaxy of nations. This is the end of my story."

Then we retraced our steps down the mountain side as the golden orb of day was setting behind the western hills, the canopy above was clothed in roseate hues, the valleys below and all around were bathed in liquid light, the trees were covered with the changing foliage of autumnal tints and all nature smiled in radiant beauty.

The summit of Round Top which covers an area of several acres was purchased in 1904 by William Hunter Barrett and Thomas Leonard Hoover.

Flat Mountain is a wooded peak a short distance northwest from Round Top. The timberland has recently been cut down for railroad ties and other purposes.

Nell's Hill, a short distance away, took its name from one of its owners, nearly a century ago. The base of this hill was infested with rattlesnakes. Part of it was covered with a dense growth of hickory and white oak, much of which has recently been cut down.

William Ross owned a large tract of land and conducted the tanning business at Rossville as early as 1800. A hotel was started near the Ross homestead about 1812, and was kept for many years by Alexander Underwood. This hotel was a prominent stopping place for travelers between York and Carlisle. Samuel Smith, as early as 1812, began the mercantile business here, and became the first postmaster in 1815. It was then that Rossville received its name, in honor of William Ross, one of the leading citizens of Warrington. Michael Wollet became postmaster in 1830. W. L. Gardner conducted

the mercantile business here, and was succeeded in 1884 by George Smith. Both these merchants served as postmaster.

A. H. Hamme, S. L. Seiffert and A. E. Spangler have been successive owners of the general store. A. B. Elicker engaged in the manufacture of carriages at Rossville for many years. His son, Charles G. Elicker, and William J. McClellan, under the firm name of McClellan & Elicker, have carried on an extensive business in this line during the past twenty-five years. They sell a large number of buggies which are made in the west, and also carry on the undertaking business.

Alpine in the northwestern section of Warrington is situated on an elevated spot midway in a direct line between Harrisburg and York. It is thirteen miles from either city and is surrounded by a romantic region. Joseph Updegraff began the store business at this place about 1840. He was succeeded by Eli Fissel, G. Darrone, Isaac Walker, William Ramsey, W. W. Ramsey and Martin Laird. For many years the place was known as Ramsey's store which was well patronized by the people in this region of Warrington. In 1876 when the postoffice was established, this elevated spot with its picturesque surroundings, was given the name of Alpine, by which this village has since been known.

Maytown is a collection of houses in the extreme northeastern section of Warrington Township, near the Newberry Township line. A family by the name of May were the original settlers in this region. During the early history of the United Brethren Church in Christ religious services were held in private houses and the adjoining school building. As a result of these meetings in 1871, this denomination erected a house of worship and a congregation was organized.

Mount Top, an elevated point, located in the extreme western part of the township, near the border of Washington, is a business centre for the surrounding country. In the year 1849, Jacob Gensler began store-keeping, which he continued for several years, and then moved to the state of Michigan. He was succeeded by Michael Sheaffer, J. Myers and Hezekiah Lau. In 1861, while J. C. Bower was conducting a store here, he applied for and secured a postoffice. It was then that the locality received the name

of "Mount Top." In 1864, Michael Anthony became the postmaster and proprietor of the store. He was succeeded by his son, C. C. Anthony.

Warrington Meeting House.

A short distance west of Wellsville, near the centre of Warrington Township, stands the Friends' Meeting House, one of the landmarks of York County. The earliest Quakers settled in the township in 1735. For the first few years, they worshipped with the Friends at Newberry, who were permitted to hold indulged meetings as early as 1738. In 1745, a preparative meeting was organized at Warrington and the same year a log building for a house of worship was erected on a tract, containing twenty-nine acres and 156 perches. The tract was surveyed by Thomas Cookson, deputy surveyor of the Province of Pennsylvania. The land warrant cost the founders of the meeting, 2 pounds, 12 shillings and 6 pence, paid to Thomas Cookson. The tract of land surrounding the meeting house cost 9 pounds, 12 shillings and 9 pence. Some of the members who contributed toward the survey and the land were John Earl, Alexander Underwood, Thomas Cox, Joseph Garretson, William Garretson, Christopher Hussey, Hall Cox, Samuel Underwood, Thomas Cook, Richard Wickersham, William Underwood and Peter Cook. The log meeting house was replaced by a stone building in 1769, about 100 yards to the northwest. The Warrington Meeting before 1800, had a large membership. In order to accommodate the Quarterly Meeting in 1782, it was found necessary to enlarge the building to twice its original size. It was in that year that the building now standing was completed.

After 1782, there were two apartments to the meeting house. One of these was used for the men's meetings, and the other for the women's meetings, in accordance with the custom in all the meetings in the eastern part of Pennsylvania.

For a century the care of this meeting house and the land surrounding, were in charge of members of the Walker family. Benjamin Walker, a prominent Quaker, whose diary is still in existence, came to Warrington from Chester County in 1762. He purchased a large tract of land adjoining

the meeting house ground. He superintended the erection of the addition to the meeting house in 1782. He was succeeded by his son John Walker, who had charge of the meeting house and graveyard until 1854, when John Walker, son of John, continued the work until 1885. He died in 1904, at the age of 89 years. Benjamin F. Walker late of York, was his son, and to him the meeting house and the beautiful grove surrounding, had many hallowed associations.

Among the early preachers at the Warrington Meeting was Zephaniah Underwood, who also taught the school in the adjoining building. Jesse Kersey, a biography of whom will be found on page 120, was one of the most noted preachers of the Quaker faith in America. He was born in York in 1768, and for many years was the preacher for the Warrington Monthly and Quarterly Meetings. Another preacher of great ability, during the early part of the nineteenth century, was Marian Gover, who resided in Loudon County, Virginia. She frequently preached at the Warrington Meeting to immense audiences, when hundreds of persons could not gain admission to the meeting house.

William Steer of Virginia, an eloquent speaker, was frequently present at the Monthly and Quarterly Meetings. He was also a popular preacher. Cyrus Griest and his brother were regular speakers at the meeting for many years. Edith Griest, about 1830 and later, was one of the regular speakers and was succeeded by Lydia Marsh Walker, wife of John Walker, the son of Benjamin.

The adjoining cemetery was a burying ground for Quakers and other people from Warrington as early as 1760. It is now one of the largest cemeteries in York County, and by successive enlargements, covers an area of nearly eight acres.

About three hundred yards to the northwest of the meeting house, for nearly a century stood a log schoolhouse. It was substantially built and was a place where the boys and girls for miles around obtained their education. Many persons who afterward gained prominence, including James S. Mitchell of Warrington, who represented York County in Congress, attended this school. About 1855, the old log school building was replaced by another. In 1885,

this building was purchased by a citizen of Wellsville and, after being weather-boarded, was used as a dwelling house in that borough.

The Union Church of the Lutheran and Reformed, and other denominations near Rossville, was built in 1819. It was dedicated June 11, 1820. The officiating clergymen were J. G. Schmucker, D. D., J. McKnight, D. D., and Rev. Ebaugh. The old building was removed about 1880.

The Lutherans numbering about 200, thought it would be to their advantage to have a building of their own. A meeting was called by the Rev. James Harkey, in 1848, when it was agreed to build a church. A building committee was chosen which was composed of D. Hobaugh, T. T. Gardner, W. Bushy, J. Bushy and J. Drawbaugh. Mr. Gardner donated the Lutheran congregation one acre of ground to build the church. The work of building began in the summer of 1849. The cornerstone was laid September 29, 1849, by Rev. James Harkey, assisted by Revs. Keller and S. Harkey, and was dedicated in the winter of the same year. The following ministers have served as regular pastors: Revs. James Harkey, J. P. Focht, A. Finfrock, Daniel Sell, J. K. Bricker, S. Dasher, H. Seifert, J. F. Dietrich, E. Minter, A. Stump, A. B. Erhard, H. P. Wiles and Smith. Rev. George H. Eveler is the present pastor.

The Reformed church near Rossville was built in 1869, at a cost of \$1,600. James Comfort and John Spangler were the building committee. The preachers who officiated here since 1869 have been Aaron Spangler, Aaron Leisse, A. Wanner, D. D., G. H. Derr. Rev. H. A. Althouse was the pastor in 1907.

Salem United Evangelical Church.—As early as 1820, religious services of this denomination were held in Warrington in private houses and in a schoolhouse. This church was built in 1849. The building committee were H. Bierbower, J. M. Ettinger, E. Boring, George Glatfelter and M. Lentz. The congregation was then in the Gettysburg Circuit. In 1861 the circuit was divided and the Conewago Circuit formed. In 1872 the name was changed to Lewisberry Circuit and later to Wellsville Circuit. Rev. Ralph Smith was pastor in 1907.

Blue Ridge Bethel at Alpine was built in 1856 by the Evangelical Association. Services were first held in a schoolhouse for twenty years before the church was built. The church lot was surveyed by "Sammy Fetrow, the doctor, lawyer and surveyor," as he was called. The building cost \$1,000, and was dedicated by Rev. Adam Ettinger. The building committee were William Ramsey, Daniel Shetter, and Ezekiel Boring. The church belongs to the Wellsville Circuit.

Mt. Airy United Evangelical Church was built in 1883. About 1868 a class was formed in the vicinity, a schoolhouse purchased and first used as a place of worship. The building committee of this church were Rev. L. Dise, pastor, C. Bushey, John Ferrence, John Miller and Morris Smith. The church stands on elevated ground. Fortney postoffice was established here in 1882. A store was kept at this place by Daniel Bierbower for many years.

Religious services were held under the auspices of the Church of God in Warrington as early as 1855, and conducted at stated times by ministers who served as supplies until April 1, 1884, when Frank L. Bardeens became the regular pastor. The church owned by the congregation was built through the energies of Elder R. E. Reeve, at a cost of \$1,000, and dedicated May 21, 1883. Elder G. W. Seilhamer preached the dedicatory sermon.

Mt. Zion Church of the United Brethren in Christ was built about 1850. It is now in York Springs Circuit, and the pastor resides at Franklintown.

Rehoboth Meeting House was a **Lorenzo Dow** place for religious worship and for school purposes, situated in the eastern part of Warrington.

It accidentally caught fire in 1835, and burned, and was never after rebuilt. It was used by the Methodists. During the winter of 1829-30, Daniel M. Ettinger, the well-known surveyor and citizen of York, was teaching school in this building when the erratic yet world-renowned evangelist, Lorenzo Dow, visited Warrington and preached to a large audience. His text was "The end of all things is at hand." This visit of Dow's was made soon after his return from England, when five shillings were paid in that country to hear him preach or

lecture. The next evening, he preached at Lewisberry.

Warrington was one of the early **Schools.** townships to accept the common school system, established by act of legislature in 1834. The township had always fostered and encouraged a healthy educational spirit. There are in all ten schools in this district, with the following names: Big Rock, Ziegler's, Wellsville, Mt. Zion, Elcock's, Alpine, Mt. Pleasant, Mt. Airy, Rossville and Maytown.

Three brigades of Confederate **Confederate** cavalry, commanded by **Invasion.** General J. E. B. Stuart, entered Warrington Township

on the morning of July 1, 1863. Stuart had with him six thousand men in three brigades, commanded respectively by Wade Hampton of South Carolina, Fitzhugh Lee and John R. Chamblis of Virginia. On the day before, these Confederates had engaged in a hard fought contest with Kilpatrick's Division of Union cavalry at Hanover. After Stuart was defeated in that town, he went through Codorus Township to Jefferson, from thence to Hanover Junction, northward through Manchester and Dover townships, moving all night and stopping at Dover for breakfast. A complete account of the local incidents of this famous march appears in the history of the boroughs and townships named above, and found in this volume. After Stuart left Dover he moved northward to the point where the State Road branches off to the left toward Emig's Mill. The brigades under General Fitzhugh Lee and General John R. Chamblis took this road in the movement toward Dillsburg and Carlisle. Stuart proceeded with the brigade of General Wade Hampton, who was guarding the train of 125 wagons, which had been captured along the Potomac river near Washington several days before. He proceeded across the Conewago at the stone bridge and passed through Rossville where some of his men stopped and obtained provisions from the citizens. The long train of wagons moved slowly and halted at the farm of the late Jacob Moore to feed their horses and mules and eat their dinners of hard tack and roast beef. They unhitched the horses and mules from the wagons and let them eat the grain which was poured out on the

ground. These mounted men, as well as the teamsters, and the two batteries of artillery, had marched all night and were very tired. As soon as they had eaten their dinners most of them threw themselves on the ground and fell asleep. After an hour's rest, the bugle sounded for them to take up the march. The tired men mounted their horses, the teamsters hitched the horses to their wagons and the whole column and wagon train moved on toward Dillsburg.

The brigades under Lee and Chamblis entered Warrington over the State Road at Emig's Mill, and marched toward Wellsville. When they reached the forks of the road, the brigade under Chamblis continued on the State Road and Lee's brigade passed on through Wellsville. It was about noon when Lee reached that village. His troops were nearly all Virginia soldiers. Although they were tired and worn out from the long march, these veterans of many battles, were in a cheerful mood. They started up a war song, and sang it as they rode through the town. A few of the men dismounted and entered the store then conducted by Abraham and John E. Wells, owners of the whip factory. They took a few articles, paid for them in Confederate paper money, and then joined the moving column of mounted men. It required two hours or more for the entire brigade to pass through the town. The three brigades came together near Dillsburg and halted for the night of July 1, on a level plain, between Dillsburg and Beaver-town.

Exciting Incidents.

The movement through Warrington Township of special interest. Soon after Chamblis had passed the bridge at Emig's Mill, a Confederate soldier rode to the rear of his brigade. He had caught sight of a fine horse, owned by Solomon Bushey, a farmer of Warrington Township. His comrades were a mile or more ahead of him, when he captured this horse. Three mounted soldiers, belonging to Kilpatrick's command, were on the opposite side of the Conewago. They had been sent out from East Berlin, to watch the movement of the Confederate cavalry and report to their commander. They caught sight of the Confederate soldier, and determined to recapture the Bushey horse. Dashing rapidly through

the bridge, one of these men ascended the hill on a gallop. He came within fifty yards of the Confederate, just as the latter was crossing Doe Run, at the farm of Richard Young. Pointing his carbine, "Surrender," he said. But the Virginia cavalrman decided to gallop away, and the Union soldier levelled his carbine and fired two or three shots at his enemy. The Southern soldier placed his finger upon the trigger of his carbine, but after looking around to see how far away his antagonist was, put the spurs to his horse and escaped uninjured and soon joined his brigade.

A few of the soldiers of Hampton's brigade lingered behind at Rossville. They demanded from the citizens the best provisions their larder afforded. Before they had eaten their bountiful dinners, one of the men on the street, saw half a dozen Federal soldiers riding up toward the village. These men belonged to Kilpatrick's cavalry and had been sent out by their commanding officer on a scouting expedition, to see in what direction the enemy was going. Soon as the Confederate soldiers saw the approach of the Union men, they mounted their horses to join their brigade. The Union soldiers followed them and shots were exchanged, just as the Southerners were leaving the village. None of these shots took effect.

Just as the Confederate advance had reached Rossville, Sergeant John M. Griffith was returning to his home in that village. He was a member of Company H, Eighty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and had been slightly wounded near Winchester about two weeks before. He was not dressed in military uniform, but the Southern soldiers believed that he had been in the Union army and demanded that he should accompany them. They made him go with them to Dillsburg, to Carlisle and even to Gettysburg, which they reached in the evening of the next day.

Many fine horses were captured in Warrington Township by these Confederate raiders. Most of the farmers had taken their horses across the Susquehanna, but some had concealed them in the dense thickets at the base of Round Top. When Stuart and his men halted at the noon hour at the Moore farm in Warrington, a squad of mounted men were sent over to Round

Top. In the language of an old citizen, they made a big "haul," for they captured a large number of fine animals which they took with them on their march to Gettysburg, where some of these Warrington horses fell with their riders on the third day of the great battle.

The incidents of this Confederate raid for the next day will be found in the history of Dillsburg, in this volume.

Among the first immigrants to Warrington was William Griffith, who took up land now owned by his descendants above Rossville. Another immigrant at the same time in 1736, obtained a warrant for the adjoining farm, formerly owned by Frank Elcock; a third immigrant located on land near the Conewago. They came from New Castle, Delaware.

James Lenox, the first surveyor of this section, was an Englishman, and owned large tracts of land which he disposed of to new settlers as they arrived.

Tradition says, the first Quaker settlers of this township crossed the Susquehanna at Wright's Ferry, obtained permits for the land, passed across the county, here and there meeting an occasional settler. They came either on foot or on pack-horses, camped out, had with them rifles, and a few agricultural implements. They built cabins, cleared small tracts of land, sowed grain, went back to their former homes to relate their adventures and prepare to return the next summer, to reap the first harvest, some of them bringing with them young wives to share their experiences of backwoods life among the Indians who were their neighbors.

William Griffith, great-grandfather of the late James Griffith of Warrington, died in the township at the age of one hundred and five years, and his remains were interred in the Friends' burying ground. He came to America with William Penn. He often related the following interesting incident to his descendants:

In 1736 and later, a party of Indians were neighbors to the early settlers about the site of Rossville. Among those who had their wigwams near the Ross tannery was an old Indian. One day Griffith and his comrades saw the young Indians build a large fire and they went to inquire for what pur-

pose, as they were on friendly terms with them. They were horrified with the response, saying, "Burn old man, no hunt, no fish, only eat, no longer good Indian." The kindly intervention of the friendly whites caused them to desist from their cruel custom of burning the aged and infirm, which was not uncommon among our aborigines.

Many Indian darts and spears made of native blue stone or quartz have been found in this locality.

A number of Indian arrow heads, spear points and hatchets, all of stone, have been found on the farm of the late Levi Spangler, along the Warrington side of the Conewago, below the stone bridge. On both sides of the stream here, from Emig's Mill to Kunzel's Mill, is the fertile Conewago valley, containing many beautiful and level tracts on which the Indians frequently encamped, and pursued their vocation of hunting and fishing.

William Griffith, son of the immigrant, was once lost in a dense woods surrounding Round Top Mountain, remained out over night, and died from the results of exposure and excitement. His son, Abraham Griffith, could read and shoot squirrels at the age of ninety-five years, and died aged ninety-six.

The property near the foot of Round Top was once in the possession of General Henry Miller, of Revolutionary fame, whose biography appears on page 205. For half a century or more it was the site of one of the old-time taverns, in which was introduced a "Franklin" stove, built in the fireplace, one of the first in this section. Frederick Watt, father of the late Judge Watt, of Carlisle, once owned it.

James Mitchell, one of the early congressmen who represented York County, lived in Warrington on the State road, six miles southeast of Dillsburg. He interested his neighbors by bringing home souvenirs from Washington. David Cadwallader, of Warrington, his nephew, received the cane used by him when a representative in Congress.

By an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania in 1784, the Conewago Creek was made a public highway as far up the stream as Emig's Mills.

Street Hill is a singular geological formation of dolerite, extending northeast and southwest in Warrington, a short distance

north of the Conewago. The name was used as early as 1748 by a surveyor, who located a road across it toward York. It is now locally known as "Straight Hill."

A level course of two miles in length in the east end of Warrington, on the road leading from the Newberry Friends' Meeting House to the Warrington Meeting House, for a century or more has been called the "Quaker Race ground." The young members of the Society on the way back and forth from attending their monthly meetings used this inviting place to try the speed of their horses.

On the Hobaugh farm in Warrington, exists a singular geological feature of great interest, familiarly known in the vicinity as "Ship Rocks." They are dolerite rocks, about twelve in number, some of them of immense proportions. The largest ones bear a striking resemblance to a sailing vessel, from which characteristic the name originated. One of them, forty feet long, ten feet high and eight feet thick, lies beside a near neighbor of similar dimensions, from which it was evidently separated by a convulsion of nature during a remote period of the world's history. This cluster of surface rocks covers an area of half an acre.

Portions of the wooded tracts in the eastern part of Warrington are nearly covered with boulders.

Fine specimens of copper ore have been found in Warrington, but not as yet in sufficient quantities to be mined.

The cultivation of strawberries has become a profitable business in the eastern part of Warrington. In 1884 F. S. Myers raised 4,000 boxes on two acres, and 2,000 boxes of raspberries on the same number of acres. Frederick Myers raised 6,500 boxes of strawberries the same year, and Benjamin Bailleys, 5000. Jeremiah Boring, a short distance east in Newberry Township raised 8,000 boxes of strawberries in 1884. The number of 4,000 boxes of berries to the acre can be raised in a good season. In recent years, the berry industry has declined in this district. Tempest Seiffert, Elwood Myers and Emanuel Myers have continued the business with success.

A court record ordered the building of a wooden bridge over the Conewago Creek on the road from York to Carlisle in 175. The old stone bridge there was built between

1811 and 1814. It cost \$4,000. The contractor, tradition says, found he was going to lose money, hence he secured all the labor and material he could on credit. When the bridge was completed, he disappeared with the money received from the county authorities and did not pay his employees or creditors.

A roof on the house of Levi Spangler near this bridge was in good condition after eighty years of use. It was placed on the house in 1822. The shingles then cost \$5 per 1,000, and boards \$7 per 1,000 feet. The same year occurred the great drought, when the Conewago was without water, and turnips were raised in its bed near the bridge.

The wooden bridge over the Conewago Creek at Kunkle's Mill, at the northeast end of the township, did not yield its position in the flood of 1884. It rested on two stone abutments, one at either end, and at a height of thirty feet above the water, crossed the stream at a breadth of 100 yards.

A short distance east of the base of Round Top, at a spot affording a most enchanting landscape view far to the south and west, on one quiet evening of June, 1866, immediately after a thunder shower, was committed the foulest murder known to the annals of York County. The Squibb family, grandfather, grandmother and grandchild, each and all were the victims. There was no one left to tell the sad tale of that dreadful homicide. The remains of the victims were buried in one common grave in the southwest corner adjoining the Friends' Meeting House. A neat but unpretentious headstone marks the spot.

According to the religious principles of the Society of Friends, they were opposed to any kind of military display. John Blackburn and John Pope, and many other early settlers of Warrington, were temporarily suspended from meeting in 1758 for "appearing in warlike manner, and going to fight the Indians," during the French and Indian War. The militia law which compelled every voter between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five to muster regularly or pay a fine, was a cause of great annoyance to the ardent followers of the religion of the great founder of Pennsylvania.

The militia muster grounds were at Ross-ville. Joseph Wright and John Koch were captains of two of these companies.

The "Warrington Rangers" was a volunteer company, started in 1829, commanded at different times by Captains Black, Baily, James Griffith, Lesley Porter and Martin. It existed for many years.

Hugh Morthland of Warrington, a soldier of the One Hundred and Fifty-second Pennsylvania Regiment, was accidentally killed at Fortress Monroe in 1865, while firing a salute in honor of the fall of Richmond.

John C. Nesbit, who resided near Ross-ville, was widely known as a mathematician. H. C. Brenneman, who was born at Wells-ville, served for a period of six years as county superintendent of schools. David H. Gardner, who was born at Rossville, filled the same office for a period of twelve years.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

The area now embraced in the township of Washington was included in Warrington for a period of sixty years. In 1803, a petition signed by more than a hundred citizens in the western part of Warrington, asked the courts of York County to grant the authority for the erection of a new township. The petition was granted, a survey made, and the new township was given the name of Washington, in honor of the first President of the United States, who died less than four years previously. It may be interesting to mention that the capital of the nation, one of the leading states of the northwest, thirty-two counties, twenty-one towns and post-villages, and one hundred and forty townships in the United States bear the historic name of Washington.

Washington Township in its present form is a bent rectangular figure. Its length extends northwest and southeast, with Warrington on the northeast, bordering on Dover and Paradise on the south, Adams County on the west and Franklin on the north. It is drained by the Bermudian and Conewago creeks and their tributaries. The section of it northeast of the Bermudian was settled by the Quakers, and the portion southeast of the same stream by the German Baptists as early as 1738.

Washington has a variety of soil. A vein of black dolerite crosses it, and also a small vein of copper. Iron was taken out at two

or three places in large quantities before 1880. Most of the land is now fertile and productive, yielding abundant crops. Improved modes of cultivation and increased fertilization, have changed the agricultural conditions of this township materially within the past third of a century. There are a number of grist mills along the streams.

The "Barrens" is an area covering about 3,000 acres of pure red shale soil, lying in the northern part of Washington, near the village of Franklintown. The name originated with the early settlers, owing to a lack of fertility of the soil. Much of it was found by the first white settlers to be a barren waste, destitute of trees, and only here and there covered with scrub oak, and a sort of prairie grass. This land by improved methods of cultivation and proper fertilization is now productive. Land which in 1835 was nearly valueless, can now be made to grow twenty-five bushels of wheat to the acre.

Mulberry was known for more than half a century as "Raffensberger's Store." In 1824 Christian T. Raffensberger began the mercantile business and continued it until 1854 when his son Amos succeeded him until 1864, when another son, Jacob, followed him for five years, then Amos returned. He was succeeded by J. C. Bower and John C. Harlacher. M. L. Strayer, who succeeded John C. Harlacher, continued the mercantile business here. In 1893 both the store and the dwelling house were destroyed by fire, while owned by M. L. Strayer, who immediately rebuilt them. Soon afterward he was succeeded by Samuel Eberly, who has continued the business with success. L. W. Lighty began the store business in 1881.

In 1864 when application was made for a postoffice at this place, a difficulty arose as to its name. A large mulberry tree stood in front of the store, and the venerable Christian Raffensberger, who lived to the age of eighty-six years, asked "Uncle Sam" to call the new postoffice "Mulberry," in honor of his tree. The old tree passed away before its original owner, but a new one was planted on the same spot. The large bridge over the Conewago at this place was taken away by the flood of 1884, after having served the public for fifty

years, and an iron bridge placed there in 1886.

In 1863, when Amos Raffensberger was store-keeper at this place, he loaded his goods on two large wagons and concealed them in a dense growth of trees and bushes along the Conewago, on the approach of the Confederate army toward York.

They escaped capture from Early's division of soldiers on their way eastward, but on July 1, when Stuart's cavalry passed northward through Warrington Township, a squad of horsemen who were foraging through this region, discovered Mr. Raffensberger's wagons. They took possession of all the goods and wearing apparel to the amount of \$900, for which Mr. Raffensberger never received any payment either from the Confederates or the United States government. What was known as the "Border Raid Claim" never became a law, neither through Pennsylvania statute nor by an act of Congress, and Mr. Raffensberger, like many other citizens of southern Pennsylvania, failed to recover what rightfully seems to be a just and equitable claim.

Near the center of Washington Township, in a fertile region, lies the interesting village of Kralltown. The geographical name is Hall Post Office. Jesse Krall engaged in the mercantile business at this place in 1853. One end of the store building was used for many years as a public inn, but during the last third of a century no hotel has been kept in any part of Warrington Township. Jesse Krall was succeeded in the store business at this place by John Krall, Samuel Reed, Henry B. Smith, John Straley, T. F. Givler, Andrew K. Straley, M. L. Strayer, J. C. Strayer, M. E. Spahr and Myers & Mumper.

The postoffice was opened near Bower's church, and named Hall. Michael S. Bower, who had a store there, was the first postmaster. It was removed to Kralltown, and Samuel Reed became postmaster. He was succeeded in order by A. K. Straley, Theodore F. Givler and M. L. Strayer.

A Union Meeting House was built near Hall about 1850. It was originally used by the Lutherans, Mennonites and Evangelical Association. During the winter season a school was kept in the building for many years. The old building was removed and

in 1890, a brick church was erected, which has since been jointly used by the Mennonites and United Evangelical Church. Some of the early Mennonite preachers were Jacob Hershey, Samuel Roth and Isaac Kauffman. Rev. J. M. Price, of the United Evangelical Church, pastor of the Wellsville Circuit in 1906, was succeeded by Rev. Ralph Smith.

Jesse Krall's mill, on the Bermudian, one mile and a half from the village, was built by William Butt in 1782. Michael Myers operated it for twenty-six years. In 1904 it burned down and was never rebuilt. One mile south from the Krall mill is the Absalom Trimmer Mill, later owned by Jacob Eisenhart. Cornelius Strayer operated a tannery for a long time and Lewis Strayer a wool carding mill, along the Bermudian. Diehl's mill and Eisenhart's mill are situated along the Conewago.

David Newcomer, once associate judge of York County, was born near Kralltown. When a young man he drilled a militia company, and afterward a volunteer company, in his native township. He died in Hanover in 1874.

The population of Washington Township in 1820 was 1,061; in 1830, 1,037; 1840, 1,226; 1850, 1,339; 1860, 1,386; 1870, 1,444; 1880, 1,450; 1890, 1,464; 1900, 1,388.

The German Baptists, or Dunkers, were among the first persons who settled in Washington Township. In the history of that denomination, found in another chapter in this work, it will be noticed that an organization was effected near the Bermudian as early as 1738. Religious worship was conducted for nearly a century in the houses of members. In 1857 the present brick meeting house was built one-half mile from Mulberry Post Office at a cost of \$1,500. This denomination does not have dedicatory services. Some of the preachers were Daniel Altland, John Raffensberger, Peter Trimmer and William Wiley.

This is the central house of the Lower Conewago congregation, where most of the special meetings and love feasts are held. Lower Conewago congregation includes the Bermudian Church, the church three miles from Dillsburg, known as Wolgamuth, and the church called Holtzschwamm, near Big Mount, and about five miles from East

Berlin. Emanuel Gochenouer is the bishop with three assistant ministers who take their turns at the different churches. There are about 225 communicants in this congregation. There are also appointments at Strinestown, Aughenbaugh's and Manchester, with Israel Emrich as minister.

St. Paul's Lutheran and Reformed Church is familiarly known as "Red Run," or "Sower's" Church. The first name was given to it from the small stream by that name in the vicinity, which flows through the red shale formation of this section. The congregations that now worship in the building were formed in the year 1844; the Lutheran by Rev. Peter Sheurer, and the Reformed by Rev. John E. Albert. The cornerstone was laid April 21, 1844, and the building consecrated October 5 and 6 of the same year. The building committee were George Sower and John Shive from the Lutheran, and John H. Smith from the Reformed congregation. The first church council was composed of the following named members: Lutherans, John Leib, elder; Jacob Emig and Solomon Cross, deacons; Reformed, Christian Gerber, elder; George Spangler and Peter River, deacons. Rev. Sheurer who organized the Lutheran congregation, was succeeded by Rev. A. G. Deininger, who continued until his death in 1879, when the Rev. Daniel Sell was elected. He was succeeded by Revs. J. C. Mumma, J. M. Deitzler and A. G. Fastnacht, D. D.

Rev. Daniel Reigle, who resided at Dillsburg, was pastor of the Reformed congregation from 1845 to the time of his death in 1889. He was succeeded by Rev. A. H. Leas, O. F. Sheaffer, P. M. Spangler and H. A. Althouse.

Emanuel's United Evangelical Church, locally known as "Bower's Church," or "Red Mount" was built in the northern part of the township about 1855. The building committee who superintended the construction of the church were Abraham Byers, Daniel Shelley and M. S. Bower. The pastor of this congregation, in 1907, was Rev. Ralph Smith.

Salem Lutheran and Reformed Church, one of the landmarks of Washington, is what is known as the "Barren's Church." The date of its origin was about 1800. It is situated near the upper end of the township.

The Lutheran pastors who officiated here, as far as can be ascertained, were Revs. Conrad Reiman, in 1807, John Weible, J. Garman, Samuel Henry, Joseph R. Focht, Aaron Finck, Peter Warner, Jacob Bricker, Emanuel Studebecker, Henry Seifert. Rev. I. W. Croftel was pastor in 1907.

Of the Reformed pastors Rev. Jacob Lischy conducted services in the community as early as 1750. Rev. Edward Vandersloot officiated for a time, and was succeeded, in 1839, by Rev. Daniel Reigle, who ministered to the Reformed people here for a long period of fifty years. He was succeeded by Rev. A. H. Leas. Rev. H. A. Althouse was pastor in 1907.

The original church was torn down in 1863, and a brick building erected.

There are eleven schools in **Schools.** Washington Township with the following names: Mulberry, Big Dam, Darr's, Mine Bank, Gochenauer's, Asper's, Weaver's, Kralltown, Kimmel's, Danner's.

JOHN KRALL, a prominent citizen of Washington Township was born at the Krall homestead in 1807, son of Joseph Krall. His grandfather came from Germany and settled in Lebanon County, Pa., where Joseph Krall was born, and from whence he came to Washington Township, York County. Joseph Krall was born in June, 1761, and died April 10, 1839. His wife, Anna Deardorff, was born Nov. 4, 1773, and died February 24, 1849.

When Joseph Krall came to Washington Township he built the mill and dwelling-house later owned by M. R. Deardorff, and also owned about thirty acres of land. He erected all of the buildings on his property on the Bermudian, and with his milling he also carried on distilling. He had twelve children. George the eldest son died in Washington Township. Polly and Nancy, were twins, the latter dying at the age of sixty-five years, and the former attaining the age of ninety-six years. Isaac followed the occupation of a teamster for about thirty years, driving through the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and Ohio. He had a son Joseph who was a soldier in the 130th P. V. I., and took part in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He re-enlisted in the 200th



FROM PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN WHEN PAST EIGHTY YEARS OF AGE.

John Knall Sr.

P. V. I., became first sergeant and was in the battles at Weldon Railroad and Fort Steadman, being killed in the last named engagement. John, the fifth child, is the subject of this biography. Jesse commenced working at the millwright's trade at the age of 18, and became an expert mechanic, following that trade for fifty years. He built new and repaired old mills in York and adjoining counties, among the new mills being the large one erected for John Fitz in Hanover about 1863. He died on his farm in Washington Township aged seventy-eight years, and is buried with his parents in the Red Mount churchyard. His son George served in the Civil War and saw hard service. Elizabeth, born in 1790, is buried in Ohio. Sarah was born in 1795. Joseph, born in 1797, died in infancy. Christian, born in 1805, died at twenty-four years of age. Joseph died at Mechanicsburg, Cumberland Co., Pa., aged eighty years. He had a son John who was a soldier in active service in the Civil War. Susan Deardorff died in Dover Township at Diehl's Mill. The sons of Joseph Krall were all noted for their herculean strength, and they weighed considerably over two hundred pounds each.

John Krall became a prominent man in his community. He remained with his father, and for a long period was engaged in wagoning to Baltimore, Pittsburg, and Wheeling, and on some occasions went as far as Zanesville, Ohio, taking six months to make the trip. He followed distilling part of his life and then bought his father's farm of 200 acres, known now as the Kinter farm, in Washington Township. On this property he remained a number of years, when he removed to Kralltown, which bears his name. He assisted in building up the village, and engaged seven years in the mercantile business, but subsequently returned to farming, buying the old Peter Smith place of 207 acres of land, on Bermudian creek, in 1856. He made many improvements on this property and lived on it until his death, which occurred February 12, 1894, at the age of eighty-six years. He married Anna Roller, who died April 8, 1900, at the age of eighty years, and both are buried at Red Mount church.

Among the many useful men who have taken part in the development of Washington Township John Krall is a prominent

figure. He was an active member of the Republican party, and on many occasions was prevailed upon to accept offices of responsibility. He was deeply interested in the public schools, and served as school director for many terms. In the United Evangelical Church he was prominent, and was a member of the building committee and a liberal contributor when the church was erected. During militia days he was a lieutenant in a local company.

John and Anna Roller Krall had eleven children. Isaac, who married Eliza Bushey, is chief engineer of an electric light station in the city of New York, and resides in Jersey City. He served in the 200th P. V. I. during the Civil War, and participated in the engagements at Weldon Railroad, Fort Steadman, Petersburg, capture of Richmond, and took part in the Grand Review at Washington. Caroline is unmarried. C. B. Krall lives in Washington Township. Sarah A. is the wife of D. C. Bushey, of Reading Township, Adams County. Charles, a mechanic at Harrisburg, who has been with one company for twenty-seven years, married Mary Hoover. John, a carpenter and farmer in Washington township, married Amelia Baker. Jane, who married Edwin Sheets, died in York. Harriet is unmarried. Jesse L. Krall lives in Washington Township on the home farm. Frank G., a machinist living at Altoona, has been working for the Pennsylvania Railroad for about twenty-five years. He married Josephine Woods. J. H. Krall resides with his sisters and brother in Washington Township. He and his brother Jesse L. own the paternal homestead.

The Roller family, to which Mrs. John Krall belonged, settled in Shanandoah Valley, Virginia, together with the Sevier and other prominent families of Huguenot ancestry. Valentine Sevier, father of John Sevier, the famous Commonwealth builder, came from a family that had fled to England at the time of the Revocation. About 1769 he accompanied his son and other Virginians to Tennessee, where they built Fort Watauga, and founded a new Commonwealth. John Sevier was the first governor of Tennessee and became a United States Senator from that state.

John Peter Roller and Jean Bonnevaunt had both resided some years in Lancaster

County, Pennsylvania, before their settlement in Virginia. The latter located on Mill creek, where he built the first mill in that region. From these families comes General John E. Roller, Harrisonburg, Virginia.

WEST MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP.

The township of West Manchester is in the form of an irregular triangle, with the northeast border as a base, resting on Manchester Township. The western boundary is nearly a perpendicular line resting against Dover and Jackson townships. The southeastern boundary line follows the sinuous course of the Codorus. The land of this township has long been noted for its fertility, and is part of the limestone belt which diagonally crosses York County. Nearly every acre of this township is under the highest state of cultivation, and all kinds of cereals grow luxuriantly. Large barns and brick houses, which indicate the prosperity of the Pennsylvania German farmer, are found in every part of the township.

The York and Gettysburg Turnpike crosses West Manchester. The Frederick Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Eastern Extension of the Western Maryland extend through the township in parallel lines. Since the annexation to York of Smysertown, with a population of 998, Bottstown with 401, and the incorporation of Eberton into West York Borough, there are no large villages in the township.

The York County Traction Company constructed a trolley line from York through West Manchester, Jackson, Heidelberg and Penn townships to Hanover during the fall of 1907.

The area now embraced in West Manchester, for a period of fifty-seven years, belonged to Manchester Township, which was laid out in 1742, by authority of the Lancaster County Court, seven years before York County was erected. A petition of many inhabitants of Manchester Township was presented to the York County Court, asking for a division of the township, in 1799. John Joseph Henry was then president judge of the court and at the request of the petitioners, ordered the division to be made, and a new township laid out. In their petition, the signers stated that Manchester Township "is fifteen miles in length,

which is three times its breadth; that there would be 350 taxable inhabitants in the remaining part of the township after the proposed division; with such extended limits, it is difficult for road supervisors, tax collectors and other officers to perform their necessary duties." In answer to this petition the court appointed Martin Kreber, Jacob Spangler, John Sharp, John Rudisill, John Rothrock and John Henise, viewers. They made a report. The draft of the survey is described as follows: "A line beginning at a post on the banks of the Codorus, on Jacob Gardner's land, thence through the lands of Joseph Updegraff and William Willis, across the great road leading to Prunk's mill, across Peter Sank's milldam and lands of Daniel Worley and James Worley, along Green Brier Road to the Little Conewago Creek, crossing lands of Jacob Hahn, John Dobbins, Peter Lindt and Philip Kreber; thence up the creek to Philip Wolf's plantation to the corners of Dover and Paradise (now Jackson) townships; thence nearly due south to the west branch of the Codorus Creek, down this stream to its union with the south branch of the Codorus and down the Codorus to York Borough line to place of beginning."

The following letter concerning the early settlement of this township will be of interest:

Yorktown, April 23, 1746.

To Richard Peters,

Secretary of the Province of Pennsylvania:

The bearer, Paul Dittenhaver, has purchased an improvement about three miles west from York, and paid 150 pounds for it. The land was settled by Adam Dickenson, who, it is said, has an entry on your books by the proprietaries' order for settling the same on his obtaining license from the Indians, who lived thereabout. He applies for a warrant or order of survey. You may suppose, from the price, that it is a valuable improvement and has been long settled. If there is any such entry, I doubt not that the proprietaries will grant it. The land adjoins Casper Springer, Adam Fiel, Jacob Hiestand and Nicholas Baghn. As these people have the proprietor's grants, they are encroaching upon this plantation on every side and destroying the timber so that if he does not get an order of survey, the place will be much injured.

Thy Friend,

THOMAS COOKSON,

Deputy Surveyor for Lancaster County.

The original settlers were largely Lutheran, Reformed, German Baptist and Mennonites, many of whose descendants now occupy the lands taken up by their worthy ancestors, a century and a half ago. There were, however, some English settlers, as the above letter indicates.

West Manchester in 1800. The first assessment roll of West Manchester, in 1800, contains 150 taxable inhabitants, who were land-owners, and 27 single men who paid a poll tax of \$1. The entire property valuation then was \$97,500. The largest landowner was Frederick Eichelberger, who was assessed with 1,025 acres, valued at \$7,925. Frederick Eichelberger was elected to the state senate in 1819. Martin Ebert owned a distillery, tannery and 500 acres of land. Weirick Bentz, George Eyster, Valentine Emigh, Philip Ebert, Peter Hoke, Jacob Hoke, Michael Lau, Matthias Smyser, Adam Wolf, and George Philip Zeigler owned distilleries. Much of the grain then raised in the township was manufactured into spirits and sold in Baltimore. Henry Wolf and Thomas Eichelberger owned tanneries. Henry Bare, a fulling-mill and hemp-mill, Jacob King, Alexander Underwood and Jacob Steiner owned grist-mills. There was but one colored slave assessed, "Tom," tradition says, a good fellow, and outlived his master, Col. Michael Smyser, of Revolutionary fame, who was several times elected to the House of Representatives and once to the Senate of Pennsylvania. Colonel Smyser was one of the committee of twelve men from York County who collected money to send to Boston in 1775, obtaining 6 pounds, 2 shillings and 1 pence from his township. The last year of his life he spent quietly and died in 1810 on a farm, on what is now the Berlin Road, about three miles from York.

One hundred and ninety horses were assessed and 270 cows in 1801. In 1820 the population of West Manchester was 1,073; in 1830, 1,269; 1840, 1,290; 1850, 1,352; 1860, 1,524; 1870, 1,834; 1880, 2,476; 1890, 1,743; 1900, 1,820. The decline in the population in the last two census reports was owing to the annexation of Bottstown and Smyser-town to York.

Martin Miller was the first supervisor of the roads of Manchester Township, in 1749. Upon his resignation Henry Bott was appointed by the court to succeed him.

A Pioneer Mill. The mill on the road from York to Dover is a very old structure. To the right of the road, on the Little Conewago, and 400 yards northeast from the present old

building Martin Weigle about 1738, erected one of the earliest mills in York County. He had tried first to build a mill on the Codorus, near York, but found that stream too large for his pioneer venture. His Indian neighbors came to view this encroachment upon their territory with astonishment, but tradition says they helped him construct the mill.

The stone mill which rendered such important service was built before the Revolution. The owner of this mill during that period, was not very patriotic toward the new government. The mill was later owned by Michael Beltzhoover, and in 1802 bought by Dr. J. G. Schmucker, pastor of Christ Lutheran Church at York. Daniel Gross and his son, Samuel, were subsequent owners and in 1847, George Neiman purchased it. John Neiman purchased it in 1856.

Churches. St. Paul's Lutheran and Reformed Church is locally known in this township as Wolf's Church, in honor of Peter Wolf, an early settler.

In 1762 two and one-half acres were purchased from Adam Zeigler for 5 pounds, six shillings, 5 pence, for church property. In 1763 a congregation was organized by Rev. Nicholas Hornell, then pastor of the Christ Lutheran Church at York, and a frame church was built. About twenty-five years later this building was enlarged and remodeled. In 1855 the present large and commodious church was built while the Lutheran congregation was under the pastoral care of Rev. C. J. Deininger, and the Reformed under Rev. Daniel Zeigler.

The ministers present at the cornerstone laying of the present church were Revs. A. G. Deininger and J. Bossler. The successive pastors of the Lutheran congregation were Revs. Hornell, Bager, N. Kurtz, Jacob Goering, J. G. Schmucker, J. Oswald, A. G. Deininger, C. J. Deininger, and J. H. Leeser. Rev. Adam Stump D. D., has been pastor since 1890. The congregation had a membership, in 1907, of 400. The Reformed congregation was first served by the pastors from York, including Revs. Jacob Lischy, George Geistweite and others. Revs. Daniel Zeigler, W. Kehm, Jacob Zeigler and I. S. Weisz succeeded each other in the order named. Rev. O. P. Schellhamer has

been pastor since 1894. The congregation in 1907 had a membership of 200. The church is located in a rich agricultural region, about five miles west of York, one-third of a mile south of the "old five mile house" originally owned by Peter Wolf, on the York and Gettysburg Turnpike.

The attendance at Wolf's Church is very large, and it has for 144 years been a central point of interest in this township.

Shiloh Church, locally known as Neiman's, is owned and used by both Lutheran and Reformed congregations. The building was erected in 1883, at a cost of \$4,600. It is situated on the road leading from York to Dover. The clergymen present at the dedicatory services were, Rev. J. O. Miller, I. S. Weisz, G. W. Enders and Peter Anstadt. The building committee were Jonathan Wilt, George Leckrone and Jesse Heilman. Rev. W. S. Porr, the first pastor of the Lutheran denomination has been succeeded by Rev. H. C. Bixler and Rev. E. Lenhart.

Rev. I. S. Weisz, the first pastor of the Reformed congregation was succeeded by Rev. O. P. Schellhamer, who was pastor in 1907. A Union Sunday School is held in this church.

The schools in West Manchester

Notes. have the following names: Louck's, Neiman's, Eyster's, Bott's, Bear's, Sprenkle's, Hoke's, Smyser's, Eberton Primary, Secondary and Grammar. Reigelsbach, the paternal home of the Smyser family, is a large farm on the road leading from the Gettysburg turnpike to East Berlin, a few miles west of York. Upon this land, Matthias Smyser, the ancestor of the Smyser family in America, settled in 1745. A family reunion was held on the farm on the 100th anniversary, in 1845. Several hundred descendants of Matthias Smyser were present at this meeting, when the family history was read by Rev. Charles A. Hay, one of the descendants. The farm was owned for many years by Samuel Smyser, and at his death in 1899, he bequeathed the property to the Orphans' Home at York, retaining the privilege for the descendants of Matthias Smyser to hold family reunions on the farm at any succeeding anniversary.

Bear's Station is an interesting hamlet along the Northern Central Railroad, near the western limits of the township. John H.

Bear carried on the mercantile business here for many years, when he was succeeded by his son, J. L. Bear.

At Drury, a station on the Western Maryland Railroad, a large brickyard has recently been established by George W. Drury, an enterprising citizen, who was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature in 1906.

Highland Park, in the southeastern part of West Manchester, is owned by the York County Traction Company. It is visited annually by thousands of people.

WEST MANHEIM TOWNSHIP.

West Manheim Township was formed out of Manheim in the year 1858. It lies in the extreme southwestern part of York County, bordering Maryland on the south and Adams County on the west. Most of the land of West Manheim is fertile, though for a century, a large section of the township was known as "the Barrens." Improved methods of agriculture, and a careful use of fertilizers, have greatly increased the value of the land and made it more productive, so that it now yields abundant crops. Iron ore has been taken out in a few places. The Hanover and Maryland Line Turnpike diagonally crosses West Manheim and divides it into two equal parts. This road follows a height of land which separates the headwaters of the Codorus from the headwaters of the south branch of the Conewago. The township is therefore drained by these two streams.

In 1860 the population of West Manheim was 1,265; in 1870, 1,197; 1880, 1,202; 1890, 1,269; 1900, 1,418.

Pleasant Hill, the voting place for West Manheim Township, is an interesting village of forty houses along the turnpike, five miles south of Hanover. Bandanna is the name of the post office. John Kopp kept the store at this place for several years and was succeeded in the store business by Oliver W. Garrett, who was postmaster in 1907. Cigar factories have been conducted in this village by Sterner Brothers, Francis Markel and Oliver W. Garrett. Pleasant Hill Cornet Band erected a hall which is also used as a voting place. One mile farther south on the turnpike, Conrad Sherman, a prominent citizen of the township,

resided during the Revolution. Loyd Garrett conducts a store in the northern part of the village. Trinity Evangelical congregation first held services in the Band Hall and then erected a house of worship in 1866. Some of the recent pastors have been Revs. J. H. Furner, J. M. Price and J. W. Bentz. The pastor in 1907 was Rev. I. M. Pines, who also preaches at Blooming Grove, St. John's Church in Manheim Township and Porters in Heidelberg Township.

St. David's Church. St. David's Lutheran and Reformed Church, in the extreme southern part of West Manheim, near Mason and Dixon's line, is locally known as "Sherman's Church." Since the time of its origin in 1750, it has been known by its ecclesiastical name, and has been a Union church and generally ministered to by clergymen who resided in Hanover.

Rev. J. A. Metzgar, who has been pastor of the Lutheran congregation since 1882, furnished the following concerning the Lutheran congregation and church building, most of which was obtained from documents in German:

In the latter part of 1750, or early in 1751, a meeting of the Lutherans of this community was called, having for its object the organization of an Evangelical Lutheran congregation. Their efforts at organizing were successful. The Rev. John George Bager (Baugher) who was a pioneer Lutheran clergyman west of the Susquehanna, and who was then pastor of the Lutheran congregation at Hanover, organized the Lutheran congregation here. The ground upon which the first building was erected was donated by David Lauer and Peter Zapp. The first church was small, rude in construction and in every way harmonized with its primitive surroundings. Services are reported as having been regularly held in this building until 1781, when a larger house of worship was erected. In the second building the congregation worshipped a number of years without stoves or fire, and the interior of the church was not plastered until 1832.

The introduction of night services in country churches always formed an important epoch in their history. St. David's congregation first permitted services by "candle-light" under the pastorate of Rev.

Frederick Ruthrauf in 1843. In 1867 the third church was erected on the original site, during the pastorate of Rev. Samuel Yingling, who was also pastor of St. Matthew's Church at Hanover. The building committee of the second church were George Motter, Philip Wolfard, Conrad Sherman and John Wampler. The committee to whom was entrusted the third and present church building were John W. Hoffacker, Henry W. Craumer and David Garrett.

The following is the list of Lutheran pastors from its organization to the present: Revs. Carl Frederick Wildbahn, 1751-52; John George Bager, 1753; John Daniel Schroeder, 1790; Frederick Valentine Melsheimer, 1790-1814; John Frederick Melsheimer, 1814-29; Jacob Albert, 1829-39; Jeremiah Harpel, 1839-42; P. Williard, 1842-43; Frederick Ruthrauf, 1843-45; Eli Swartz, 1845-48; Jacob Kempfer, 1848-53; D. P. Rosenmiller, 1853-57; M. J. Alleman, 1857-63; P. Warner, 1863-65; M. J. Alleman, 1865-68; S. Yingling, 1868-72; D. J. Hauer, 1873-82; J. A. Metzgar, 1882 to date.

The Reformed congregation for a long time was served by the pastors of Emmanuel Reformed Church of Hanover. Among those of later date were Revs. J. C. Kurtz, Samuel Gutelius, J. D. Zehring, W. K. Zieber, Jacob Sechler, Henry Hilbish, E. D. Miller and J. H. Hartman. The combined membership of the two congregations in 1907 was nearly 700. A union Sunday school is held in this church.

Surrounding St. David's Church is a large cemetery in which the first burials were made about 1752.

St. Bartholomew's Church.

St. Bartholomew's is a union church, owned jointly by Lutheran and Reformed congregations, and is situated in the southwestern part of West Manheim, near the Maryland line. The first building, erected about 1840, was constructed of logs and weather-boarded. It burned down in 1879, having caught fire from an adjoining mill which was in flames. The early church records were destroyed by this fire. The Lutheran pastors whose names can be recalled were Peter Sheuer, J. Lane, M. J. Alleman, and D. J. Hauer, D. D. Rev. J. A. Metzgar has been the pastor since 1882.

Some of the Reformed pastors have been J. C. Kurtz, Samuel Gutelius, Jacob Sechler, W. K. Zieber, D. D., H. Hilbisch, Edward D. Miller and J. H. Hartman. A union Sunday school is held in this church which was erected in 1881, at a cost of \$3,000.

Mt. Zion. Mt. Zion United Brethren Church is situated in West Manheim. Rev. Samuel Enterline first preached the doctrines of the church of the United Brethren in Christ in the present limits of West Manheim Township, and on January 29, 1847, effected an organization. For many years revival services and other religious worship had been conducted in the private house of John Wentz. During the year 1861, a building committee was appointed, composed of John Wentz, Philip Wentz and Benjamin Wentz, and during the summer of the same year a church was built at a cost of \$1,000. Since the organization the following named ministers have had charge of this congregation, in connection with others belonging to the same circuit: Samuel Enterline, W. B. Raber, T. T. Hallowell, F. Grim, Jacob S. Wentz, Tobias Crider, Peter Corl, J. G. Clair, W. H. Craumer, J. B. Jones, Abraham Rudisill, Lewis Kohr, L. R. Kramer, J. L. Nicholas, Walter J. Beamer, John E. Cleffman, A. Kirakofe, Lewis Kohr and J. P. Koontz.

There are six schools in West Manheim as follows: Centre, Matthias, Nace's, Bandanna, Hoffacker's, Myers'.

Mary Ann Furnace. In June, 1750, John Hunsicker, a German immigrant, obtained from the proprietaries of Pennsylvania a grant of land within the present limits of West Manheim Township, four miles south of the site of Hanover. William Matthews, the Quaker surveyor, named this tract "Friendship." A level meadow four acres in area of this land was crossed by the headwaters of what has since been known as Furnace Creek. George Ross, a lawyer of Lancaster, and Mark Bird of Philadelphia, in 1762 leased the four acres mentioned and on it in the same year began the erection of Mary Ann Furnace. In 1763 they petitioned the York Court for a public road from their "furnace lately built at a great expense" to the road from the Conewago settlement to Baltimore. This was one year before the founding of Hanover, and the Conewago settle-

ment mentioned was on that portion of "Digges' Choice" in and around the present site of Hanover. The same company in 1766 petitioned for a road from their furnace to the Monocacy Road at Frederick Eichelberger's tavern, which was on the present road from Hanover to York, about four miles southeast of the former. This petition was granted and the road opened by Richard McAllister, Marks Forney, Michael Danner, Adam Eichelberger and Jacob Bollinger. According to facts furnished the writer by James M. Swank, secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, this was the first furnace erected in Pennsylvania, west of the Susquehanna River. Peter Dicks started his bloomery at Spring Forge in 1755 and opened ore mines along the southeast slope of the Pigeon Hills. The Mary Ann Furnace Company obtained much valuable ore on the south slope of these hills, about four miles east of Hanover, and also a short distance south of Hanover. The cause of the erection of Mary Ann Furnace in West Manheim Township was on account of the abundance of chestnut timber in the vicinity, which was burned into charcoal and used in smelting the ore. In 1780 the company was assessed with 5000 acres of woodland, sixteen horses, eight cows, one slave, all valued at £666 13s. 4d. and an additional rent of £600. The land was all located in Manheim Township which then extended north to the Pigeon Hills. How much business was done by the original firm cannot be stated. In 1790 the land and furnace were purchased by John Steinmetz, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia, and John Brinton, a lawyer of the same city.

In 1801 John Steinmetz was assessed with 3,150 acres of land in Manheim and Pigeon Hills and a furnace all valued at \$14,260. The former soon after became the sole proprietor, who in 1806 transferred the property to David Meyer, a farmer. It was a few years before this that the furnace ceased operation. There are now no traces of the furnace but the pits where the charcoal was burned are indicated by the black soil along the hillside, and the race through which passed the water used as a motive power, is still observable.

At the foot of this race some years ago, nearly a cartload of balls was found while

excavating the soil that had accumulated. During the war of the Revolution while the Continental Congress was in session at York in the winter of 1777-8, this furnace and the Hellam Iron Works at the mouth of the Codorus, were put to use in manufacturing cannon balls and grape shot for the American army and navy. Some of these balls are yet found scattered over the farm on which this furnace was located, which farm was owned for many years by William Dusman. They vary from the size of a minie ball to the four inch cannon ball. Years ago school boys amused themselves searching for them and in innocent play carried them away which explains why they are found scattered over the surrounding country.

Mary Ann Furnace was operated for a period of fifty years. A great many stoves were made here. In 1903 Robert C. Bair of York, found the plate of one of these stoves. It bears the following inscription: "Mary Ann Furnace, 1763." This plate Mr. Bair presented to the York County Historical Society.

George Ross, the projector, was a resident of Lancaster and a member of Continental Congress. In 1776 he became one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. After the Revolution he was appointed judge of the court of admiralty at Philadelphia and died a few months later. In 1895 the furnace property was sold to the Consumers' Water Company of Hanover and upon the site of the furnace is a large reservoir.

Confederate Invasion. On the morning of June 30, 1863, the Confederate cavalry force, commanded by Gen. J.

E. B. Stuart, entered West Manheim Township, coming through Westminster and Union Mills from Maryland. In the afternoon of this day Stuart engaged in a hard fight with Kilpatrick's division of Union cavalry at Hanover. During the greater part of the time that the engagement was in progress, Stuart's battle line extended along the northern part of West Manheim, overlooking Hanover. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon of June 30, an immense train of 125 wagons left the Westminster road leading to Hanover and began to cross through West Manheim Township toward Jefferson. When this train entered

West Manheim, it was guarded by a Brigade of Confederate cavalry under General Fitzhugh Lee. Almost the entire wagon train had been captured by these Confederate raiders, two days before, shortly after they had crossed the Potomac River below Poolesville, Maryland. While the fight was going on at Hanover, the wagon train moved eastward. After the battle had ended, Stuart's force marched southward, and most of it crossed the turnpike at Centre School House, near the Brockley farm, and moved toward Jefferson.

A few hundred yards east of **A Skirmish.** this school house a small squad of Union Cavalry was concealed in the woods watching the movements of the enemy. They had dashed down the pike from Hanover, after the fight was over. A farmer in the vicinity knew that the Union troops were in the woods. When the rear guard of Stuart's cavalry passed his house, an officer asked if there were any "Yankees" in the vicinity. The farmer could speak but little English. He thought he would not betray a trust and answered in the negative, but his little son, an innocent boy of twelve years, corrected his father, and pointing in the direction of the woods, told the enemy the Federal soldiers were stationed there. About 100 Confederates dashed after the scouts, who fell back because of their inferiority of numbers. Several shots were exchanged. One soldier was wounded and two or three horses killed, in this little skirmish in West Manheim Township. The southern soldiers then joined their comrades and moved on to Jefferson.

On the following day, July 1, a vast body of Union soldiers crossed the southwestern corner of West Manheim Township. This was the Sixth Corps of the Army of the Potomac, in all about 16,000 men, commanded by the famous General Sedgwick, who one year later was killed in the battle of Spottsylvania. Sedgwick commanded the extreme right of the Potomac army and had been sent to Manchester, Maryland, to prevent the enemy from moving toward Baltimore or Washington. A despatch bearer from General Meade's headquarters at Taneytown, Md., delivered orders for Sedgwick at Manchester, commanding him to move toward Gettysburg, with all possible speed for

a battle had opened around that town. The Sixth Corps under Sedgwick in its movement from Manchester to Gettysburg was one of the marvels of the campaign. He followed the Hanover Turnpike for a considerable distance northward through West Manheim and then moved in a direct line toward Gettysburg, arriving there at an eventful time in the history of the battle, in which the Sixth Corps took a conspicuous part. Military critics have commended Sedgwick in the highest degree for the rapidity with which he made this famous march from Manchester to Gettysburg.

WINDSOR TOWNSHIP.

The township of Windsor formed a part of Hellam, which was laid out by authority of the Provincial court at Lancaster, in 1739. Windsor remained within the boundaries of Hellam until 1753, when York Township, embracing a large area and extending to the Susquehanna River, was organized into a new township out of Hellam. Five years after this, or in 1758, Windsor Township, which then included the present area of Lower Windsor, was formed out of York Township. The origin of the name may be attributed to Thomas Armor, one of the early agents of the Penns at York, and president judge of the county courts, when Windsor Township was laid out. Thomas Armor was born at Windsor, England, and this township, although at first settled by Germans, like nearly all the other townships of York County, was given an English name. A petition was presented to the court at York in 1757, signed by John Wright, Jr., and others, asking that "Hellam Township be divided by a line on Stony Ridge, running across the valley to the next ridge of hills on the south side of Grist (Kreutz) Creek Valley, and also eastward along the last named ridge to the Susquehanna River." The above mentioned line formed the northern and eastern boundary of the new township of York, which then included what is now Windsor, Lower Windsor, York and a portion of Spring Garden. York Township, thus formed, was very large; consequently in 1758 the following petition was presented at the April session of court:

"We, your humble petitioners, hereby state that when the townships of York and

Hellam were in one, a division line was obtained which did not prove convenient or satisfactory; therefore we request that commissioners be appointed by your worshipfuls to lay off the new township."

The presiding justice, Thomas Armor, then apointed John Shultz, John Schyrack, Christian Shank and Michael Bart, to view and run the boundary lines, which, according to their confirmed report at the next session of court, was as follows:

"Beginning at the plantation of Peter Peterman, thence with the road to David Hunter's, thence with the same to Shrewsbury Township (now Springfield and Hope-well), thence with the same township and the township of Chanceford to the Susquehanna, and up the same to Hellam Township, thence along the middle ridge of hills to Peter Peterman's plantation and place of beginning; which last described township is to be called by the name of Windsor."

The township thus described constituted what is now Windsor and Lower Windsor, which formed one township for nearly one hundred years. Upon the erection of Lower Windsor in 1838, Windsor was reduced to its present area.

The population of Windsor Township in 1783 was 1,118; in 1783. number of barns that year 190; number of houses 184; number of mills 10; number of acres of assessable lands, 22,054.

The following is a list of the taxable inhabitants for 1783:

George Addick, still, 200 acres.....	£278
George Able, 88 acres.....	117
Michael Albright, ground rents, 50 acres.....	69
William Allison, 100 acres.....	129
Christian Althous.....	13
John Arndt, 175 acres.....	194
George Anstern, 300 acres.....	343
Philip Byer, 2 stills, 112 acres.....	350
John Barr, 1 mill, 212 acres.....	570
Widow Bengel, 90 acres.....	88
Michael Baymiller, 10 acres.....	45
Henry Barr, 141 acres.....	631
Conrad Beverson, 5 acres.....	14
Nicholas Baker.....	30
Conrad Brubaker, 1 saw mill, 136 acres.....	558
Tert Bonher, 160 acres.....	251
George Bonher, £1 6 ground rent.....	23
Henry Busser, £1 0 ground rent.....	173
Jacob Berckle, 175 acres.....	100
Widow Cross, 50 acres.....	100
John Dellinger, 100 acres.....	120
Jacob Dellinger, 100 acres.....	122
George Deisson, 100 acres.....	136
Abraham Demuth.....	
Henry Dohm, 150 acres.....	

Thomas Diaon, 60 acres.....	68	Jacob Weltzhoffer, 170 acres.....	672
Ulrich Elleberger, 150 acres.....	34	Wendal Golf.....	20
Sebastian Edie.....	851	Michael Welland.....	20
Jacob Erb, 149 acres.....	199	Samuel Wright, 400 acres.....	1,850
John Eby, 120 acres.....	117	Jacob Witmer.....	73
Jacob Erb, 59 acres.....	394	John Wright, 500 acres, 2 slaves.....	2,055
Jacob Erhart, 100 acres.....	30	William Willis.....	78
Nathan Forsythe, 100 acres.....	145	Solomon Williams.....	235
Philip Fry.....	101	John Wyland, 99 acres.....	20
Frederick Felty, 120 acres.....	74	John Steiner, weaver.....	20
Conrad Fry, 83 acres.....	144	William Holtzinger.....	20
Peter Fry, 53 acres.....	133	Simon Holtzinger.....	43
Barnet Fry, 110 acres.....	262	Michael Fonkenn.....	450
Freddila Foster, 160 acres.....	112	Widow Morgan, 200 acres.....	20
Jacob Fister, 187 acres.....	65	Tikabat Stater.....	20
Jacob Fry, 2 stills, 80 acres.....	394	Solomon Williams.....	20
Frederick Fry, 4 stills, 52 acres.....	208	James Williams.....	20
Widow Grove, 100 acres.....	104	Abraham Bruckhardt, 300 acres.....	394
Andrew Galbreath, 124 acres.....	16	SINGLE MEN.	
George Gardner, 84 acres.....	10	Christian Reist, weaver.....	Casper WOLF.
Rudolph Goldset.....	138	Michael Derstein.....	Jacob Longenecker,
Jacob Gipe.....	43	Joseph Reed.....	blacksmith.
Abraham Gallagher, 144 acres.....	290	Nicholas Hertzly.....	George Druck.
Philip Gohn.....	200	Godlieb Rupp.....	John Armend.
Jacob Geiger, 160 acres.....	281	Jacob Shultz, blacksmith.....	John Auhle.
Adam Gohn.....	100	Martin Huber.....	Jacob Grieglebaum.
Widow Gohn, 250 acres.....	316	Henry Bannise, weaver.....	Michael Glessner.
David Good, 50 acres.....	136	Henry Geip.....	Randall Cross.
David Good, Jr., 200 acres.....	103	John Fritz, weaver.....	James Cross.
Frederick Glosbrenner, 150 acres.....	101	John Peterman.....	John Cross.
Widow Geiger, 172 acres.....	280	John Ewing.....	Jacob Keyser.
James Heines, 101 acres.....	318	John Strickler, Jr.....	John Robinson.
James Herrington, 140 acres.....	340	The population of Windsor Township in	
John Holder, 160 acres.....	369	1820, was 2,096; in 1830, 2,760; 1840, 1,110;	
Jacob Heltzel, 200 acres.....	311	1850, 1,250; 1860, 1,627; 1870, 2,024; 1880,	
Adam Heindel, 210 acres.....	180	2,155; 1890, 2,372; 1900, 2,516.	
Stoffel Heindel, 130 acres.....	340	There are fourteen schools in Windsor	
John Heckendorn, 175 acres.....	62	bearing the following names: Snell's,	
John Jones, 20 acres.....	130	Small's, Grim's, Cross, Diehl's, Miller's,	
Peter Imweiler, 126 acres.....	169	East End, Brillhart's, Cedar Hill, Locust	
Anthony Keller, 100 acres.....	381	Grove, Windsor, Freysville, Fairview,	
Michael Kauffelt, 275 acres.....	54	Gehley's.	
Kegeritz, 110 acres.....	140	Frysville is an interesting ham-	
Kaltreiter, 110 acres.....	469	Frysville. let surrounding the Lutheran	
Jacob Kauffelt, 285 acres.....	119	and Reformed Church, whose	
Jacob Kimmerly, 97 acres.....	68	history dates back to the time of the Revolu-	
Frederick Liebenknecht, 40 acres.....	269	tion. The village is situated on a tract	
John Liphart, 200 acres.....	120	of fertile land on Springettsbury Manor.	
Jacob Leber, 116 acres.....	285	The region round about was first occupied	
John Landis, 200 acres.....	83	by white settlers in 1735. Among the	
Conrad Leber, 10 acres.....	209	earliest to take up lands here was Conrad	
Samuel Landis, 200 acres.....	170	Fry, in honor of whom the village and	
Philip Lantz, 113 acres.....	233	church were named. There are several	
Andrew Lutz, 200 acres.....	72	beautiful homes in the vicinity and the cigar	
William Liggett, 50 acres.....	700	industry is carried on extensively. Among	
Jacob Myers, 112 acres.....	170	the manufacturers of cigars are M. F. Zieg-	
Henry Michael, 100 acres.....	350	ler, Daniel Anstine and David Ziegler.	
John Mann, 200 acres.....	280	Adjoining the Frysville Church is a large	
John McKesson, 300 acres.....	195	burying ground. The first headstones	
Philip Milhoe, 173 acres.....	186	placed here were sandstone. Succeeding	
Abraham Mosser, 142 acres.....	153	these, slate tablets were placed at the heads	
John McCoy, 150 acres.....	208	of the graves. Although it was originally	
Jacob Neas, 200 acres.....	125		
Frederick Oleweiler, 50 acres.....	107		
Jacob Oleweiler, 116 acres.....	96		
George Oberdorf, 100 acres.....	200		
Benjamin Tyson, Esq., 120 acres.....	170		
John Schmuck, 100 acres.....	200		
Baltzer Shenberger, 150 acres.....	310		
Moses Scott, 300 acres.....	300		
Michael Tush, 300 acres.....	200		
Jacob Dritt, 146 acres.....	139		
Philip Thomas, 90 acres.....	129		
Abraham Dem, 100 acres.....			

a German settlement, the inscriptions on all the stones are in the English language. The earliest graves that are marked in this burying ground are those of Anna Frey and Mary Nichols, both of whom died in 1748.

Emanuel Lutheran and Reformed Churches. formed Church, familiarly known as "Frys ville Church," is located in the southern part of Windsor and according to the deed and records, was founded March 28, 1771. The surrounding land was owned by Conrad Fry, an early settler, who on the date mentioned deeded a church lot containing one and a half acres, for five shillings, to Jacob Segner, Adam Heindel, Jacob Ruby, and Stephen Slifer, in trust for the "Lutheran and Presbyterian congregations." (At an early date the German Reformed Church was thought to be the same as the Presbyterian, except that the worship of the former was conducted in the German language.) A log church was first built. The spaces between the logs were "chucked" and had no outside plastering, according to the custom of those times. The gable end and window frames were painted red. The front door and walls inside were painted white. The church was heated by a heavy plated stove, long enough to receive cordwood full length. From the boxed door-sill to the floor inside was a step of unusual height, over which full grown persons could walk without much difficulty, while the children delighted to jump from the door-sill down on the floor inside. About 1830 the building was much improved. It was made higher, weather-boarded, an end gallery added, and used until 1852, when a brick church was built, about three hundred yards from the site of the first building. A part of the land surrounding the present church was used as a burying ground as early as 1745. It was deeded by M. Deis to Simon Anstine, Peter Steffy, Peter Lefever, Peter Schmuck and Conrad Fox, in trust for the two congregations. In 1884 two and one-fourth acres adjoining were purchased from Henry Stein. The church was remodeled in 1884 and was rededicated. The names of all Reformed ministers who have served here cannot be given. Adam Ettinger, C. Becker, Jacob Scholl, Jacob Moyer, H. Hablestein, J. Forscht, John Reineka, William F. Vander-slot, William A. Good, David Bossler, R.

Smith, E. G. Williams, A. Wanner, D. D.; William Loose, C. B. Kehl and John McKee. Rev. R. F. Edress was pastor in 1907.

The Lutheran congregation for many years was served by pastors of the Hellam and Red Lion churches. Rev. Ulysses Appel was pastor in 1907.

Zion United Brethren Church is located near Springvale. As early as 1820 Rev. John Neidig, Christian Newcomer, John Schneider, Samuel Huber, William Brown, John Kroch and other fathers of the United Brethren Church, preached in houses and barns of the neighborhood of this house of worship. A quarterly conference held in 1843, appointed Adam Stabley, Adam Strayer and Frederick Grove a board of trustees, under whose administration that year was built the first church of the United Brethren in Christ in York County on the lands of Adam Stabley. Rev. John Russell, then presiding elder, dedicated this church, assisted by Rev. Christian Crider, then preacher in charge of this circuit including the church at York. The second church was built in 1881 under the pastorate of Rev. George W. Lightner. Jonathan Smiech, Jacob Stabley, John Stabley, John Seitz and John Neff were trustees. Rev. J. C. Smith, of York, officiated when the cornerstone was laid. Rev. Ezekiel Light, of Lebanon, Pennsylvania, dedicated the church. Some of the pastors have been Christian S. Crider, Henry Greenblade, J. S. Wentz, Tobias Crider, W. H. Craumer, J. H. Young, Peter Corl, A. H. Rice, Samuel Enterline, Isaac Coomes, W. B. Raber, Jesse Cline and L. Kohr.

In 1899, this congregation erected a handsome new church at a cost of \$9,000. This building is especially noted for its architectural beauty and its convenience and adaptability for church purposes. It was designed by Joseph Dise, of Glen Rock. The membership of the congregation in 1905, under the pastorate of Rev. S. M. Moyer, was 190.

Union Church is situated near Windsorville. Rev. Charles Stabley, of the United Brethren in Christ, organized the first class. For many years the preaching was held in the house of Michael Heindel. In 1853 a brick church was built, the first trustees being Michael Heindel, Michael Anstine and Jacob Allison. Rev. J. C. Smith, of York,

was the pastor in 1885. The previous pastors were the same as at Zion Church. This congregation now worships in Windsor Borough.

Bethlehem United Evangelical Church was founded about the year 1835. Services were held in private houses of the members, frequently in the dwelling of Daniel Oberdorf. The organization was called "Oberdorf's Class." Bishop Seymour and Rev. G. Dunlap were among the clergymen who ministered to the spiritual wants of the first members.

A church long known as the "stone pile," was built in 1853, near Springvale Station on the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad, and dedicated by Rev. Philip Wagner, the presiding elder, March 16, 1854. Rev. George Dellinger was the preacher. The title given was "The New Bethlehem Evangelical Church of Windsor Township." John Landis, who subsequently moved to Ohio, gave the land. The trustees then were Daniel Oberdorf, Joseph Strayer and Aaron Snyder. Revs. Bennington, Wilson, Zulauf, H. A. Stoke, M. J. Carrothers, Z. Hornberger, A. Longsdorf and A. Krause preached in the first building. In 1871, the second church was built, and was dedicated by Rev. Swengel of York. The trustees then were Barnitz Knisley, Samuel Barshinger and Joseph Strayer. Early pastors who have officiated in this building were Revs. Manbeck, H. Conrad, S. Aurand, A. Yearick, H. N. Greninger, A. W. Shenberger, Lilly, Brownmiller, D. Kline, G. Carrothers, H. W. Gross, C. W. Finkbinder, C. H. Goodling, M. J. Snyder, L. E. Crumbling. Some of the recent pastors have been Revs. Foss, Hoke and G. L. Maice.

Windsor Bethel is situated about a mile north of Windsor Borough. The congregation that worships here is a part of the "Lower York Circuit," of the Church of God. It is the only building of this denomination in the lower end of York County. This church was organized in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1830, under the leadership of Rev. John Winebrenner. For about twenty years, preaching in Windsor was held in the house of Daniel Holtzinger and Gottlieb Barley. The first visiting clergyman, Rev. Keller, preached several times and baptized members. During the early history of this denomination in Wind-

sor, preaching was supplied by ministers of the West York Circuit from Goldsboro. The church was built in 1876, at a cost of \$1,400, and was dedicated by Rev. John Weishampel of Lancaster the same year.

Locust Grove, a Reformed church, was built in 1866, at a cost of \$1,500. Much of the material and work were voluntarily contributed. The building committee were Daniel Kaltreider, J. W. Landis and D. Armold. The congregation was organized in 1874 with thirteen members by Rev. R. Rahauser. He was succeeded by Rev. E. G. Williams. In the spring of 1884, by order of Classis, Rev. A. Wanner, D. D., became the supply. The Sunday School in the church was organized in 1866 with 125 pupils.

Windsor and adjoining townships **Iron Ore.** contain deposits of iron ore, which were taken out in large quantities from 1820 to 1890. As early as 1820, the York Furnace Company opened a bank on the Moser farm and conveyed this valuable ore to their furnace on the Susquehanna in Lower Chanceford Township. This company operated the bank for a long time. John A. Wright & Co., were the next to operate the bank and they were succeeded in 1850 by Schoenberger, Musselman & Watts, and Musselman & Sons. From 1850 to 1883, there were 42,090 tons of lump and wash ore obtained from this bank and reduced at the Musselman furnace at Marietta. The bank is nearly 300 yards long and the excavation of great size. The best ore taken from this bank contained forty per cent metallic ore. Mr. Myers of Marietta opened another bank near Longstown on the same farm in 1866. It was found to contain deposits of buff limonite, which was removed in considerable quantities. Samuel Hengst's bank was opened in 1873. In succeeding years, 3,050 tons of brown hematite were taken out. Ore Valley, extending from the borders of Windsor to the northeastern part of York Township, has large deposits of hematite and limonite ores.

Facts of Interest. Before the division of Windsor, the voting place for the general election was at David Leber's tannery, and the spring election at George Overdorf's mill, later owned by William Fishel.

Windsor was a great hunting ground for deer many years ago, especially the lower part of it.

Leber's tannery was located in the extreme lower end of the town along the "head of Kreutz Creek." Henry Leber, father of Nathaniel Leber, purchased the property in 1824, from John Kauffelt, who for many years before carried on the same business. Charles A. Leber succeeded as proprietor. There are two other tanneries in this township, one owned by Daniel Stine and the other by D. W. Gehley. Amos Hengst for a number of years conducted a store of general merchandise near the centre of Windsor.

Spring Vale Postoffice was established in 1877. Noah Goodling was the first postmaster and was succeeded by John Seitz.

Daniel L. Gehly, a leading citizen of Windsor Township, operated a woolen mill on an extensive scale for nearly half a century. This establishment is one of the oldest mills of its kind in York County. It was founded as a fulling mill in 1780, and used continuously 120 years. It has been one of the most important factories of its kind in the entire area of York County. Under the management of Daniel L. Gehly and later by John W. Gehly, large quantities of stocking yarn, flannels, blankets, cloths, satinetts and carpets were made. Before 1850, large quantities of linsey-woolsey, composed of half linen and half wool, were made at this factory.

Jacob Wallick of Windsor Township, who lived to the advanced age of eighty-nine years, was one of the last survivors of the War of 1812. He belonged to Captain Hare's Company of York County Militia, which encamped at York, and when Baltimore was threatened in 1814, marched to the defence of that city. Mr. Wallick died in 1886. In his early manhood he shot twenty-six deer in Windsor Township.

Holtz is the name of a postoffice and a small village in Windsor Township. It was named in honor of George W. Holtzinger, who engaged in farming, cigar making and the mercantile business at this place for many years. In 1905, he was elected one of the commissioners of York County by the Republican party.

Harvey W. Haines, a prominent citizen of Windsor, represented York County two

terms in the Senate of Pennsylvania, a period of eight years.

Revolutionary Prison. At the extreme northwest-
ern corner of Windsor Township, is the site of the

British and Hessian prison built here during the Revolution. It was situated near the village of Longstown and on the north side of the road leading to Windsor and East Prospect. The prison was built in 1781 on lands belonging to Daniel Brubaker. The farm upon which it was situated was owned for half a century by Jacob Holtzinger, and later by Isaac Kaufman. This historic spot, though very rugged, has been farmed over, so that unless it is marked, its exact site will be known to future generations only by tradition.

The prison which was a stockade, made of long chestnut poles, was erected by authority of Pennsylvania. A description of this prison will be found on page 233 in this volume.

During the winter of 1782, the camp fever broke out among the prisoners and a large number of them died. They were buried in a small valley to the east. The resting place of these unfortunate soldiers has been described in a beautiful and pathetic poem, entitled "Hessian Thal," meaning "The Hessian Valley," written by Henry L. Fisher, a prominent member of the York County Bar.

YORK TOWNSHIP.

In 1753, four years after the erection of York County, a new township was laid out to the south and east of the county seat. It was separated from Hellam Township and embraced a large area, extending eastward to the Susquehanna River. This was named the township of York. It was reduced in its limits by the formation of Windsor, including Lower Windsor, in 1759, and of Spring Garden in 1824; portions of each were taken from York Township. The township as at present formed, is undulating, but contains much valuable farming land. It is drained by branches of the Codorus, on which are a number of mills. There are extensive deposits of ore in the east end of the township, much of which was used in the charcoal furnaces, and later larger amounts were shipped to blast furnaces in different parts of this state.

A complete assessment of the taxable inhabitants of York Township for the year 1769, is given below. It contains many of the original settlers, who first began to cross the Susquehanna and occupy the fertile lands west of the river, beginning in 1733. It should be remembered that York Township in 1769 embraced most of the area of Springettsbury and Spring Garden townships.

	Acres.		Acres.
Albrecht, Michael	50	Lehme, Peter	100
Albrecht, Felix	50	Lauman, Barnet	100
Bushong, Jacob		Martin, Meyer	
Bitner, Michael	50	Meyer, Henry	100
Bleymeyer, Christian	40	Michael, Jacob	50
Bleymeyer, Jacob	25	Miller, William	100
Bleymeyer, Martin	50	Moser, Michael	100
Borch-Beck, John	50	Moser, Samuel, Jr.	25
Busch, John	50	Moser, Samuel, Sr.	100
Bard, Michael	300	Miller, John	50
Barthold, Peter		Meyer, Jacob	50
Blaser, Abraham	100	Miller, Frederick, Jr.	
Batterson, James		Miller, Herman	150
Beltzner, Michael		Messersmith, Henry	20
Bentz, George	80	McCracken, James	
Beckel, Francis	100	McCinny, Thomas	200
Boley, Lawrence		Neff, Jacob	50
Dillblem, John	100	Nonnemacher, Abraham	70
Deis, Michael	25	Obermiller, Martin	60
Diehl, Nicholas	200	Peter, Peter	100
Erlewein, Charles	50	Pliger, Jacob	100
Eners, John	100	Pliger, Frederick	100
Flinchbaugh, Melchoir	25	Riger, Conrad	50
Frey, Godfried	200	Ranck, Philip	60
Flinchbaugh, Philip	25	Rendinger, Stephen	150
Fisher, Frederick	100	Rein, Valentine	30
Fishel, Adam	100	Rote, John	20
Feiser, Peter	20	Richman, Jacob	100
Fishel, Michael	125	Sprengle, William	100
Fried, Peter	147	Scherer, Jacob	100
Geesey, Conrad	100	Stedler, Henry	50
Gantzhorn, Matthias	50	Spidler, Jacob	50
Gossler, Adam	100	Stebler, Christian	50
Gardner, Adam	6	Schugart, Zacharias	50
Heiger, John	100	Sechrist, Francis	50
Heim, George	50	Shehn, Jacob	50
Hennecke, Michael		Steller, Frederick	100
Hennecke, Adam	100	Shefer, John	50
Harnisch, John	50	Shelly, George	50
Hengst, Michael	100	Schedker, Christian	100
Hay, John	67	Sommer, Michael	184
Holtzinger, Barnet	11	Shebele, Christian	300
Hoffman, Henry	100	Spengler, Philip Casper	300
Hornel, Nicholas	200	Spengler, Jacob	
Hentz, Marx	150	Spengler, George	120
Johnson, Joseph		Spengler, Henry	80
Immel, Leonard	200	Sitler, Matthias	100
Krim, Philip	50	Sitler, Michael	16
Kerckhart, Anton	100	Swope, Michael	50
Korrel, Jacob	50	Schanck, Joseph	40
Kurtz, Conrad	50	Somwalt, Baltzer	
Koch, Jacob	50	Treichler, John	150
Kantzelman, George		Treut, John	
Kissingner, Conrad		Tenbele, Jacob	
Kuhn, Frederick	6	Trorbach, Nicholas	50
Leib, Ulrich	100	Trohrbach, William	50
Ledig, Benedict	50	Wolfart, Christopher	100
Lenhard, Christian	30	Waltenmeyer, George	
Lang, Michael	100	Williart, Casper	150
		Wute, James (negro)	
		Weller, George	200
		Zeigle, Gottlieb	6
		Zeigle, Gottlieb	50

Inhabitants in 1783.

In 1783, this township had 128 houses, 94 barns, 456 male and 437 female inhabitants; nine mills, and contained an estimated area of 30,309 acres of land. In order to show who occupied these fertile lands,

immediately after the close of the Revolution, the assessment roll of 1783 is given:

Thomas Armor,
George Anstein,
Widow Albright,
Henry Alt,
Jacob Brand,
James Brady,
Patrick Burke,
William Barr,
Weirick Bentz,
Adam Becker,
George Bentz,
John Brooks,
Henry Berninger,
George Bart,
Jacob Blymyer,
Widow Brown,
John Collins,
Peter Diehl,
Nicholas Diehl,
Abraham Danner,
Michael Deis,
William Dreher,
William Decker,
Benedict Dome,
George Diehl,
Henry Dahlman,
John Eppley,
Peter Ford,
Widow Fry,
Adam Fry,
Henry Fisher,
Frederick Fisher,
Martin Flinchbaugh,
Aaron Flowers,
Peter Feiser,
George Fry,
Michael Fissel,
Casper Fisher,
Jacob Freed,
George Fry,
Jacob Geesey,
John Geesey,
John Gerhart,
Mathias Gardner,
Conrad Geesey,
John Hamsher,
Anthony Hill,
John Harnish,
Jacob Hell,
Michael Heindel,
Peter Hose,
John Hartlein,
John Herbach,
Michael Heimigo,
Michael Hengst,
George Hoffman,
John Immel,
David Jamison,
Peter Grim,
Philip Grim,
Sebastian Irish,
John Innerst,
Henry Kauffman,
Jacob Koch,
Michael Klingman,
Michael Kurtz,
Jacob Keller,
Jacob Koch, Jr.,
Henry Korbman,
Daniel Keller,

John Keffer,
Henry Klein,
Soloman Kauffman,
John Kauffman,
Jacob LeFeever,
Philip Lehr,
Peter Lentz,
Michael Long,
George Lotman,
Jacob Leaman,
Jacob Leedy,
Jacob Lepold,
John Long,
Stephen Landis,
William Miller,
James Murray,
Michael Mosser,
Jacob Michael,
Felix Miller,
Wendel Michael,
Samuel Matson,
Samuel Mosser,
Jacob Miller,
Jacob Mark,
Joshua McQueen,
John Nace,
Michael Peter,
Peter Peter,
Jacob Pfieger,
Frederick Pfieger,
George Rees,
William Reichard,
John Ritz,
John Reichard,
James Shaw,
Michael Seitz,
Samuel Smith,
Widow Shetter,
Henry Shetter,
Daniel Shuey,
Mathias Stewart,
Martin Stuck,
Jacob Streveig,
Henry Swartz,
Peter Sprenkle,
Barnet Spangler,
Widow Spangler,
John Stewart,
John Shumaker,
Conrad Shindler,
George Spangler,
James Smith, Esq.,
John Spangler,
Peter Wolf,
Ludwig Waltman,
Henry Waltman,
Martin Weller,
Abraham Welchans,
Martin Weiser,
Stoffel Wolford,
Philip Wagner,
Peter Weiderright,
Philip Weil,
Jacob Winter,
Jasper Yates (judge),
Henry Yessler,
Abraham Yost,
Nicholas Yost,
Jacob Zeller.

SINGLE MEN.

Jacob Bidner,	Jacob Sheffer,
John Bush,	Jacob Shearer,
Michael Grim,	Jacob Smith,
James Hamilton,	Charles Spangler,
Nicholas Lentz,	George Spangler,
Jacob Pfieger,	George Striebig,
John Roth,	George Swartz,
Jacob Shedler,	

In 1820 York Township had a population of 2,107; in 1830, 1,181; in 1840, 1,294; 1850, 1,950; 1860, 2,390; 1870, 2,307; 1880, 2,370; 1890, 2,489; 1900, 2,793.

St. John's Lutheran and Reformed Churches. formed Church is situated south of Dallastown, and is familiarly known as "Blimyer's Church." Among the original German settlers of this locality, an organization was effected as early as 1758, and a small log house for church and school purposes was built. The pastor served as a teacher. It was then the only church in a large extent of territory. Tradition says some of the members who worshipped here before 1800 came a distance of twelve miles. The religious services for more than a hundred years were conducted in the German language and many of the pastors were native Germans. The following named Lutheran clergymen officiated before 1812: Rev. John Reyman (Raiman), George Berger, Conrad Raiman, son of the first clergyman. There have been others whose names cannot now be obtained from the records. Rev. John Herbst, who organized Lebanon Church became pastor in 1813; George Stecher, 1820; A. Gearnal, 1830; J. Harman, 1848; Jacob Kempfer, 1852; John Conoway, 1867; P. Warner, 1873; E. Lenhart, 1882; C. W. Baker, M. B. Shatto, A. M. Heilman, I. J. Crist, William S. Bear, J. A. Lau and Samuel Greenhoe.

Among the first Reformed clergymen of this church was Rev. William Otterbein. In the pastorate of the German Reformed congregation at Blymyer's Church, he was succeeded by Revs. Rudisill, Jacob Friesz, F. A. Scholl, 1813; G. Hoblestein, 1823; Jacob Myers, F. Hurst, who preached the doctrines of the Universalists, and afterward joined that denomination; F. W. Vander-sloot, 1830; Daniel Gring, 1862; Rhinehart Smith, Aaron Suangler, C. B. Henley, John J. Stauffer and Joseph W. Bell. The present building of brick is the third one erected there.

York Township has sixteen schools with the following names: Raab's, Ness', Hengst's, Shaeffer's, Keener's, Spry, Adamsville, Neff's, Brenneman's, Ore Valley, Blymer's, Kohler's, Sprengle's, Marks', Jessop's, Glatfelters.

Dr. John Rouse, one of the leading **Mills.** physicians of York, owned large tracts of land in York and Spring Garden townships. About 1800 he erected a grist mill and fulling mill at Violet Hill. He operated these industries with success for many years and during that time manufactured a large amount of flour and made linen, woolen and cotton goods which found a ready sale in York and elsewhere. After the death of Dr. Rouse, the property came into the possession of his son-in-law, John Reiman, who was elected associate judge of York County. Judge Reiman resided at his mill property for many years and operated both the grist mill and the fulling mill. The property later came into the possession of Daniel Hartman and the fulling mill was discontinued.

The York Paper Mills were situated on a branch of the Codorus, about three miles southeast of York. More than a century ago, the manufacture of paper was begun at this place. Later the mills were owned by W. Irving Clark, of New York City, and superintended by F. P. Marshall. The last owners manufactured different varieties of tissue paper out of jute and hemp. The jute was obtained from the East Indies; only the lower part of the jute stock was used for paper; the upper was valuable for bagging and ropes. The thread of this paper was formed by water combining with the pulp of the material used. The paper mills ceased to be operated after 1892. At the same place a factory was started for making fertilizers, largely phosphates.

Yost's Mill, on the east branch of the Codorus, occupies the site of a mill which was built in 1752. Henry Sence owned this mill for many years. Some of the later owners in order of succession were: Jacob Keiser, Jr., Jacob Keiser, Sr., Daniel Leather, Michael Hartman, John Glessick and Samuel Flinchbaugh. Jacob Yost owned the mill for about thirty years and at his death it became the property of his son-in-law, Mr. Burgart. The original mill had but one pair of stones; the one now standing is

the third that has been built on the same site.

Henry's Mill up the same stream a few miles, is also an old one, as well as Kreidler's, down the stream. Near Dietz's Mill stands a dwelling house, formerly occupied by Abraham Yost. It was built in 1762. Arnold's Mill was built about 1780. In 1820, a pious Quaker, named John Thomas, successfully taught an English school among the Germans, near Yost's Mill.

George Musser, in his day, was familiarly known as "Pan-smith Musser" in York, and over the entire county. He was a lively, good-natured individual, who owned a saw-mill and forge for the manufacture of iron implements, on his farm along the Peach Bottom road, afterward owned by Harry Strickler, and situated a few miles southeast of York. He made iron pans and ladles in large quantities, and sold them by wholesale.

The York Powder Mill in this township was once an important industry. It was owned for many years by the Johnson family.

Jacob Neff owns a roller process mill at Relay, a station on the Maryland and Pennsylvania Railroad. Frank Dietz and Clinton Day own similar mills in the western end of the township.

The interesting village of Spry is **Spry.** situated near the centre of York Township. It contains fifty houses

many of them new and attractively built, two churches, two school houses, three stores and several cigar factories. An impetus to the growth of the town was given when the York and Dallastown Electric Railway was completed in 1902. This village was originally known as Innersville, and was named in honor of Jacob Inners, whose widow, Susannah Inners, kept a hotel here between 1830 and 1850. The land upon which the town has been built was owned before 1800 by Captain John McDonald, a soldier of the Revolution, a man of influence in the county. After his death the property descended to his daughters. One of them married Jacob Inners and the other Conrad Geesey. The McDonald tract was divided into two parts for the benefit of his daughters. A man by the name of Seitz, in early days owned the adjoining land. For nearly a third of a century the hamlet was

known as Innersville. When it was decided to ask the government to establish a postoffice, the people of the community met to select a name. After some discussion, the name "Spry" was chosen. This was during President Cleveland's second administration. William H. Conway, who also kept a store, was appointed postmaster in 1886, and held the office seven years. When William McKinley became President, George A. Snyder was appointed postmaster and held the position during the two succeeding administrations.

John S. Keech, a prominent citizen, settled here in 1843. He taught school eleven years, was for ten years steward at the county almshouse, and from 1852 to 1907 served continuously as a justice of the peace. Susannah Inners sold her hotel property to Abraham Stacks. Henry Grothe succeeded in the ownership of this property, which afterward was owned by his daughter, married to W. H. Wolf, who conducted the hotel. The voting place in the township for many years was held at this public house. Fairmount Hotel, which later became the voting place, is situated in the east end of the village along the Chanceford Turnpike. It was built by Ezekiel Morrison in 1855. He kept the hotel until 1860 and then erected another public house farther down the turnpike. It was here that Jesse Workinger lived when he was elected sheriff of York County in 1883. This hotel in 1907 was owned by Henry Wegman.

Henry Miller and Henry G. Glatfelter kept the first store. John T. Inners was an early merchant. F. R. Sprenkle and Edward Ness have since opened stores. William Freed has a green house. H. G. Stables and Samuel Kreidler owned cigar factories, and Eli Henry owns a cigar and box factory. Herman Weitkamp owns a saw mill, cider mill and chopping mill.

Otterbein United Brethren Church in Spry was founded in 1868. It was in that year that Rev. J. C. Smith, one of the prominent clergymen of this denomination, began to hold religious services. It soon became an appointment on the York Circuit of the United Brethren Church, and in 1872, under the pastorate of Rev. A. H. Rice, a house of worship was built. In 1897, the first church was replaced by a handsome new building. This was done under the

pastorate of Rev. J. P. Koontz. The congregation is in a flourishing condition and in 1907 was served by Rev. Harry Boyer, who resides in the village in the parsonage built during his pastorate.

The Lutherans of this vicinity attended religious services at different churches some distance away. In 1896, a congregation was organized and a comfortable and attractive frame church building was erected.

Longstown, situated on an elevation of 800 feet above sea level, with a commanding view of the York Valley, is a hamlet in the extreme western end of York Township. It was here that John Long kept a store for many years. He was the brother of Henry Long, of Hanover, the father of John Luther Long, the noted novelist and dramatic writer, whose literary work has won for him a national reputation. A short distance to the northeast of Longstown is the site of the place where about 1500 British and Hessian prisoners were kept during the last two years of the Revolution. A complete account of this prison will be found on page 233.

The United Brethren Church at Longstown was built about 1869. Rev. Harry Boyer was the pastor of the congregation that worshipped here in 1907. Mount Union Chapel, on the road from Longstown to Red Lion, was built in 1882, and is used by the United Brethren and Evangelical Association.

Adamsville is a small collection of houses in the extreme southern portion of the township. In this vicinity is a house of worship used by the Hofferites, a people of peculiar religious belief, who claim that an educated ministry is not in accordance with the original idea of Christianity. They have no creed, claiming that all they need is the Bible, as the guide in religious worship.

Pine Grove Church of the Evangelical Association, is situated about three miles south of York, east of the Baltimore Turnpike, in York Township. Reis H. Althouse and Benjamin Hengst were the first ministers of this church to preach in the vicinity. The religious services which they conducted were held in the schoolhouse. A comfortable and convenient church was built about 1880.

Brillhart's is a station along the Northern Central Railway five miles south of York. Jacob Aldinger, William H. Beck and Mr. Ellicker succeeded each other in the store business at this place. Frank Kochenour was the merchant in 1907. There is a large roller process mill near the station owned by the York Water Company. An extensive business is done at this mill.

The history of Dallastown, Red Lion and Yoe, originally a part of York Township, will be found elsewhere in this volume.

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